FORTH FORTUNE
AND FILL
THE FETTERS

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ATHOLL CHRONICLES

DUNKELD HOUSE, 1676–1830

CHRONICLES OF THE ATHOLL AND TULLIBARDINE FAMILIES

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED

BY JOHN, SEVENTH DUKE OF ATHOLL, K.T.

IN FIVE VOLUMES

VOLUME IV

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NOTE

The first four volumes of the "Chronicles" were issued in 1896.

In 1907 *they were revised and, by the addition of a fifth volume, continued to the end of* 1906.

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ATHOLL CHRONICLES

~~XIX.~~ 3rd
~~XX.~~ JOHN, DUKE OF ATHOLL, eldest son of Lord George Murray, succeeded his uncle and father-in-law as 3rd Duke 8th January 1764, *b.* 6th May 1729, in Edinburgh.

Captain, Earl of Loudoun's Highland Regiment . .	1745
Appointment cancelled	1746
Member of Parliament for Perthshire	1761
Representative Peer for Scotland	1766
Order of the Thistle	1767
Representative Peer for Scotland	1768

m. 23rd Oct. 1753, his first cousin, Lady Charlotte Murray, only surviving child of James, 2nd Duke of Atholl, by whom (who *d.* 13th Oct. 1805) he had

1. Lady Charlotte, *b.* 2nd Aug. 1754 *d.* 4th April 1808.
2. John, Marquis of Tullibardine, *b.* 30th June 1755 . . . . . } His successor.
3. Lord James, *b.* 5th Dec. 1757 . . *d.* 15th April 1770.
4. George, *b.* 5th Jan. 1759 . . *d.* April 1759.
5. Lord George, *b.* 30th Jan. 1761 . { *m.* 18th Dec. 1780, Miss Grant; Bishop of St. David's 1800; *d.* 3rd June 1803.
6. Lord William, *b.* 20th March 1762 { Ensign 42nd Highlanders 1775, Lieutenant 1777, Captain 77th (Atholl) Highlanders 1777; *m.* 14th June 1789, Miss Hodges; *d.* 29th Sept. 1796.
7. Lady Amelia, *b.* 3rd July 1763 { *m.* first, 24th Feb. 1789, Captain T. I. Cooke, H.P. Queen's American Rangers (who *d.* 1793); *m.* second, 2nd July 1796, Sir Richard Gamon, Baronet; *d.* 20th Oct. 1806.

8. Lady Jane, *b.* 2nd Dec. 1764 . . { *m.* 8th Aug. 1785, T. G. Muirhead of Bredisholme; *d.* 14th June 1846.

9. Lord Henry, *b.* 13th June 1767 . { Entered Royal Navy, retired 1785. Ensign 78th Highlanders 1785, retired 1786 never having joined; *m.* 8th Dec. 1786, Miss Kent; Captain Royal Manx Fencibles 1793, Major 90th Regiment 1794, Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Manx Fencibles 1796; *d.* 3rd Dec. 1805.

10. Lady Mary, *b.* 12th Jan. 1769 . . { *m.* 8th Aug. 1787, Rev. G. Martin; *d.* 7th Sept. 1814.

11. Lord Charles, *b.* 4th April 1771 . { *m.* 15th June 1793, Miss Aynsley, and took that surname; entered the Church 1801, and was appointed Dean of Bocking 1803; *d.* 5th May 1808.

On the death of the Duke, his daughter, Lady Charlotte, succeeded to the sovereignty of the Isle of Man and the Barony of Strange, but on account of the attainder of his father, Lord George, Mr. Murray determined to present a petition to the King claiming the Dukedom before taking up the title. The matter was settled favourably within a month.

One of the first affairs Mr. Murray attended to on succeeding was to give directions to Mr. Mackenzie of Delvine to pay all Lord George's debts with interest due up to that date.

Mr. Murray to Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, Lord Privy Seal (extract).

DUNKELD, 12 *Jan*^{y} 1764.

My Lord,— . . . For some time past I have thought it a duty I owed my Family and myself to have the opinion of the best and most able Lawyers how far in the case which has now happen'd I should be entitled to succeed to the Honours of Atholl, and their opinion has been unanimous that they had not the least doubt of my right of succession; nevertheless,

I thought it was much the most decent and proper manner for me to petition the King, that my Right may be fully ascertained by a Judgement of the House of Peers before I assume the Titles.

As I have great reason to expect that their Lordships' Judgement will be in my Favour, in that case, as my seat in the House of Commons will be vacant, it is natural for me to turn my thoughts upon the election of a member of Parliament for this County.

I hear no less than four candidates talked off, viz: Mr Haldane, Ld John Murray, Coll. Græme, and Mr Drummond of Blair; the three first I wish extreamly well, and am desirous of always living in Friendship with, but I lye under perticular obligations to Mr Drummond, as at a time when I stood very much in need of Friends, he declared himself early in my favour, and was of very great assistance to me at the time of my election; I am therefore bound in gratitude to give him any assistance in my power. He is a Gentleman of considerable fortune, of a very old Family in the County, is very well esteem'd, Has been long in his Majestie's Service, is very well affected to his person & Government, and has a high esteem for you and your brother. Such is the gentleman for whom I sincerely wish your approbation and countenance. I beg the favour of a line from you at your Leisure, & ever am, &c., &c., JOHN MURRAY.

The Lord Privy Seal to Mr. Murray of Strowan (extract).

BURLINGTON ST, 17th *Jany* 1764.

I have had several conversations with Mr Grenville, and such is the regard which both the King & his servants have for your family, that if Major Murray were qualified, & that you wished him to succeed you in your seat in the H: of C: upon this occasion, you would have the countenance & support of Government to facilitate that view; but as that is not the case, you will readily guess that Col: Græme, an immediate servant about Her Majesty, will be the most natural person to be thought of for the member for Perthshire on your vacating your seat. I make no doubt but that you and every Gentleman of the county attach'd to His Majesty's person and Government will warmly espouse his Interest in order to his being returned Member for Perthshire.

Your most obt Humble Servant,

J. S. MACKENZIE.

Lord Privy Seal to Mr. Murray.

BURLINGTON ST, 19 *Jan*^{y} 1764.

My Dear Sir,—I am most sensibly affected with your letter of the 13th Inst, which reached me last night. . . . As a friend, and by no means Ministerially, . . . I cannot help regretting that you have taken the least step as to a future member for Perthshire without previously speaking to me upon it; for, if I know you at all, I think I could in a very few minutes have stated that matter in so strong a light to you, that your own good understanding & prudence would have suggested to you many, many reasons against your acting without even hearing what *they* might have to offer whose friendship you could not doubt of, and whose situation enabled them to give you the best advice. However, I hope to God you have not gone so far as to cut off the means of your own Retreat, as I am certain you would in that case be vexed at yourself afterwards.

I am, My dear Sir, y^{rs} very sincerely,

J. S. MACKENZIE.

Mr. Murray of Strowan to Captain Drummond of Megginch (extract).

NEWCASTLE, *Jan*^{y} 27, 1764.

Dear Sir,— . . . I am very far from repenting the step I have taken in our County Polliticks, nor am I the Least convinced by any arguments I have as yet mett with but that it was in every respect proper, fitt, and becoming for me to do what I have done, and am not in the smallest doubt but that I shall convince you of it before we have been an hour together. . . . What harm are the Ministry able to do me, whatever be their inclination? As to Scotch Titles, I know they have as little to say about them as you or me; those must be decided by the Laws of my country; and even if they had, take my word for it, I had much rather be the Hon^{ble} John Murray of Atholl than the Dishon^{ble} John Duke of Atholl. The English Peerage in my Family, a large Independant fortune, the General good opinion of mankind, and being the head of one of the most considerable families in this Island, these no Ministry can deprive me off.

Had I been an Englishman who vacated my seat in Parliament by succeeding to a Title, would it have been expected that I should have asked the advice of any Ministry who was to have succeeded me in Parliament?

No; if they had known me to be their disinterested Friend, from Principal and Inclination they would have taken my recommendation of a successor. Shall a very Independant (tho' not a proud) Scott have less to say? . . . I have a very perfect respect for her Majesty, but cannot think it Incumbant upon me to give up the Interest of a Family near 500 years respected in the County, because she wishes her servant should have the priveledge of Franking Letters. Are there not plenty of Ministerial Burroughs in the world?

Joking apart, no man either does or will wish better to the measures of the best of Princes than I do, and I have likewise a personal regard for one of his Ministers, but will not suffer myself to be treated in a manner they would not have thought of treating an Englishman. This I owe to my Family, my country, and myself. . . . I must add that the first stepp I took, after coming to a determination, was to write to L^{d} Privy Seal, not in the least questioning that he would, as I am sure he should, (even upon his own account,) have given me his most hearty approbation. Have not I always wish'd to show myself his friend? Why then treat me so in this affair? I must likewise add that G: Drummond neither did by himself, or by any of his friends, give me the least Hint of his intending to stand till after he heard of the Duke's death. All I knew about it was from common report, and I have reason to think he never declared it till that event happen'd.

Ministry shall always find me their friend whilst I think the measures they pursue are good, but never their Slave!

I ever am y^{rs}, &c.,

JOHN MURRAY.

His Grace to Lady George Murray.

LONDON, 7th *Feb.* 1764.

Dear Madam,—I was favour'd with yours last night, and am very happy that our resolution of paying my Father's debts Immediately gives you so much satisfaction, which indeed I had no room to doubt it would. My Question came on today before the House of Peers, where your friend D^{r} Charles'es[1] evidence was of very material service to me. Their Lordships

[1] The Rev. Mr. Charles, an English chaplain in Holland.

have confirm'd my right to the Family Titles, and the first use I make of my new name is to assure you that I ever am, with great Truth & sincerity, Dear Madam,

Your most affte & most Dutiful Son,

ATHOLL.

Lieutenant George Murray, R.N., to Lady George Murray.

FROM ON BOARD THE "TARTAR" AT PORTSMOUTH, *Feb.* 28th, 1764.

Dear Mother,— . . . Soon after my Brother's arrival in town the Tartar sailed from Detford to Long Reach (about 16 miles below Detford), where I was obliged to go with her. Before she went down my Brother & the Dutchess were so kind as to give me a hundred guines, which I brought to the ship with me & poot it in a strong Burow in my cabin. I got Liberty to come from Long Reach for two days; uppon my return to the ship I found my Boy had broke open my Burow & taken out of it £72 7s 6d. I immediately returned to town by watter, & got to my Brother's about 11 at night. We went to Feilding's (a famous man for finding out Roberys); we gave his name to him & what particulars I could; he promised to send people after him.

I set out next morning for the ship & met her at Sheerness next day (about 30 miles below Long reach). We sailed from thence next day & arived in the Downes the day after, whare we stayed one day & proceeded to Portsmouth, whare we arived some days after. I have not heared from my Brother since my arival here, tharefore can't tell if my Boy is caught. . . . Yr most Dutifull Son,

GEORGE MURRAY.

Lieutenant George Murray mentioned in one of his letters that they were taking with them to the West Indies one Mr. Harrison, who had made a watch by which he hoped to find the longitude, and that he had erected an observatory on one of the bastions at Portsmouth, and that a sentry was obliged to be posted on it for fear the people should pull it down, as they thought it had caused the bad weather they had lately had!

March 4.—Their Graces arrived at Dunkeld from London.

Lieutenant George Murray to Lady George Murray (extract).

15 *March* 1764.

You informe me that my brother told you of my loss, & blame me for taking a boy without a recommendation, but assure you any of the Saylors could have done it as well as him, as he was obliged to brake open a strong burow to get it. As to its being repared by the Dutchess, I have no way to express my deep sence of the oblegation, as well for that as on all other occasions.

Jean, Duchess of Atholl, to His Grace (extract).

Bath, 18th *March* 1764.

There is one Dicson, a mineture painter here, who I am told does pictures very well (tho' I have not seen any of his performances). If you incline to have him coppy the picture which I have, if you please I'll get it done for you. His price is six guineys.[1]

March 23.—The Perthshire election took place, but the Government authorities were too strong for his Grace to cope with, and Gorthy was returned, obtaining forty votes against twenty-seven given in favour of Blair Drummond. Lord John revenged himself for having been displaced in 1761 by supporting Gorthy.

Mr. Henry Drummond to His Grace.

London, *March* 26, 1764.

My Dear Lord,—I wrote you on Saturday evening, since which I have the pleasure to tell you that this morning the motion was made in the house by Mr Fuller, "to know what was done in consequence of the Act of George I., which empowr'd Government to treat with the proprietor of the Isle of Man for the purchase of the same." Mr Granville made answer, "that nothing had been done by Government with regard to it, but that he was extreamly happy that Parliament had taken notice of it, for by that means he would be enabled by next sessions to treat with the noble pro-

[1] The portrait referred to is evidently one of Duke James. Both the original and the copy are at Blair.

prietor of it;" the consequence of this was that Mr Fuller, who made the motion, was made to drop it for the present, and nothing further pass'd. Mr Granville behaved with the greatest candour; our most excellent friend, Ld Frederick, has been indefaticable ever since he heard it was first suggested. Nugent and some others was determined to have said a great deal upon the subject, which our friend Ld Frederick has entirely prevented. Mr Granville at his request immediately spoke to Mr Fuller in Ld F.'s presence, and behaved with not only candour, but the greatest kindness to you. . . .

Ever yrs most sincerely,

H. DRUMMOND.

Captain Charles Stewart[1] *to His Grace.*

LISBURN, IRELAND, *Apl* 29, 1764.

May it please yr Grace,—I most humbly presume to congratullate yr Gr/ and my Lady Dutchess on your accession to the Honours & Estates of your Illustrious Ancestors. May they be injoyed by your Grace and offspring while time shall be no more. I had the honr to be a page and master of Horse to His Grace, John, Duke of Atholl, who took me when a Boy from my Father (who was overstocked with children), with an intention to provide for me, which his Grace did by recommending me to three great men for a Military employment. Genl Ross, one of them, made me Adjutant to and Quarter Mr in his Royal Regiment of Dragoons,[2] of three Squadrons in Flanders in 1709, and had the honr to make the campaign of 1712, under the Duke of Ormond, wt Lords James, Charles and George Murrays, who were commissioned that year.

By Queen Anne's death my noble patron, your Grace's Grand Father, lost his Influence, Genl Ross his Regiment, and poor I my whole Interest & 3/4 of my pay.

After many ups and downs, and 55 years service, I am now a Reduced Capt: of Foot, and upon good Behaviour may continue so the short time I have to live.

I have a son (who has the honr to be a Godson, and called after James, late Duke of Atholl) now recruiting in Perthshire for the Royal Scots, (in which Lord George Murray was Ensign-Colonel, the late Duke, your

[1] Son of Alexander Stewart of Wester Clunie.

[2] The 5th Royal Irish Dragoons.

Uncle, a Lieut: Col., and the Earl of Orkney Col: for above 30 years); I most humbly beg leave to recommend him to your Grace's Fav^{r} and countenance to get a few Athol men (who are esteem'd the best in the Army) to a regiment that never disgraced our country. He went a Lieut^{t} to America in 1756, was (almost) in every action except the Havanna, was shipwreck'd on the Azores in coming home, and lost his all but life, and is still a Lieut^{t}, and sent a Recruiting.

I have nother son in the 1st Battallion of the Royal, eldest Lieut^{t},[1] and his mother's 20th child.

My eldest is an Episcopal minister, and, for want of Interest, chose to go Chaplain to Governour Dobbs and a Missionary to N: Carolina, where he has been eleven years. My 4th son[2] is a Lieut^{t} in the 14th Reg^{t} of foot, and my daughters are doing as well as they can. . . .

Y^{r} Gr/s most ob^{t} & most humble Serv^{t},

CHARLES STEWART.

Donald Robertson, late of Woodsheal,[3] *to His Grace.*

CHARLEVILLE IN CHAMPAGNE, 17th *Ap^{le}* 1764.

My Lord,—Though I have not the Honnour of being known to your Grace, I cannot help makeing bold to give this trouble to congratulate your Grace upon your being now at the head of what belongs to you by the Laws of God and man; and to assure your Gr/ that I pray God to bliss and preserve your Family.

The Honnour done me by your Grace's forefathers encourages me to aske your protection, in order that I may breathe the aire of Atholl once more.

I hope your Grace will give me a small farme that will yield milk and meal for my Litle family. I reffer my character to Abercairny, who I hope will promiss that I will pay the rent if I am able. Capt. Alexander Robertson of Gordon's Reg^{t} in the Dutch Service, who is now in Atholl, will receve your Grace's orders for me, which I will receve and obey with joy,—as I Honnour myself by being for ever your Grace's most obliged and most obedient Servant,

DO. ROBERTSON of Woodsheal.

[1] Poyntz Stewart.

[2] Charles Ross Stewart.

[3] Captain commanding Struan's men in the Atholl Brigade in the '45, and was wounded at Culloden.

May 27.—Lieutenant George Murray reached Jamaica in H.M.S. *Tartar*.

The end of June, Captain James Murray (42nd) returned to England from Aix.

Early in July Major Harrison left his Grace's service and settled at Liverpool.

July 9.—The Earl of Findlater and Seafield, father of Lord Deskford (who had married the Duke's aunt, Lady Mary), died at Cullen House.

His Grace to Mr. Mackenzie of Delvine.

ATHOLL HOUSE, *Aug* 7, 1764.

Dear Sir,—By last post I received a Letter from the Lords of the Treasury relative to a sale of the Isle of Mann, and have been for this 3 days past pretty much employ'd in drawing up an answer to their Lordships. I thought it highly proper to write to Lord Mansfield upon this affair, to send him my answer to the Treasury's Letter, that he might Judge how far he thought it a proper one; I thought it would likewise be of service to give his Lordship a sort of sketch of as High a Value as the thing would bear for his Private Information, that he might have it in his mind in case of a sale what it would be fitt to insist upon. Our first plan is not to sell it at all if we can decently avoid it; the next to stave off the sale of it as long as we can, and if it must be parted with, to gett as much for it as we can.

I have Inclosed you a Letter to L^d^ Mansfield, which, in case our Scotch post master may be curious to know the contents off, I would have you send it by a safe hand to Berwick to be putt in there, that it may once gett fairly into the English post office. This packet for L^d^ Mansfield contains four papers of which have sent you copies for your perusal & opinion, which I would have you return by the Bearer. If you think there is anything very Improper in any of those papers, I would have you tell me what it is, and even send me back the letter directed for L^d^ Mansfield that I may alter it; but I believe on the whole you will find my Letters pretty distinct.

I am ever, Dear Sir, y^rs^ sincerely,

ATHOLL.

Mr. Mackenzie of Delvine to His Grace (extract).

EDIN^{R}, 8th *Aug^{t}* 1764.

The argument for making your property Naboth's vineyeard is that lawless Individualls take occasion to smuggle from its vicinity. But, because felons break the Law and fall to be punish't for it, is the owner of the ground whence they sally furth to be therefore stript of his property against his inclination? I know a Generall in the King's Service Living on the coast whose coall pits were receptacles for smugl'd goods, in so much that a large seizure of spirits was carried away by a party of Dragoons, yet he was not called on to quit his Freehold for a precarious sum of money lyable to a variety of accedents, and therefore, with the greatest deference to the Board, they had better keep in more generall terms. That the Trade of Great Britain & exigences of Government required that your Terretory of Man should be a free port for all his Majesty's subjects, without dutys to any other, small or great, but what are to be paid for the use of the publick; and had they kept even in those terms, your Letter conveys the proper answer. Again, towards the conclusion, it seems rather less polite than might be expected to suppose your Grace would decline treating, & from thence take occasion to throw out an oblique menace before they had your return.

Captain Durham to His Grace.

BLAIR, SUNDAY, [12th *Aug.* 1764].

My Lord,—As from what has happened I am afraid that you might be inform'd that there has been a pice of Disrespect & unpoliteness done by us to your Grace, which obliges me to give this trouble. As an officer of the Horse Gards and I were taking jant into the Highlands, we obtain'd a letter to M^{r} Small, the Factor on the Anexed estates, from the Trustees, that if we chused to shoot he would send and show us the grounds. He accordingly insisted on our coming to his house on the side of Loch Ranoch, when we shoot one day at the Black Wood. Next day he sent his servant with us to Dalnacardoch, that he might show us the ground that belonged to the Crown, and we desired him to carry us to no other, which he declares he did.

When we were walking on the King's Road at Dalnacardoch, a man of the name of Robertson came to us and said, "What brings you here? you have no warrant from the Duke; give me your guns;" which you may believe we would not agree to. He then said he would break our heads, came afterwards into the House and wanted to carry of our guns, and was more impertinent than any man I ever saw, and just now came & carried one of our guns out of Mr McClashan's house when we were on our way south. Your Grace may be assured we would never hunt on your grounds without beging your Liberty, and if we did touch on them it was not knowing. We hope you will pardon the trouble this gives you.

Yr Grace's most obt humble servant,

JAMES DURHAM.

P.S.—Sir Wm Nairn came to us two days since, and is still with us, being the third gun he complain'd of.

Major John Murray to His Grace.

SANDON HALL, ESSEX, 19 *Aug.* 1764.

My Lord,—Yesterday morning early Ldy Elizabeth was safely deliver'd of a Daughter, and is as well as can be expected in her situation. I take the first opportunity of acquainting yr Grace of it, as I am convinced, from the regard you have often expressed for me, it will be very agreably received.

I have also to request of your Grace that you would make our most respectfull compliments to the Dutchess. Tell her Grace we hope she will do us the honor of being one of the Sponsors for the child, which will make us happy beyond expression, and we shall sincerely wish, with the name, she may possess all the amiable quallitys Her Grace is mistress off.

I hope, my Lord, all your Family are well.

I am, with all respect, my Lord Duke, yr Gr/s most obt Humble servt,

JOHN MURRAY.

During August Lord Tullibardine met with a slight accident at Westminster School, breaking the small bone of his hand, on which the thumb rests.

His Grace to Mr. Mackenzie of Delvine.

ATHOLL HOUSE, 24 *Aug*^{t} 1764.

Dear Sir,— . . . You will see an order in Councill against the Isle of Man, with orders for Cutters to be station'd in the Harbours and on the coasts of the Island, which never was attempted before.

I wish you would ask Sir James Murray & M^{r} Cochrane their opinion of this order as soon as you can. I know the late Duke's opinion was that Government could not Legaly do it. . . .

Pray write me very perticularly Sir James Murray's thoughts upon the subject, as nobody knows the constitution & the rights of the Island as well as he does, and I have the greatest opinion and reliance upon his great sagacity and wisdom. . . . I ever am, &c., &c., ATHOLL.

P.S.—Is this Likewise in revenge for being mistaken in county politiks?

This summer the Duke built a pillar on the top of Craig Vinian, and commenced a wall enclosing King's Seat and Craig a Barns. He also made a walk from the Cathedral along Tay side to West Ferry, crossing the public road by an arch, and back by foot of Commissaries Brae.

September 9.—Sir Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre died.

September 16.—Major John Murray wrote informing the Duke that his daughter had been christened Charlotte, after her Grace, and that the other sponsors were Lady Findlater and Lord Percival.

During the autumn the Duke appointed Captain Stewart of Urrard (lately retired from the 42nd Highlanders) to be one of his factors. He was to have charge of the estates in Atholl, whilst Mr. Bissett was to continue to manage the estates of Strathord, Glen Almond, Tullibardine, Balquhidder, Blairangone, and Falkland.[1]

Early in November, in consequence of the proceedings about the Isle of Man, the Duke and Duchess went up to London,

[1] At Blair the parapet walls on the lawn were removed, and the enlarging of the pond west of the Castle commenced.

where later in the month they were followed by Captain James Murray from Arnhall.

December 2.—The Duchess gave birth to a daughter in South Audley Street, who was named Jane.

Mr. Richardson to Her Grace.

PORTSMOUTH, *Dec. 7th*, 1764.

Madam,—His Grace having formerly condecended to honor me with his patronage, I venture to take the liberty of asking the additional honor of your Grace's acceptance of a young black boy, whom I brought with me from the east Indies, as a small instance of the great respect I have for your amiable character, and the gratitude I owe your illustrious family.

Yr Gr/s most obt & devoted humble servt,

CHARLES RICHARDSON.

P.S.—He has not yet had the small pox.

After a great deal of trouble and worry an Act of Parliament was passed in the spring of 1765 for carrying into execution a contract betwixt the Lords of the Treasury and the Duke and Duchess,—the King and Parliament agreeing to pay £70,000 for all their Grace's interests and privileges in the Isle of Man, reserving to them their landed property (worth then £1500 a year), together with the patronage of the bishopric and other ecclesiastical benefices in the island, on payment of £101, 15s. 11d. annually, and rendering two falcons to the sovereigns of England on their coronation. Their Graces, moreover, had a grant of £2000 per annum on the Irish establishment for their lives.[1]

[1] Miss Elizabeth A. Murray (a daughter of Lord Charles Aynsley's) states in a book of notes which she wrote, that pending the negotiations for the purchase of the sovereign rights of the Isle of Man, her uncle, the Duke, was asked by the Prime Minister if it would be agreeable to him to accept of land in lieu of money, and the estate of Perth (inalienably vested in the Crown), was adverted to. The Duke replied that he might himself, as far as he saw, be destroyed, but that he never would build his fortune on the ruin of another noble house, or increase the difficulty of mercy being shown them. This estate was afterwards restored to Lord Perth, when it was said to him by the Minister, on the reversal of the attainder, "These estates will go in the same entail as they have hitherto come," *i.e.*, by the heir male. Lord Perth answered, "Certainly;" but he afterwards entailed them on his only daughter.

Early this year, the Duke having enclosed a portion of Craig a Barns, with a view to planting it, met with some trouble from the inhabitants of Dunkeld.

Mr. Bissett to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, *Feb.* 3, 1765.

I am sorry to acquaint your Grace that a few of the lower class of the Dunkeld people, headed by Donald McEwen, mason, assembled last Thursday, and perambulate the marches of what they call the hill of Dunkeld. Your Grace has a list of their names Inclosed. All the better sort, and sensible men of the Town, highly disapproves of their conduct. By the time the Builders comes the length of what they call their march, (which, to my surprize, they make a good way west the face of the hill above the firr planting of Torrybuckle,) your Grace will be at Dunkeld, and then it will be advised with Mr Mackenzie, who shall see the papers, how far your Grace, as haveing purchassed, not only about a fourth part of the Town of Dunkeld, but likewise the whole lands of the Dunkeld Heretors contiguous to the hill, ought not to draw a proportionable share of the same, which if the law Intittles you to do, what is marked out to be Inclosed will at least be yours. It is a question to be maturely considered, especially as the contest may likely be with a mobb. I remember in the year 1748 they rode those marches, but in a more tumultous manner, which the late Duke looked upon as an Insult, and commenced a process against, which never came to a determination.

During the spring the Duke repaired and added to the House of Stanley in Strathord, with a view to giving it to his mother, Lady George, as a residence when completed,—Arnhall having been recently sold to Stirling of Keir for £5000.

May 21.—Lady John Murray died in London.

In July Captain James Murray left London to travel on the Continent for his health.

In August their Graces returned to Dunkeld.

In November Dr. Richmond of Liverpool (a friend or relative of Mrs. Harrison's) arrived at Dunkeld to act as private chaplain to their Graces.

This year the Duke received the following letter asking for pecuniary assistance :—

Mrs. Weims to His Grace.

TUFTON ST, NEAR WESTMINSTER ABBEY [1765].

May it please your Grace to forgive this boldness which extreme necessity compels me to. I am the widow of William Weims, who was a Lieutenant and adjutant in the Lord Marquis of Tullibardine's Regiment, was by his Lordship when he was killed at the Battle of Malplaquet, and my husband, in assisting to carry his Lordship from the Field, was severely wounded. He died upon half pay, leaving me with five children in a destitute condition, and it was a long time before the Parliament thought proper to allow pensions to half pay officers' widows; and I being in the utmost distress, was obliged to take up money at an exorbitant Interest and insure my life, which my necessity obliged me to continue till my age prevented my further insurance, without which none will advance any money. I am 72 years of age, quite infirm and past labour, whereby I am reduced to a most deplorable and distressed condition. Therefore most humbly submit to your Grace's compassionate consideration for such relief as your Grace shall think proper.

And as in duty bound, I shall ever pray, &c.,

MARGARET WEIMS.

Inclosed is my husband's commission under his Lordship.

During 1765 the following work was carried out at Blair :—
Two hillocks in Toll Daimh enclosed and planted.
Small clump planted at Gin Corner.[1]
The top of Dunmore enclosed and planted.[2]
Sunk fence west side of Diana's Wilderness built.

[1] The triangular clump by the roadside at Balanloan.
[2] Not Dunmore on Tarf. Probably top of Blair Uachdar Wood.

January 1766.—Lieutenant George Murray was appointed commander of H.M.S. *Ferret*, stationed at Jamaica in the West Indies.

At this date Lord Tullibardine and his brother, Lord James, were at Bullingham House School, Kensington, kept by a Mr. Longmore.

March 29.—Lady George Murray died at Invercauld, aged 56, and was buried at Tullibardine.

Marquis of Rockingham (Premier) to His Grace.

GROSVENOR SQ^RE, *Friday Eve*, 8 *o'clk*, *June* 29, 1766.

My Lord,—The death of L^d Sutherland making a vacancy among the sixteen peers from Scotland, I must beg to know from y^r Grace whether it would be agreeable to you to come in to the House of Lords.

I am enabled to write to y^r Grace on this subject in consequence of my having had the honour to take His Majesty's commands on this occasion, & tho' I was not certain in regard to y^r Grace's Inclination to come into Parl^t, yet I could not refrain from mentioning y^r Grace, being perswaded that your Grace's personal Character, Great Rank and Fortune, would incline His Majesty to approve of this Trust being reposed in y^r Grace. I am extremely happy in the honour of conveying this Gracious Intention of his Majesty's Royal Favour.

I am y^r Gr/^s most ob^t and most humble ser^vt,

ROCKINGHAM.

In June the Earl and Countess of Sutherland died at Bath, within a few days of each other, leaving an infant daughter, of whom the Duke of Atholl was nominated to be one of the tutors.

July 21.—Major Humphry Harrison died at Liverpool.

Mr. Mackenzie of Delvine to His Grace.

EDR, 30th *July* 1766.

My Lord,—As soon as I heard of Decent Mr Harrison's Death, your Manx Affairs, and the loss you sustain thro' the want of such distinct assistance in their present involv'd shape from the change of System, struck me immediately. This is a loss not easily supplied, But the next best must be thought of.

Your Stewards are good pen & ink men, but novists in spirit & action, & I suspect Brow beat by the blind temerity of the Governour, who has, I'm afraid, a genius to arrogate as much more as in reality he has of less skill than they; for they are idly timid on the change of system, He assuming and bold; and therefore an Envoy must be look'd for of cool spirits & sagacity, who will gather knowledge from the Stewards, & fortify them agt any oblique schemes of the Govr[1] to lessen your just remaining rights, and then let him know to what his own duty is circumscrib'd. All which may indeed be collected from the act of Parlt, tho' Sir Fletcher [Norton] should never speak out as he ought.

You have resign'd all the Dutys on Import & Export, or in other words, all customs & excise; the Sovereignty & Jurisdictions, with the Castles, or places contriv'd for strength or defence. But every other Inferiour right of property or concomitant to it, together with presenting all the clergy, remains your own. Where then can there be any great or very stumbling dificulty, where want of nerves does not lead people to bogle at their shaddow? Ought not your Grace's Stewards to go on as formerly collecting the ground rents, quit rents, and every other Duty payable out of houses, Lands, ground or property, which you reserv'd before the partiall surrender, and remit them to you?

This seems to require no Lawier's Advice nor opinion. There may be some knotty and Dubious points about escheats of Felons' fines, or forfeitures of criminalls, or the like, But whatever comes out to be Law in reference to these, I do not see why it should retard the collecting & remitting what is as clearly the Lord's property now as before the act. Nothing can stop such an execution of your orders but want of spirit for

[1] Governor Wood, of the Isle of Man, appears to have been a time-server, as, having been reappointed to his post by the Government after the sale, he seems to have had little feeling for the family which had originally placed him in the island.

action in your servants, which a right Envoy, when he can be found, would instill and animate them to their duty, & if they are so depresst with fear & trembling, the next resource is to find others. . . .

Yr Gr/s most obt servant,

JO: MACKENZIE.

Early in August the estate of Ashintully, in Strathardle, came into the market. Mr. Mackenzie bid £8600 on behalf of the Duke; but it was sold for £8900 to another person.

August 21.—His Grace was elected a representative Scots peer in place of the late Lord Sutherland.

The beginning of November their Graces and family arrived in London. About the same time Mary, Duchess of Atholl, was taken ill at Huntingtower.

Mr. Thomas Bissett to His Grace.

DUNKELD, 3d *Nov.* 1766.

My Lord,— . . . Before this reachs your Grace wou'd probably hear of the fatall accident that happen'd last Wednesday at the East Boat of Dunkeld. Upon its crossing from the south side with 13 passengers and four horses, one of the oars gave way, by which means the force of the high water drove the Boat precipitantly over a Croy, not long ago built upon the south side; the Boat at once filled almost full of water, the horses made great confusion, & jumping out, four of the passengers by sticking closs to their means & taills were saved, three more were preserved by holding fast to the horn of the Boat till assistance was brought, and the remaining six all perished. Two of those on the horn were taken out towards Newtyle by the help of a Fishing Boat, and the other, after being many & many a time under water, yet holding the grip, was taken up at the Boat of Murthly. There are only four of the dead bodies found as yet. . . . In case the piece of Intelligence in my Brother's scraull prove true, what I wou'd fain flatter myself will hold good, I make no doubt but yr Grace will bear the stroke with Christian patience.[1] For my

[1] Alluding to Mary, Duchess of Atholl's illness.

part, I can't help thinking that the event will happen before the 22nd curr^{t}, being the term of Martinmas O.S., and in that case please myself with the prospect of levying part of these rents even for this same year 1766, tho' this may depend upon the nature of the settlement. Possibly y^{r} Gr/ may laugh at my scheming, and say that I am premature.

[Unsigned.]

Mr. Mackenzie to His Grace.

EDR, 4th *Nov.* 1766.

My Lord,—By a letter this day from Thos Bisset the old Lady at Huntingtour draws near a conclusion, for he first says that there is an express sent to Lord John, 2ndly, that Dr Wood thinks she cannot last many days, & 3rdly, He asks this question in Law, that if she dyes twixt the new & old term of Marts, whether you have not right to the last half of crop 1766 & not her executors. I have told him that it is yours, But beg'd him to keep that to himself till she is at least decently intom'd. I continue, My Lord,

Yr Gr's most obt Svt,

JO: MACKENZIE.

During 1766 the line of trees along the public road between the Bridge of Alltclune and the east march of Lude were planted. *Wall inclosing Tulloch built and that round top of Cuilts Park rebuilt.* [1]

Captain George Murray, R.N., to His Grace.

"FERRET," PENSACOLA, *Jany* 3d, 1767.

Dear Brother,—When I wrote my last of the 3d of Augt I expected to have left this place for Jamaica in about a month. According to my expectation, the Adventure Frigate of 32 Guns, Captn Fitzherbert commander, arived here the begining of October with orders from the Admirall for me to proceed to Jamaica; but the Survayer being anxious to Survay the Bar of Mobile harbour (about 13 Lgs from this) before the season was too far advanced, & Captain Fitzherbert thinking the Adventure too large for that service, ordered me to perform it; I accordingly sail'd from here the middle of October with that intention, but on the 22nd I met with a hard storm about 15 Lgs off shore, which blew with such violence that, to save the ship from sinking, I was obliged to cut away the Main & Mizen masts, & with great Difficulty got in here a few days

[1] *At Dunkeld Wall round Craig a Barns built. Road made from Easter Tullie mullie to Hatton.*

after, & am useing the utmost Dilligence & Dispatch to repair the losses we sustain'd, which I hope will be compleated in a month. . . .

Yr most affte Brother,

GEORGE MURRAY.

Mr. Mackenzie to His Grace (extract).

EDINR, 19th Jany 1767.

My Lord,—At Last the old Dutchess at Huntingtour has paid the Debt of nature, & puts your famely into fresh mourning. Inclosed is Thos Bisset's letter on that head, with the copy of my answer.

Mr. Thomas Bissett to Mr. Mackenzie.

DUNKELD, 17 Jany 1767.

Sir,—I wrote you yesterday Incloseing a copy of a letter from Mr Sandeman[1] relative to the manner proposed of Burrying the Dutchess Dowager in the Vault here, which was a prelude to what has since happen'd. I have just now an express adviseing that the Dutchess Died at three this morning. I suppose they'l not attempt to Burry her here till my Lord Duke's pleasure is known, otherwise I shall be greatly difficulted unless I have your advice, which you'l please let me have with any thing else that may occurr.

I see by the contract of marriage that the executor has right to the whole furniture and plenishing free of all deductions.

I am, Sir, yr most obt Servant,

THO: BISSETT.

Mr. Mackenzie's reply was that he thought, if he had received no orders to the contrary, he had better indulge Lord John in what his undertaker asks in his name, both in giving way to the Duchess's being interred under-ground beside her husband, and also the hearse used at Lady George's funeral, if extant, but all other charges whatever to be defrayed by Lord John, who is funerator and probable executor, so that the Duke be put to no further trouble or expense. Also that as soon as the interment was over Mr. Bissett should repair to Huntingtower

[1] The undertaker in Perth.

and call the tenants before him, and warn them that the Duke would immediately enter for crop 1767, and that they should pay their rents to his Grace. That he should also learn what persons had used improper freedom with the timber.

January 24.—Mr. Mackenzie wrote to his Grace:—"Your Grace will have plenty of Intelligence before this time, not only of the death, but of the Funeral pomp from Huntingtour. I cannot regrate your accidentall absence on this occasion. The corpse was sent through Perth to receive military Honours. It was an ancient custom amongst the Egyptians that the vertue of the children enobled their parents, and L^d^ John dutyfully conferr'd a share of his proper merit on the remains of his no less Deserving mother."

Mr. Thomas Bissett to Mr. Mackenzie.

DUNKELD, 1^st^ *Feb.* 1767.

Sir,—I went to Huntingtour on Thursday morning, and found L^d^ John, who is still there. He received me with complacency. I told him I was come to conveen the Tenants and take a Rentall, which naturally introduced a conversation as to His Grace's entry to the Life rented Lands. I represented to him our opinion of that matter, with which he seemed perfectly satisfied, and said that he would not only Desist from plowing the parks, but will also, as soon as he can, roup the furniture, and in the mean time proposes in a few days to remove himself and family to Perth. I took the Rentall on Thursday, and walked over the grounds and planting on Fryday (tho' but a bad day for the purpose, being dark & foggy & a deal of snow on the ground). As to the value and Improvement of the Lands, it must be a work of some time and consideration. It wou'd appear that the preservation of the planting for two or three years bygone has been attended to more than formerly; for a year past I don't believe there was even one backgoing tree cutt for the oven or fireing, and the tennents give it as a reason their houses being in disrepair that they got no timber for the purpose for some time. As to the Place, the House, & office houses, I do not know what state they were in at the

Liferentrix's entry (they certainly were old), But now they are *very much* upon the antient, decaying, crazie order.

The walls of the Garden is much failled, and the garden itself in bad condition. And with regard to the fences of the Parks & Inclosures, they are most certainly in great desrepair, and the grounds appear to have been very ill mannadged. But what is to be done with the said Parks, Inclosers, & Garden, that were in the Liferentrix's own hands, for this currant year 1767, now that I may say His Grace has taken possession? Shall they be let for one year only under certain Limitations, or how are they to be disposed of? . . .

I am, Sir, &c., &c.,

THO: BISSETT.

Lord John Murray to Mr. Mackenzie.

HUNTINGTOWER, 2d *Feb.* 1767.

Sir,—Thursday morning Mr Bisset, Factor to the Duke of Atholl, came here, & acquainted me with the contents of your letter, I desired he would stay all night to be the better able to inform you of all things here.

I don't know the forms usual in law or equity to be regulated betwixt the Duke of Atholl & me, but I am persuaded can rely on your opinion in these matters, & you may please confer with Mr Robert Watt, that I may be certain not to have the least dispute with so near a Relation.

Nothing was done in the farm here for some time before or since my mother's death. I intend to go to my house at Perth this week, & to have the furniture here rouped as soon as can conveniently be done.

I am sincerely, Dear Sir, your most obt Servt,

JOHN MURRAY.

Mr. Mackenzie to His Grace.

EDR, *Feb.* 3d, 1767.

My Lord,—This day I have yours of the 29th with powers to watch over Ld John's motions about Huntingtour. . . . What I mean only to trouble you with now is Ld John's scheme, if he is serious, in getting quit of his Atholl Dominions.[1] I wish on any tolerable terms these fell rather in your hands than to a stranger, because they are intermixt with your other property, & very possibly it may be a piece of Ld John's wisdome

[1] Pitnacree in Strathtay, and possibly also Killiechangie, which Lord John also bought, though whether he owned it at this date is uncertain.

to attone for past follys by giving you a preference on a reasonable profite. He tells Thos Bisset he is desirous to prefer your Grace. If the terms are in any degree equall, tho' it may not be eligible for you to treat, may you not empower me to make an offer or at least to know his Demands? He may perhaps be the easier brought to terms that the Dowager has set Tacks for three years more than her Life of the snuff & Barley milns, and bound herself in absolute warrandice, which Ld John must make good to the Tacksman, whom you have right to remove at Whity, and warnings will be order'd accordingly to show that your operators think themselves bound to do their duty, tho' you can with a word stop their progress when you think prudent. I intend also that his Lop is to be put in mind that Liferenters are bound to uphold park dykes & garden walls, tho' this is a very arbitrary point of Law. But I mean to follow the generall rule you suggest—that whatever is Justice must be done & will be expected on the one side as well as on the other.

I continue with great regaird, My Lord,

Yr Grace's most obt Servt,

JO: MACKENZIE.

Writing to his Grace again two days later, Mr. Mackenzie remarked that "family pictures are fixtures rather than household plenishing."

Mr. Mackenzie to His Grace.

EDINR, 14 *Feb.* 1767.

My Lord,—We commonly say every man is a Lyon in his own cause, but you will allow me to own that your reasoning approves you a just philosopher in yours, so that at once you both confute & convince me against any treaty for Ld John's Lands, and your Grace shall be no further importun'd on that head. I wish him another merchant. I find by Thos Bisset that the family pictures were in the Dowager's Life carried to Lord John's Town house in Perth & there remain, and I doubt if we shall easily force them back. They are 4 in number, that is, your Grace's Grandfather & his first Dutchess, the Marquess who was kill'd at Malplaquet, and the last Duke. Their value depends on the hand who executed them.

Lord John comes here next week for a conference first with his Lawiers & then wt your Grace's agent; he has not chose to answer my

letter, for which reason I write this night to Thos Bisset to stop any roup till matters are better explain'd, & even to apply the Sherriff for that purpose, if not amicably agreed to; Because the repairs of the Dykes & office houses may be as much consequence to the Heir as the furniture within the house is to the Executor. . . .

My Lord, yr Gr/s most obt Servt,

Jo: Mackenzie.

Unfortunately just after this Mr. Mackenzie went to London for some weeks, so that no more letters passed between him and the Duke, and what further happened about Huntingtower is unknown. It appears, however, that during September thirty-nine packing-cases containing the furniture, pictures, books, plate, and linen from Huntingtower were sent to Bannercross, Lord John's estate in Yorkshire. Most of these things are now at Ford Hall, Derbyshire, in the possession of Mr. W. H. G. Bagshawe, who succeeded to Ford Hall and Bannercross in right of his grandmother, who was sister and heiress of General Foxlowe Murray, who married Lord John's only daughter, and took the name of Murray.[1]

In March Lord Tullibardine and Lord James were sent to Eton College.

Colonel Lord Adam Gordon, M.P., to His Grace (extract).

London, 5th *May* 1767.

Just returned from a Disappointed House, where we had attended in full hopes of American plans, &c, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer fell last night as he was going to the Water Closet and broke his face, so America is again postponed till Monday next.

June 13.—Her Grace was confined at Dunkeld of a son, who was named Henry after the Hon. Henry Drummond.

[1] By permission of Mr. Bagshawe, I have had copies made of the following four pictures which were formerly at Huntingtower: King of Bohemia, Queen of Bohemia, Hon. Mary Ross, second wife of 1st Duke, and Lord John Murray.

Mr. Mackenzie to His Grace (extract).

EDR, 27 *June* 1767.

The Box from Holland which Lady George desired you to enquire after, & your Grace recommended to me, & I to another, is at last arrived, & it was also delivered to the Perth Carrier. It is Circular in the head & mark't A.[1]

Colonel Lord Adam Gordon, M.P., to His Grace (extract).

HUNSDON, 28 *Aug:* 1767.

My dear Lord Duke's obliging Letter dated 12th inst I recd in course here. . . . What we have long talked off, even taking unto me a wife, approaches now apace, and about the first days of Septr I am to be married to a very old acquaintance and connextion of yours.

After twenty months' attention, & after reasoning and weighing every circumstance, pro and con, I have at last prevail'd on the Dowr Duchess of Atholl to say yes. Our plan is the country & a quiet life; & as we find that *together* we shall be happier, and in a condition to do more good than either of us could asunder, we are determined to embark in one boat. . . .

Yr Grace's most obt & much obliged humble Servant,

AD GORDON.[2]

In December their Graces went up to London, where his Grace was invested with the Order of the Thistle.

During 1767 the Duke entered into an agreement with William and David Sandeman and John Henderson, merchants in Perth, and Hector Turnbull, bleacher, Luncarty, co-partners of the Luncarty Company, to carry a supply from the Tay by a canal to begin 400 or 500 yards above Thistle Brig—to be carried through the rock by mining, and along the river-bank to the march, and so to Luncarty Bleachfield.

This year Craig a Barns at Dunkeld was planted. *At Blair the Castle Loch was finished and Blair Nachdar hill planted.*

[1] Possibly the small black trunk which contained Lord George's papers, which is now at Blair.

[2] This marriage took place 2nd September 1767 in London.

January 27, 1768.—Captain George Murray wrote from Jamaica to his Grace that as the captain of the *Renown* frigate wished to go home, the Admiral had proposed that he should exchange with him, and that Captain Bickerton of the *Renown* would return to England in the *Ferret*, and he, Captain George, would thus gain promotion.

Captain George Murray to His Grace.

"RENOWN," PORT ROYAL, *March* 20, 1768.

Dear Brother,—I sent you a letter the 27th of Jany about my exchanging into the Renown, which I accordingly did the 10th of this month. I need not repeat to so kind a Brother the necessity there is for a strong application for the confirmation of it; Shall only observe what a small chance of preferment I shall have during the peace, if this opportunity is let slip. . . . Mr Crawford, the Actg Lt of the Ferret, has undertaken to deliver to you from me a Canoe of one peace of Mahogany, a Quash,[1] 2 Curreson birds, some Indian Belts, and a Quiver of Musketo Indian's Arrows,[2] Two grass hammocks, a Buffulow's skin, some bark of a tree for making ruffles, . . . & I have likewise sent a few Panama shells.

During the time I continue on this station (which will be at least two years) I shall make it my study to collect whatever I think the least worthy of notice. . . . I have likewise sent by him (Crawford) the watch the Dutchess was so good as to give me; it has not gon for these three years. I would be obliged to you to get it repaired, & send it out to me. . . .

Yr most afftc Brother,

GEORGE MURRAY.

During the earlier part of the year Captain James Murray returned to London from a lengthened tour on the Continent.

In March their Graces returned to Scotland.

May 20.—James Moray, younger of Abercairney, died of dropsy at Canterbury. He had only landed the previous day

[1] A gourd.

[2] Red leather quiver of arrows, in Blair Armoury.

at Dover on his return from Madeira, where he had been for his health.[1]

May 31.—The Duke received a letter from Admiral Sir Edwarde Hawke, First Lord of the Admiralty, informing him that he had that day signed Captain George Murray's commission as Post-Captain.

Lieutenant Crawford, R.N., to His Grace.

"FERRET" SLOOP, SPITHEAD, *June 29th*, 1768.

I have the pleasure to acquaint y^r^ Grace that I parted with your Brother, Capt^n^ Murray, at Jamaica on the 28^th^ of March, well in health, and high in spirits on commencing Post Captain, which news I dare say has reached England some weeks ago. Sometime after we sailed our commander, Cap^t^ Bickerton, was seized with violent Inflammation in his Bowels; his complaint increasing, and the Surgeon deficient in many respects, he found it absolutely necessary to make the nearest Port; accordingly we run into the Island of Bermudas, where he was perfectly recovered in the space of five weeks. I embraced this opportunity to write your Brother, otherways I should have very much failed in my duty; no gratitude can ever repay his kindness. From Capt: Murray I have ever received the care and tenderness of a Father since I first had the honor to serve under him, which is also a pleasure to every individual in the ship. The happiness of his officers was envyed by all others on the Station, and men would enter for the Ferret when they would shun every other ship in the Squadron. I myself and two thirds of this ship's company in a manner will acknowledge our lives to his humanity, which he preserved at no small expence; on the other hand, from every action he promises daily to be a most excellent officer. He is already remarkable for his uniform steadiness in command; from a parcel of the most worthless mutinous villains he brought his ship's company to be one of the best in the West Indies. I hope y^r^ Grace does not suspect me of flattery; I have advanced nothing but what he himself is very sensible of. I am entrusted with the care of a Canoe, two Corraso Birds, a Quash, a large box of curiosities, and a watch,

[1] His portrait as a boy is at Blair Castle.

which are all very safe and shall be taken great care of till I have the honor of delivering them. I am, with the greatest respect,

Yr Grace's most obt & most humble Servant,

HENRY CRAWFORD.

In September Captain James Murray rejoined the 42nd at Londonderry, after having been absent on sick-leave for six and a half years.

In October their Graces went south on account of the illness of their second son, Lord James, at Eton.

Captain Stewart of Urrard to His Grace (extract).

URRARD, 22 *Dec.* 1768.

There was a very melancholy accident happen'd Tuesday night last att Tullymet. A man and his daughter were both killed by the roof of the house falling in upon them. The wife and another of the children were dug out of the ruins and are both alive. They were not of your Grace's tennants; they belonged to Robertson of Balnacree. Poor creatures, it seems they were afraid of the house falling, as they had carried out one freight of their furniture to the Barn, & were returned for some more when the roof fell in & killed them. . . . I have the honour to be, My Ld Duke,

Yr Gr/s most obt & most hble Servt,

JAMES STEWART.

During 1768 Major John (Ross) Murray [1] had been arrested and imprisoned for debt in the King's Bench Prison. He made application to his Grace for assistance, who sent him the following reply :—

His Grace to Major John Murray.

S: AUDLEY ST, *March* 18, 1769.

Mr Murray,—I receiv'd yours of the 16th. Mr Harry & Mr Robert Drummond, Ld Dunmore and I having taken into consideration the most

[1] After Mary Duchess of Atholl's death, Major Murray appears to have been known as Ross Murray. He claimed unsuccessfully the estate of Balnagowan, which had belonged to his uncle, the Duchess's brother.

dismal situation that so good, so worthy, & so respectable an old man as Doctor Sharp is, was reduced to by your baseness & misconduct, and by your having perswaded him to become bound for a part of your debts, which made him liable every moment to be cast into Prison; a cruel return for his more than Fatherly affection to you.

At our meetings, we, taking his most unfortunate situation to be such as without immediate assistance must have brought him to Inevitable distruction, and seeing plainly that his virtues had been the cause of his misfortunes, as your vices had been of yours, we determin'd to Relieve him as far as we could. I own I agreed to this by the perswasion of Mr H. Drummond, the repeated marks I had had of your deceitfulness & badness of Heart having made me resolved to have had no further interference with your affairs & you.

The sum that Dr Sharp wanted to relieve him was £858, at the same time you stood indebted to Mr H. Drummond £426 15 8, this sum we likewise found it necessary to take upon us, as your half pay was his only security, which could not have been sold till this was done, as it was burthen'd & bound with £50 per am to him by your own order. Mr H. Drummond's reason for not paying you the sixteen pounds was that by your particular desire he advanced £29 in payment to Mr Murray the upholsterer, who had an execution in Heron House, besides 7 Guineas for removing you from Chelmsford. The two sums together are £1284 15 8; all that you had to contribute towards this was the remainder of your Half Pay, sold for £520, which, being deducted from the sum we are engaged for, leaves it £764 15 8.

As to your vote in Perthshire, which can't be sold till you deliver your charter & other papers, will not produce above £100. I greatly pity Lady Edward, Dr Sharp, and Lady Elizabeth, (which last you were so cruel as to draw into a marriage with you by representing yourself in good circumstances, and as heir to a pretty good estate upon Dr Sharp's death,) But I cannot feel the same compassion for you; None pitys misfortunes more than I do, but Ingratitude, dissimulation & fraud, merit every misfortune they bring upon themselves.

You had the amazing good fortune, by the interest of the late D: of Atholl & mine, to gett a Majority at a very early time of life, & were putt in a way to have return'd your obligations to Dr Sharp, to have made your mother's old age comfortable, and to have been a credit to your

Family. How sad the reverse. How far an act of Insolvency may free you from Prison I know not, but I see no other chance you have, and indeed were you relieved tomorrow I should be afraid of hearing you was soon at a much worse place. A much less crime than the Diamond Earrings has been fatal to many.

You are more obliged to Mr H. Drummond than to all the world, and if it's possible ever to give you the least relief, it will be through his humanity and goodness, and by his good offices with your other friends. Since writing the above I have receiv'd another letter of the 17th from you. I shall only say that it had almost determined me to send you no answer at all, nor ever have anything more to do with your affairs or you. I am convinced by the contents of it (especialy by the conclusion, where you doubt how far the last sale of your Half Pay is legal or not, although done at your own desire) that your disposition and way of thinking is so exceeding bad that even misfortunes can't mend you. However, whatever your deserts may be, Messrs Drummonds, Ld Dunmore and I have agreed to make you an allowance during our pleasure of one guiney a week to prevent you from starving.

This is all, from one whose Family you have disgraced, & to whom you have given great concern. ATHOLL.

During the spring of 1769 considerable alterations and repairs were made at Dunkeld House.

At this time a complication occurred in the 42nd Regiment. The Major (Reid of Straloch) expressed a wish to sell his commission; the senior Captain (Graham of Duchray) declined purchasing. James Murray was the second senior, and the third was Stirling of Ardoch, who was ready to purchase the majority at an over-regulation price. The Duke, having the promise of the first vacant company in the Guards (*i.e.*, a captain and lieutenant-colonelcy), declined paying more than regulation price for his brother's majority, which had the effect of bringing promotion to a dead-lock in the regiment.

The beginning of May their Graces returned to Scotland from London.

Mr. Æneas Macdonald[1] *to His Grace.*

PARIS, 20th *May* 1769.

My Lord Duke,—It is now above seventeen years since I had the Honnour of writing to the late Duke your Grace's uncle upon the same subject which occasions this letter. And since that period I have made use of evry opportunity that came in my way, or that a person under my situation could make use of (few they were indeed) of making application to His Late Grace for discharge of that most just & Honnourable debt, which tho' he did not think proper to do, as your Grace observed to Mr Drummond, yett I must begg leave to differ widely from yr Grace, in supposing that to be a solid reason for refusing the payment of a debt of the strictest honnour upon the family, if ever there was a debt of honnour in the world; a debt which can never become liable to prescription, & contracted under the late Duke's own eyes, and by his positive directions, as shall be demonstrated in proper time in a printed case.

The melancholy and most greiving circumstances that the late Duke, yr Grace's Uncle, allow'd his brother the late Marquis of Tullibardin to remain in here for five & twenty years, must prove to a demonstration that it was not very likely that his Grace would have gone any further length on the score of paying his elder brother's debts than the law wou'd oblige him.

The printed memmorial, which the Comte de Challet Laumont will have the honnour of presenting to your Grace a copy off in a little time, shall contain a full and distinct account of the late Marquis's miserable situation in this country during the said twenty-five years, during which time he was allowed by His Grace to ly for whole years sometimes in prison, & sometimes out of prison, without remitting him a halfpenny.[2] The said memmorials shall also sett forth beyond all manner of dispute that during these Intervals, and under these unhappy circumstances, the late Marquis of Tullibardin was oblidg'd to have recourse to the goodwill and charitys of well dispos'd people to be able to live; and this many of our countrymen, still alive in Scotland, and who past here all these different periods of times, will call to mind when they read the memmorials them-

[1] Brother of Kinlochmoidart, who was executed in 1746; late banker in Paris, and one of the seven gentlemen who landed in Scotland with Prince Charles in 1745.

[2] This statement is certainly untrue.

selves, and among others Mr Fothringham of Pourrie, who was more than once an eye witness to the misery the late Marquis of Tullibairdin was reduc'd to. So that it was no ways surprizing that the late Duke should not think proper to pay any of his Brother's debts which were not recoverable by law.

I protest to your Grace that I did not propose to Lady Margaret Macdonald to make application to you for the payment of so just & honnourable a debt, but upon the assurances I had from different persons of your Grace's being a man of so much honnour and equity that you would order the discharge of it directly.

It is true I can claim no right to it by Law, but I must begg leave to tell your Grace that I have been for these eighteen years living upon any little debts that might have been owing me in Brittain befor the dissolution of my house in Paris, & that your Grace's Family is the onely one who has taken any advantage of my situation in that respect, or refus'd to pay me what was justly owing me.

Your Grace's determination of shutting the door against any further applications on this subject is (to be sure) following the example of the late Duke your Uncle, which how far it may be consistant with justice the publick must judge of when the whole case is laid befor them.

Still I have a right to claim what is due to me by all the Lawfull means in my power. I have the honnour to be, most respectfully, My Ld Duke,

Yr Gr/s most obt & most humble Svt

ÆNEAS MACDONALD.

Captain George Murray, R.N., to His Grace (extract).

"RENOWN," PORT ROYAL, JAMAICA, *July* 24, 1769.

I take this opertunity of sending you by Mr Reid, Master of the Preston (& who was Master of the Tartar, & you may remember when you pay'd me a visit on board at Depford he was then my messmate, & made very strong punch for us, which we drank in my cabin,) a box containing two Buffulow's skins, (the sort of cattle they have on the banks of the Missisippy,) one bear skin from the same place, a Tiger's skin, & a belt & garters the Indians in that part of the world wear. He has likewise taken charge of a yung bear & a possum, which is a very ugly but

perhaps the most curious animall on the face of the earth. It has a fals belly, in which are its niples; the yung ones grow to them. She has litter'd wethen these few days, & the yung ones make use of the fals belly to run into in case of danger. This account you may depend on as I've had it some time, & the yung ones was to be perceiv'd hanging to the nipples hardly form'd.

For the Dutchess he has taken charge of a red Virginian Nightingal, 3 Blue birds, 3 Nonparrells, & a Rice Bird. Some of them sing very well. I hope they'l live, if not I've desir'd him to preserve (if posible) them with the prittyest feathers.

I wish it was in my power to pick up things more worth your acceptance, but you must take the will for the deed. . . .

Yr most aff. Brother, &c

GEORGE MURRAY.

Earl of Kinnoull to His Grace.

DUPPLIN, *July 26th*, 1769.

My Lord,—The Bearer, Mr Thos Pennant, a gentleman of Flintshire, is recommended to me by my Bror as a particular friend of his, & who has a great fund of Knowledge, & my Brother desired me to introduce him to your Grace's acquaintance, & to his other friends in Scotland.

I find his turn is very much to natural History, particularly that of animals, minerals, &c. He making the Tour of Scotland. . . .

Mr Pennant will be much obliged to yr Grace if you will order a Guide to show him the way over the Hills to Invercall.

Yr Grace's most faithfull & most obt Svt,

KINNOULL.

The gentleman mentioned was Mr. Pennant of Downing, co. Flint, who afterwards published his "Tour in Scotland." He spent a day at Blair, and makes mention in his work that the most singular piece of furniture at Atholl House was a chest of drawers (which is combined with a glass-fronted cabinet) made of broom.[1]

[1] Pennant's "Tour," vol. i. p. 109. The cabinet had been made in Perth in 1758 for Mr. Murray (3rd Duke), and is now at Blair.

On leaving Blair Atholl Captain James Murray accompanied him through Glen Tilt to Braemar. Pennant relates that they ascended a steep hill and refreshed themselves with goat's whey at a shealing,[1] and afterwards dined on the side of Loch Tilt.

Captain James Murray (42*nd*) *to His Grace.*

INVERCALD, *Tuesday morning* [*Aug.* 4, 1769].

My dear Brother,—We ariv'd here about a quarter past four. You desir'd I would give you a particular account of the roade, but realy after seeing it, there are so many things relative to it, that I must talk to you about it, as after making so tiresome a journey I find myself but little inclin'd to write a long epistle. However, to satisfy your curiosity in some measure, I think the roade is practicable, tho' not without very great difficulties attending it, (which, as you are accustom'd to, you will think the less off). The Roade that is made on your side I take to be about eight measur'd miles, from thence [to] where you march with Lord Fife upwards of seven. From that, thro' L^{d} Fife's, & where he is superior, about twelve miles, & three miles of Invercauld's, which is made and is pretty good. There is about six miles of L^{d} Fife's made, but it is very bad; it communicates his upper saw mills with the lower parts of Braymar. So by my reckoning there is about 13 miles entirely in the state of nature. According to my idea there must be two or three more Bridges over the Tilt. We were about nine hours & a half on horseback; we dined on the side of Loch Tilt. Soon after we got there it began to rain, so we had upwards of four hours of it as heavy as it well could pour. If my skin had not been rain-proof I should have been in a sad condition; my cloaths you may beleive were not so. M^{r} Pennant is very happy to have seen such a roade, but would not wish to undertake it again. . . .

Y^{r} very aff^{te} brother,

JAMES MURRAY.

[1] This shealing must have been "Ruidh an Dun;" and to avoid "Pol Tairbh" they would keep the track now known as the Dunmore Walk and cross the Tarf at "Athan Feith Mharcaidh" (ford of the horseman's bog).

Captain James Murray (42nd) to His Grace (extract).

DONIGHDEE [DONAGHADEE], 1 *Oct.* 1769.

My Dear Brother,— . . . I make no doubt poor "Tom" the Racoon is well taken care off. He belongs to the Duchess, so there is no fear off him. To be sure she is much in the right, where there are so many children, no wild animall, let it be ever so good natur'd, should be trusted.[1] . . .

Yrs very affly

JAMES MURRAY.

His Grace to Marquis of Tullibardine, at Eton (extract).

ATHOLL HOUSE, 10 *Octr* 1769.

We have been very busy making the new road at the pass of Killiecrankie, which turns out very well. I hope in a few years we shall have the pleasantest and best road in Brittain, & I am putting clumps of Trees every where along it.

Mr. George Stewart, Painter and Architect, to His Grace (extract).

LONDON, 13 *Oct.* 1769.

Last Monday I met two gentlemen, naval officers, at South Audley St, who brought home for your Grace, as presents from Jamaica from Captain Murray, a young bear, 2 small birds, and another animal, not much unlike a large rat, called a Possoon; They had likewise several skins, which they told me they had left at Plymouth Custom House, as they did not think they were worth the exorbitant duty demanded for them. . . .

One of the small birds and the possoon died the next day after they were brought; the other bird, much like a linet, Nanny keeps warm in her room. As I don't like the person who commands this ship here now, I thought it was safest not to send it by him for fear of his neglect of it, but the bear is gone aboard. It seems very healthy and merry, and I hope it will come safe. . . .

Yr Grace's most faithful Servant,

G. STEWART.

[1] This racoon (probably brought from America by the Captain and given to her Grace) is shown in the family picture over the fireplace in the great drawing-room at Blair (painted by Zoffany, 1767). It was kept in the middle window of the back staircase near the Blue Room door, which was wired in so as to form a cage. The cage was only removed in 1886, when the luggage lift was put in.

At this date extensive repairs and alterations at Dunkeld House, which had been carried out for his Grace by Mr. G. Sandeman of Perth, were finished.

Lord Barrington to His Grace.

CAVENDISH SQRE, *Nov.* 3rd, 1769.

Lord Barrington presents his respects to the Duke of Athol, and has the honour to acquaint His Grace that Captn Murray was this day appointed Captain Lieutenant in the third Regiment of Foot Guards.

Malcolm McPherson of Phoines[1] *to His Grace.*

PHONES, 6th *Dec.* 1769.

My Lord Duke,—After wishing yr Grass Long Life, health, and prosperity, if I doe not wish the same to Her Grace of Atholl, and great prosperity to all her Grace's noble of spring, I ought to be drowned on Tromy the first time I goe to see William Invereshie, tho' it was his rede head that saived my whit head from the Gallows. The noble Femly of Atholl has been to me since I was 13 year old, and to my honest eldest son Donald, hes been so very good and kinly to me in all respects, if I should Live as Long as my last predicessore did, 96 year old, I'll pray prosperity to your Grace and wholl noble offspring.

I'le doe for my only son now in Life, the 18 Generatione in Phones, your Grace and noble predicessors hes been so very good and friendly to me and mine that I make bold to use the fridome to recommend my son to your Grace protectione. He hes made a smal purchass of ane half dach land, marching with Phones; he's going south to negotiate mony. I have adviced him to make your Grace known in any affaire of wight he transacts, therfor I beg, if your Grace's time will admitt of it, that you'l give him your Grace's good advice & assistance.

May all the hills about Phones fal upon him, tho' my only son now in Life, if he be not sencible of the favours & friendship done me by that Family. Not knowing if ever I have ye great pleasure of writing to your Grace hereafter, the blissing of God remin about yr Grace's noble Family, & I'm, with great esteem, Yr Grace's most obt, most oblidged, & most humble Servt, whil MAL. McPHERSON.

[1] Was a captain in Cluny's Regiment in the '45.

Sir John Stuart of Murthly to His Grace (extract).

MURTHLY, 15 *Dec.* 1769.

When I had the pleasure of being with your Grace at Dunkeld I promised to give a Symitter to your Grace in a compliment, I accordingly send it by the bearer of this letter, a Tenant of mine. . . . I forgote to cause clean the silver upon the hilt of the Symitter before I packed it in the paper, but your Grace can cause a Servant do that in a few minutes.

Early in December, Captain George Murray arrived home from the West Indies in H.M.S. *Adventure*, having exchanged ships with Captain Fitzherbert, who wished to remain on that station.

The *Adventure* was paid off 13th January 1770.

Captain Murray brought home with him a Musquito Shore Indian, who had been in his service for three years, and is believed to have put him to school at Dunkeld. He died there of measles in the following June. His name was Toby.

March 1770.—Their Graces' second son, Lord James, had to be removed from Eton owing to ill-health, and died at Dunkeld on April 15, in his thirteenth year.

April 18.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Murray, 3rd Guards, was promoted from Captain-lieutenant to the command of a company in the regiment.

This year the Earl of Dunmore sailed for America, having been appointed Governor of New York. Before leaving he nominated his Grace to be one of the commissioners for managing his affairs during his absence. Before the end of the year Lord Dunmore was promoted to be Governor of Virginia.

During 1770 the Quarry Bridge over Banvie and the dry arch over the road at Kirktown of Blair were built.

At this date, Mr. George Steuart,[1] house-painter, Berners Street, London, planned and built a house for the Duke in Grosvenor Place, near Hyde Park Corner, at a cost of about £10,000. His Grace took possession of the new house early in 1771, and at the same time parted with his South Audley Street house. A Signora Perroti painted portraits of several of the family, including their Graces, Lady Charlotte, Lieutenant-Colonel James Murray, and Miss Murray, which were hung in the Grosvenor Place house, but what eventually became of them is now unknown.

For five years past a law plea had been in progress between his Grace's ward, the Countess of Sutherland, and Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown and George Sutherland of Forse, who each claimed the Earldom. The young Countess's claim was confirmed by the House of Lords in March 1771.

This year the inn at Blair was let on lease, with the farms of Urrard Beag and Ruidh Riach (in Glen Bruar), to John Stewart, butler and clerk of the kitchen to the Earl of Morton, and brother to Donald Stewart, tenant in Blair Uachdair, the rent being £23.

April 21.—Her Grace was confined of a son in London, who was christened Charles.

In June their Graces returned to Scotland.

The same month, Captain Gordon Skelly, R.N. (nephew to Lord Adam Gordon), who had recently been appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Lynx*, was drowned in the river Tyne with seven of his crew.

In September, eight brass cannon, one mortar, and one petard were sent from the Isle of Man to Dunkeld.

[1] The pictures of Dunkeld, Falls of Bruar, &c., in the dining-room at Blair, are by Charles Stewart, brother to Mr. George. They were Gaelic-speaking Athollmen, but I cannot trace to what family they belonged. The site of the Grosvenor Place house ~~must have been near that of the Wellington Club.~~ was that now occupied by no 5 at the corner of Halkin St.

Mr. Mackenzie of Delvine to His Grace (extract).

EDIN^R, 3^d *Oct.* 1771.

My Lord,— . . . Lady Mary Scot,[1] who so lately escaped the perills of child bed, elop't yesterday with a gallant, Captain Sutherland, from her husband's house of Balcomy, cross't the ferry and pass't here on their way to England, probably further.

The Generall[2] followed last night on the discovery, and is gone in pursuit with Lockhart in his company. At best an ugly chace, & a poor prize if he overtakes it.

This Sutherland is an officer in the Generall's Regiment, his own cousin, the son of the late Lord Duffus. He educated the youth at his own expence, gave him his Company, &, by what I have heard, supported the Family, so that his share of the crime is of the deepest dye, her's the result of folly & ostentation.

It's said she left all her fine Jewells spread on her Toillet, & went off in disguise.

Here is the effect of London education, Cotteries, Oldmacks, &^c, on weak heads; but how will the Makarony Club exult over Generall Scot on this disaster, when his success in other respects may have created him so much envy. . . .

My Lord, y^r Gr/s most ob^t Servant,

JO; MACKENZIE.

Mr. G. Steuart, Painter, to His Grace (extract).

LONDON, *Oct.* 7, 1771.

My Lord Duke,— . . . "Auld age & young never 'gree together." The penetrating, sagacious Gen^l Scot married the young & beautifull Lady Mary Hay; 60 to 20[3] is great odds! Capt: James Sutherland, son of the attainted Lord Duffus, and first cousin to the General, about 26 years of age, under the patronage of the General, arriv'd to have a company in his reg^t, was amply suplied with pocket money, and had seemingly every indulgence a fond Father cou'd bestow on a belov'd son. The young

[1] Daughter of Lord Erroll; only married the previous year.
[2] Colonel of the 26th Cameronians; formerly in 3rd Guards.
[3] She was not quite seventeen.

Gentleman, not thinking this sufficient, proceeded as follows:—About the first of the moneth, at the Gen^ls House,[1] in the east nouk of Fife, the old Gentleman went to bed, and left Capt: S: and Lady Mary together about 11 at night. About 12 the fond couple eloped & sped their way for Kinghorn, cross'd the water, took post for the South.

The General waked about 10 next morning, miss'd his Lady, found no Impression of her in the bed, alarm'd, started up, call'd for the Captain, not to be found, for the servant, he absent too. Traces them to Edin^r, and to the Inn where they took post, goes imediatly and procur'd two writers to accompany him, and with two post chaises & four sett of, trace the lovers every stage, and overtake them at Barnet last Friday night. The young couple arriv'd there about 11 at night, went to bed, and gave order to be called up at six. The General with his Law friends arrive at 3 in the morning, discover the bed chamber, finds the servant, who made a foolish figure when waked by the shaking of the General, who learnt from him his orders from the master to be cal'd. He made the servant get up and go to the chamber door; Capt: Sutherland asked who was there; the serv^t answer'd, and he, thinking it was the hour to be cal'd at, got out of bed in his shirt and open'd the door, when to his astonishment he beheld the Gen^l. S: imediatly clapt to the door and bolted it, and betook himself to the window and escap'd in that naked condition. The General soon forced the Door, gave the Lady time to dress herself, cal'd in his Law friends, took notice of poor Sutherland's Breeches, the pockets of which contain'd about 70 guineas, dispatch'd a servant to London for a Female serv^t to attend on the Lady, when she arriv'd he sett off for Kane Wood to advise with my Lord Mansfield, then to Conduit S^t to M^r Ross's for a supply of cash, 200 guineas, and told the storry of his horns first himself at London, then sett off on his return to Scotland, where it is supposed he means to convey the Lady also. Various are the opinions and observations on this transaction. Some say his morose behaviour to so young & fine a woman deserv'd everything; others condemn the base & black ingratitude of Sutherland if he seduced her; and at any rate he is highly criminal. He ought to have been the Guardian of his patron's honour, however great the temptation. He has lost himself irratraviably. The General said to M^r Ogilvie at M^r Rosses, "No doubt the rascal will apply to you; advise him to sell out, it will be best for him,

[1] Balcomie.

as worse may befall him." There is not any of his intimate acquaintances at London has yet heard from him; he must be in great distress. . . .

Yr Gr/s most obt Servant,

G. STEUART.

Mr. G. Steuart to His Grace (extract).

LONDON, *Oct.* 14th, 1771.

Since my last mentioning the elopement there is this improvement on the story. When Capt: Sutherland espy'd the General with a pistol in his hand, he with a quick motion shutt & bolted the door, & made a fair Harlequin's leap from the window, his feet kicking the hat of a postilion on the terras before the door, who was greatly alarm'd, and cry'd, stop thief; upon which severals run to catch him, but the superior agility of the Captain soon distanced them. He run without stopping about two miles, and took shelter in a hay rick, where he remained during the whole day; when dark, ventur'd to approach the Red Lyon again, and finding the coast clear, found entrance and some comfort from Mrs Conner, who sent for a Surgeon to dress a miserably scratch'd body by Hedges & Briars in his flight. His cloths & money was restor'd to him, and he found his way to London, but has not yet been visible to any of his former intimates.

Yr Gr/s most Dutifull Servant,

G. STEUART.

Mr. Mackenzie of Delvine to His Grace (extract).

EDINR, *Nov.* 9, 1771.

Genl Scot's Divorce goes on without opposition, and he generously setles on Lady Mary an annuity of 4 or £500 upon her arrival in France with her Aunt & Governant Pheminia, where it's said the Gallant is already arrived to enjoy it.

February 8, 1772.—Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, 3rd Guards, wrote to his Grace as follows:—"To-day is the 5th time that I have mounted Guard since I came to town; Thursday next I mount again, so that will be about 45 Guineas departed in that."[1]

[1] At this date the captain of the King's Guard had to provide dinner.

In 1771, at Blair, a wall was built round the upper sides of Craig Urrard and Lower Tom Dian, and various hillocks in Strathgroy were inclosed for planting. A road was also made from the Whim to the Quarry Bridge.

During 1771 the Duke had been elected Grand Master of the Freemasons of England. The brethren of Calcutta had remitted a contribution of fifteen gold mohurs to the Grand Lodge of England, concerning which the Deputy Grand Master wrote as follows :—

Mr. Dermott to His Grace.

KING S^{T}, TOWER HILL, *M^{ch}* 10, 1772.

My Lord,— . . . Y^{r} Grace will be pleased to understand that the first piece of the Indian Gold (rec^{d} from Calcutta) on which I laid my hand, I purchased it from the Treasurer, and made a vow that I would dedicate it to y^{r} Grace's Broom Temple (I mean the cabinet for medals which y^{r} Grace was pleased to show me when at Atholl House, Grosvenor Place), and in order to render it worthy of such Reception I have sent it to an engraver, who is to engrave y^{r} Grace's name, Grandmastership, the country from whence the Tribute was paid, the Date, &^{c}, Round the Margin, where the Coiner has providentially left room, without defacing the Arabick characters. Now, My Lord, the only favour I crave is that y^{r} Grace will be pleased to accept of the said piece of Gold, and give it a place in some hidden recess of the said Broom Cabinet, where I wish it may remain until Time shall make it so rare an antique that the Freemasons of future ages may petition your Grace's lineal successors, Dukes of Atholl, for a sight thereof. . . .

Y^{r} Gr/s most ob^{t} Servant and faithful Deputy,

LAU: DERMOTT, D.G.M.[1]

The Rev. Dr. Harris to His Grace.

LONDON, *March* 21, 1772.

My Lord,—When I had the Honor of being so nobly entertained at Blair in my Tour thro' North Britain, y^{r} Grace was pleased to suggest a wish to see one of those Fishing Boats which had been in former ages used in Scotland, & which are still in use in the Principality of Wales.

I did myself the pleasure of procuring for y^{r} Grace two of those Boats,

[1] The Broom Temple is at Blair, but nothing is known of the medal.

& delivered them some time ago to the care of Mr Foote who I presume has ere now shipped them according to Direction.

In the British Language this Boat is called Cwrwg or Cwrwgl, i.e. Koroog, Koroogle. It is the only water vehicle used in the Salmon Fishery throughout the whole Principality. Two men are always in Partnership, & they fish generally in the Night. One rows on the one side & the other on the other side of the River, and thereby keep the Sean tight. When they feel their prey they draw to the shore, lodge the fish in the Cwrwg, and then proceed to new adventures, till being fatigued with *ill*, or satisfied with *good* success, they leave the River, put the fish in the hollow fore part of the Cwrwg, throw it upon their shoulders, fastening it to the neck with a cord of plaited withy or osier, & walk home to their several cottages. . . .

Yr Grace's most obliged, most obt humble Servant,

RICE HARRIS.[1]

Robert Steuart of Ballechin to His Grace.

13th *Sept.* 1772.

My Lord Duke,—As your Grace was pleased to favor me with your countenance and assistance in bringing to Justice McDonald alias McRob in Findeynate, of whom some time ago I gave yr Grace a just Character, I think it my duty to inform yr Grace that on Thursday night last, after sitting from ten o'clock forenoon the preceeding day, I got precognitions finished agt him and Buchannan, both prisoners in Perth, by which there appears the clearest proof of their stealing, driving, and selling the five cows I told yr Grace of. There likewise appears as clear a proof of McDonald having stole a horse from one of Urrard's tenants last spring since his return from Prison, when he was banished the county for stealing Fraser's cow, one of your Grace's tennents. There is likewise a clear proof of McDonald's having paid and compounded with one Donald Carr for behoof of his son, then a tennent of your Grace's, for a horse he stole from him, besides many other acts of theft sworn to. It's pretty certain he has likewise stolen the seven cows amissing from the above named Fraser's friends this summer, as Mr Stewart at Dowally tells me he was seen drinking in an ale house near the place from whence these cows

[1] One of these Koroogles is at Blair.

were taken justabout the time they were amissing; let that be as it will, there is great plenty proven.

I had not the least notion that there was time for bringing on his tryal at the ensueing Circuit at Perth untill Saturday was se'night, when I had a Letter from the Sherif acquainting that if the Precognitions were sent him any time on Friday last that his tryall might be brought on at the ensuing assizes at Perth; accordingly I got James Stewart and finished the last part of them on Thursday last at night at Kinnaird, where Mr Bissett your Grace's Factor met us and assisted us. The whole precognitions were at that time given to Mr Stewart with strict injunctions to forward them pr express to the Sherif early on Friday last, of which I make no doubt of his doing; there was no time to be lost, otherwise would have sent them to your Grace to peruse—they contained upwards of sixty pages, which would have shewen to your Grace his character in its just light. Mr Robertson of Balnaguard, who has been very serviceable to me at Perth about this affair, wrote me that McDonald had lately very nearly made his escape out of prison by means of a Saw which had been conveyed to him; he was discovered after he was near getting out. I hope that will make them take better care of him, especially as he has money. I make not the least doubt of his petitioning Banishment, and I very much fear that the Crown Advocate or his Depute will consent before tryall—if that will be the case he will not be six moneths in America when he will find a method of coming back. I flatter myself that your Grace will interfere at the time of his tryal and prevent that taking place for the good of the country, as ane example cannot be made of a greater rogue to deter others, which according to good information is very much wanted.

By all the scrutiny we could make about Buchannan the cows mentioned seems to be the only crime that can be proven agst him; I believe he has been taken in by McDonald, as we could find no body to declare his being habite and reputed a thief, on the contrary all the witnesses have declared McDonald's character to be of the blackest dye. . . . Yr Gr/s most humble & Obt Svt, ROBERT STEUART.[1]

[1] Regarding the above Alexander MacDonald, Mr. Bissett had previously written to the Duke—

"The wretch unluckely happens to be married to a distant relation of Orrat's, a poor unhappy woman; her Father was once Minister at Blair, afterwards at Kenmore, Mr. Hamilton, a respectable man."

In 1772 the Duke purchased Baluain and Ruidh Dorch beag from Patrick McGlashan, late innkeeper at Blair, for £336, also the north part of Haughend, near Dunkeld, from Mr. Francis Morrison for £1800.

The same year a great fall of rocks took place in the upper part of Glen Merk in the Forest.

At this time a new and easier line of road was begun between Bruar and Dalnacardoch.

Major (Ross) Murray, who had been placed on half-pay of Keith's Highlanders in 1763, had by this date taken orders in the Church of England, but being, as usual, deeply in debt, he had gone abroad to Lille to escape his creditors. The Bishop of Man dying this year, Mr. (Ross) Murray wrote to the Duke in December applying for the Bishopric. His Grace, however, appointed Dr. Richmond, who had been for seven years his domestic chaplain at Dunkeld, and placed the Rev. G. Mason at Dunkeld in his stead.

Iron railings erected at Grotto and over Dry Arch near Old Bridge of Tilt. New Kitchen, &c made at Blair Inn. Craig Urrard plantation begun.

Mr. Bissett to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 7th *March* 1773.

One McNaughton, Tennent to your Grace in Rotmell, having conceived malice against a Boy of the name of Keir, son to a widow in the same place, for informing of his stealling some corn out of his mother's Barn, threatened revenge.

On Wednesday last the Boy came to Dunkeld to sell peats, and was seen passing Crerar's house on his return with horses and empty Creells; the horses not long after came home to the widow's house, but not the Boy.

After some time the widow turn'd uneasy about her son, and communicated her apprehension and suspicion to the neighbours about McNaughton, who had been cutting Broom that day at the end of the Wood of Ledpetty, and had a *hook* for that purpose. The neighbourhood conven'd, and, after some search, found the Boy's Body in the Tay below

where McNaughton was cutting the Broom. They carried it to the church of Dowlay, and, upon examination by Ballyoukan and others, found the head most miserably cutt with a wapon. Orrat, who was at the time collecting at Mulinarn, ordered McNaughton to be brought before him, and after examining him and the neighbours, and seeing some Blood on his Jacket, sent him yesterday to Perth Jayl.

They say he denys strongly, and alleadges that the blood on his Jacket was occasion'd by a cutt in his finger.

Captain Stewart of Urrard to His Grace (extract).

PERTH, 12th *March* 1773.

I should have acquainted your Grace sooner of that most cruell & Barbarous murder that was committed on Wednesday the third of this month upon Donald Keir, a widow woeman's son about sixteen years of age, near the east end of the wood of Ledpetty, suspected to be done by Alexr McNaughton in Rotmell, his own neighbour.

The reason assigned for his murdering him was that the Boy, and a younger Brother of his, who had chanced to sleep in their mother's Barn the Thursday night before that, discover'd McNaughton early on Friday morning come over the wood partition, that divided their Barns from each other, they being but one house, & saw him take two Basketts full of oats out of their barn & throw it over the partition to his own, upon which the Boy called out to him & said, "Sanders! you have done enough!" upon which McNaughton jumped over the partition to his own barn & the boys got up, came down to the house, & informed their mother. It appears from all the circumstances that it was out of Revenge for this that he murder'd the boy. Whenever I heard the boy was a missing on Thursday at Mulinarn I immediatly issued out a warrant to apprehend McNaughton, where he was brought, but I was so very busie about yr Grace's business that day, & for some days thereafter, that all I could do was to take down his own declaration & send him to Perth Prison. I did not get the precognition finished till yesterday about twelve o'clock. No body saw him comit the barbarous action, tho' he was seen in less than ten minutes afterwards by one man dodging west the water side below the wood of Ledpetty. There is I think the strongest proof agst him that possibly could be as he was not catched in the very action.

Captain Stewart of Urrard to His Grace (extract).

URRARD, *April 3rd*, 1773.

I think the proof (against McNaughton) as strong as it could possibly be as he was not catch'd in the very act. There was no person that saw him perpetrate the horrid crime excepting two beggar boys, the one of them about 10 years of age, the other nine, both of whom are exceeding distinct, & tho' they can not upon account of their age be admitted as witnesses, still they will be in my opinion of great weight with a jury, as they were so near that they heard McNaughton say to the boy he barbarously murder'd to light from his horse & sitt down with him & rest him, which he immediately comply'd with, & that then he took his snuff box out of his pockett & took a pinch of snuff, which after he had put up again, immediately got up & struck the boy over the head with a broom hook he had under his left arm, that the poor boy scream'd out, but upon his repeating the blows severall times silenced him; that then he threw him over the new road, & dragged him afterwards cross the old road by the hair of the head & one of his arms till he pulled him in over the bank of the brea at the east end of the wood of Ledpetty, & they saw no more but were frighted & run up the brea above the high road & went straight to the town of Rotmell, but told nobody what they had seen, nor for some time afterwards, and it was only last week that I found out the boys in the Breas of Strathtay & had them brought over here. They were at first affraid to speak out, as the people told them if they did the man would be hanged; however they at last told me very distinctly every thing they saw, which I have sent to the Sherriff.

This year General Græme of Gorthy, member for Perthshire, vacated his seat, and a contested election took place on June 11th between Lieutenant-Colonel James Murray, 3rd Guards, and Mr. Graham of Balgowan, the former being returned by forty-eight votes to forty-two.

August 9.—His Grace's sister, Miss Charlotte Murray, died of consumption at Dunkeld, aged twenty-two.

In November the Duke was elected Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and the following month re-elected Grand Master of England.

During 1773 the walks to the summit of Craig a Barns and to the top of the King's Seat were made. At Blair a military party was employed to form a road from the public road to the Falls of Bruar.

Early in April 1774 John Wilson died at Blair. He had been over forty years gardener there, and was an inmate of the Castle during the siege in 1746. He was buried at Cluny.[1]

Mrs. MacDonald[2] *of Kingsburgh to His Grace.*

KINGSBURGH IN THE ISLE OF SKY,
April 23d, 1774.

My Lord,—Necessity often forces both sexes to go through many transactions contrary to their inclination. Such is the present one, as nothing but real necessity could force me to give your Grace this trouble, and open my miserable state to your Lordship's view, with the hopes of getting some comfort through your wonted goodness of heart to many who have been in less triblation of mind than I am at present.

The case is as follows:—My husband by various losses, and the education of our children, (having no other Legacy to leave them) fell through the little means we had, so as not to be able to keep this possession, especially as the rents are so prodigiously augmented; therefore of course must, contrary to our inclination, follow the rest of our friends who have gone thir three years by pass'd to America; but before I go would wish to have one of two boys I have still unprovided for in some shape or other off my hands. The oldest of the two, called Alexander, is bordering on nineteen years of age, hath a pretty good hand writeing as this Letter may attest, went through the most of the classicks and the common rules of Arithmetick, so that he is fitt for whatever providence and the recomendation of well wishers may throw in his way; your Grace's doing something for him would be the giving of real relief to my perplexed mind before I leave (with reluctance) my native land, and a real piece of charity.

I cannot with any kind of modesty apply to my known friends, they having shown repeated acts of friendship and generosity already—Lady Margaret MacDonald and my good friend the counsellor having got my oldest Boy, Charles, ane officer into the East India Company's Service,

[1] The Duke described him as "an excellent servant and the only man high and low that ever I knew who liked and took his bottle without neglecting his business."

[2] The famous "Flora MacDonald" who assisted Prince Charles Edward in his escape in 1746.

and my Lady Dowager Primrose having Rigged him out and paid for his passage. Another, called Ranald, I have in the Mareen Service, a Lieutenant, through good Capt: Charles Douglas of the Ardent ship of war, his interest with some about the Admiralty. A Third, called John, my good and worthy friend Mr McKenzie of Delvin took two years by pass'd off my hands, and keeps him at the high school of Edinburgh, where he promises to do well. Had I this boy off my hands before I leave this Kingdom I could almost leave it with pleasure, even tho' I have a Boy and a lassie still depending on the protection of kind providence. This freedom I am hopefull your Grace will forgive, as nothing but the care of my family could prevail with me to use such. Mr MacDonald, tho' he once had the honour of a little of your Grace's acquaintance, could not be prevailed on to put pen to paper, therefore I, with the assistance of what remained of the old resolution, went through this bold task. And, with the prayers of a poor distressed woman, (once known to the world) for the prosperity of your family, I am, with the greatest esteem and respect,

Yr Grace's most obedient Servant,

FLORA McDONALD.

Colonel James Murray[1] *to His Grace* (*extract*).

CRINGLETIE, *June* 27, 1774.

I saw Coll: Skeen latly who told me he saw Yr Grace latly, and was most agreeable surprised at Lady Charlott's apartment in Craig of Barns, when the stone door oppened and found her Grace and the Ladys at worke in the inside.[2]

Mr. George Steuart (*Architect*) *to His Grace* (*extracts*).

LONDON, *July* 3, 1774.

By the post I have sent vouchers for the commissions last order'd . . . I believe every thing is now sent, except the French horn.[3] The maker (a famous German in Picadily) first promis'd me to lett me have it in 3 weeks, then a fortnight, and tother day was exceeding peevish for being teas'd, said he work'd as hard as he cou'd; I find I must coax him to get it from him, I hope I can send it by next ship. . . . People here yesterday are full of the ridiculous wager about sinking a ship at Plymouth. A

[1] Uncle to the Laird of Cringletie.

[2] Lady Charlotte's Grotto was prepared as a surprise for her by her father, and opened on his (last) birthday, 6 May 1774. In the Duke's account book an item appears under that date, £3, 17s. 8d. for 22 pints of whiskey for making punch for the workmen on my birthday at "Strange Grotto," Craig a Barns.

[3] A horn of this shape still at Blair is believed to be the one alluded to.

man was to go into a vessell, sink her himself alone, to remain 12 hours under water, and bring her up again without assistance; this (sinking her) was done on the 28th last past, and on the evening of the 29th the whole town & dock of Plymouth was in an uproar for the fate of the poor man, and every means us'd to find the sunk vessell to no purpose when the post came away on the evening of the 29th. A pretty sort of gaming, to sport with people's lives.

May health, and peace of mind, be ever with your Grace and noble Family. Accept the effusions of the gratefull heart of your Grace's

Most humble and Dutifull Servt,

G: STEUART.

His Grace to the Archbishop of York.[1]

ATHOLL HOUSE, 25 *Augt* 1774.

My Lord Archbishop,—I know so much of your Grace's Benevolence and Goodness of Heart that I am sure, whether you comply with the request I am going to make you, or not, you will forgive me for making it, as it is in behalf of a very near relation of mine, *who was dead and is alive again, was lost and is found.*

Mr John Murray, my unkle Ld Edward's son, was regularly Bred to the Church of England, had a thorough University education, and when at Cambridge no young man behaved better or was more esteemed, but although the Late Bishop of Durham had promised to take him under his particular protection, the giddyness of youth made him prefer the Army. He got a Lieutenancy in the 42nd Regt, soon after a Company in Keith's Battalion, in which he served all the German War so unexceptionably as an officer that the Major being kill'd he succeeded him.

Upon the peace and the reduction of the Regt, being young and Idle, he fell into a train of foolish expence which soon reduced his circumstances. He was neither addicted to wine, weomen, or play, but found means to spend more than he had. He next married a Sister of Ld Dunmore's, whose small fortune soon went the same way. He contracted a number of debts, which, when his relations were Weary of paying, he was Imprison'd for, and was drove to do many mean things; his half pay was sold, part of it settled upon his wife, the rest pay'd the most pressing debts. He was releas'd, and, having the offer of a small Curacy, took

[1] Hon. Robert Hay-Drummond, brother to 8th Earl of Kinnoull.

orders. He call'd upon me soon after, hoping for my Friendship & assistance as he had changed his profession; I told him that I had no regard to the colour of his coat, but that he must convince me he had changed his manners with his dress, before he could expect I would take notice of him. He has officiated as Deputy Chaplain to Sir Eyre Coat's Regiment[1] for nearly two years, not only unexceptionably, but much to the satisfaction of the officers.

Having heard this from many quarters, I writ to Sir Eyre Coat to know his opinion about him, and inclose a copy of his answer, and a testimonial from Major Stewart (who at present commands the Regiment), with a letter from Mr Murray. I beg you will excuse me for troubling you with so long a letter, but I thought it necessary to be very particular before I ventured to recommend Mr Murray to your Patronage for a Living, which I take the liberty to do, veryly believing that he has given up all improper courses, and that by his parts, learning, and assiduity he will be no discredit to the church. Was not this my sincere opinion no consideration should have induced me to make application in his favour. Having fairly stated the matter, you are the best judge of the propriety of promoting this Gentleman to a living in case of an unengaged vacancy.

During the summer Lord Tullibardine became engaged to the Hon. Jane Cathcart,[2] eldest daughter of Charles, 9th Lord Cathcart.

This autumn, on the dissolution of Parliament, Mr. Graham of Balgowan announced himself as a candidate to represent the county of Perth in Parliament in opposition to Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, the election being fixed for November 11.

In October his Grace bought from John Stewart of Cardney the lands of Little Lowes, Craiglush, and little Drumbuie, with the wood thereon, and the two lochs of Cardney and Craiglush.[3]

November 5.—A dreadfully sad fatality happened at Dunkeld, the Duke being drowned in the Tay. The occurrence is thus narrated by his old friend Sir James Adolphus Oughton.

[1] 37th Regiment. His salary was £60.

[2] She was appointed Maid of Honour to the Queen in November.

[3] This near the Hermitage Bridge over Bran was built, and a walk made from it to Bridge of Bran.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. A. Oughton, K.B., to Earl of Dartmouth (extract).

CAROLINE PARK, *Nov.* 16th, 1774.

I have a thousand things to say to you and know not well where to begin. The poor Duke of Atholl is first in point of time, and the idea strong on my mind. On the Wednesday[1] he was seized with an apoplectic fit: on his recovery from it he swallowed (without knowing it and before he could be prevented) a teacup full of hartshorn, with which they had been rubbing his temples; he instantly bled violently at nose and mouth, and in the intervals of reason complained most of his head and of violent heat, saying that nothing could relieve him, but being put up to the chin in the Tay; he repeatedly said his understanding was gone and he was a dead man, but rejoiced that his son was so soon to be married; he was watched attentively, but with caution, to prevent his perceiving it, but on Saturday about 8 at night he found means to slip out of the house, and running down to the river plunged in; all that night he was searched for in vain by the whole town of Dunkeld and the neighbourhood, and the next morning was found eight miles below his house, not in the least disfigured; but all efforts to restore life failed; never man was more justly or more universally lamented. To you, my Lord, who knew him so well it is needless to attempt his character, let it suffice to say that his manly virtues were as diffusive as his benevolence, and thousands felt the happy effects of both.

The poor Duchess and family set out for London on this day. Lord Cathcart and all his family are now with me and begin their journey to town on Monday. The young Duke is to be married as soon as decency will permit, and at the same time Miss Mary Cathcart will be married to Mr Graham of Balgowan, a young gentleman of very good estate, and a most excellent character.[2]

When the Duke was missed from Dunkeld House a search was at once made, with the result that his hat was found on the bank of the Tay, which left little doubt that his body would be

[1] November 2.

[2] Earl of Dartmouth's Manuscripts.

found in the river. This occurred the following morning at Boat of Caputh, his Grace's corpse being recovered by James Scott, boatman there, and one Thomas Stirton. The Duke was only 45½ years of age at the time of his death. His burial took place in Dunkeld Cathedral.

November 11.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Murray, 3rd Guards, was elected unopposed member for Perthshire. Whether Balgowan withdrew because of the late sad event, or from unwillingness to oppose his future brother-in-law's interest, is now unknown.

After her recent sad and sudden bereavement the Duchess had very naturally no wish to remain at Dunkeld, and accordingly set out for London on November 16, accompanied by all her family, and also by her brother-in-law Captain George Murray, R.N. This was a trying journey for all concerned, as the poor Duchess was nearly distracted with grief. The party reached town on December 1, and the Duchess proceeded to occupy a house in Old Bond Street, being averse to living in the family house built by her late husband in Grosvenor Place. Shortly afterwards the Duchess removed from London to Kingston. Though her Grace lived for thirty-one years after this, she never returned to Dunkeld.

December 26.—The Duke's marriage with Miss Cathcart took place.

Extract from Register of St. George's, Hanover Square.

"Decr 26, 1774. The most noble John, Duke of Atholl, a minor, and the Hon: Jane Cathcart, of this parish, a minor, married by Special Licence in the dwelling house of the Rt Hon: Lord Cathcart in Grosvenor Place, by consent of Charlotte, Dowager Duchess of Atholl and Baroness

Strange, mother of the said John, Duke of Atholl, and by consent of Charles, Lord Cathcart, Father of the said Jane.

"Same day. Thomas Graham, Esq^re of Balgowan, and the Hon: Mary Cathcart, a minor, with consent of her Father, the R^t Hon: Charles, L^d Cathcart, married by Special Licence in the dwelling house of the said Lord Cathcart in Grosvenor Place."

In commemoration of her late husband the Duchess Dowager afterwards gave a medal representing his portrait to the relations and friends of the family.

The late Duke was a very domestic man, and nothing delighted him more than to give pleasure to others. He appears to have had frequent displays of fireworks at Dunkeld, which were superintended by Mr. Singleton, a glass painter in his service. He also paid an annual salary of £5 for his services to Neil Gow, fiddler at Inver, who had served Duke James, and afterwards served the 4th Duke in a similar capacity. Neil Gow afterwards became a very celebrated fiddler, and was well known in London.

On his succession the Duchess Dowager made over to her son the rents of the Isle of Man, and some entailed parts of the Scots estates which fell to her, reserving the yearly pension of £2000 granted by the King on the Irish Establishment; as this, however, was only worth £1700, the Duke agreed to supplement it with a further sum of £300. Her Grace retained the Arch-Deanery and Bishopric presentations in the Isle of Man and the house in Grosvenor Place, with a proviso that in the event of her giving it up she should receive £2000 for furniture. The Duchess also received the interest of £40,000 settled on the younger children.

XX. JOHN, 4TH DUKE OF ATHOLL, succeeded 5th November 1774, *b.* 30th June, 1755, at Dunkeld.

Representative Peer for Scotland 1780
Created a British Peer by titles of Earl Strange and Baron Murray of Stanley, co. Gloucester 1786
Captain-General and Governor in Chief of Isle of Man . 1793
Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Manx Fencibles . . . „
Privy Councillor 1797
Lord-Lieutenant of Perthshire 1798
Colonel of Perthshire Militia . . . . . „
Order of the Thistle 1800
Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Battalion Perthshire Volunteers . „
Succeeded his mother as Baron Strange 1805

m. firstly, 26 Dec. 1774, Jane, eldest daughter of 9th Lord Cathcart, by whom (who *d.* 5 Dec. 1790) he had

1. Lady Charlotte, *b.* 23 Oct. 1775 . — *m.* first, 4 March 1797, Sir John Menzies, Baronet; *m.* second, 28 May 1801, Captain Adam Drummond, R.N. (who succeeded his brother as Laird of Megginch); *d.* 31 May 1832.
2. Lady Mary Louisa, *b.* 11 Dec. 1776 — *d.* 9 June 1777.
3. John, Marquis of Tullibardine, *b.* 26 June 1778 . . . . . — His successor.
4. Lady Amelia Sophia, *b.* 5 July 1780 — *m.* 18 Jan. 1809, James Drummond, afterwards Viscount Strathallan; *d.* 19 June 1849.
5. Lord James, *b.* 29 May 1782 . . — *m.* 19 May 1810, Lady Emily Percy, 2nd daughter of 2nd Duke of Northumberland; created Lord Glenlyon 1821; *d.* 12 Oct. 1837.
6. Lord Edward, *b.* 11 Sept. 1783 . . — *d.* 19 March 1795.
7. Lord Robert, *b.* 13 March 1785 . — *d.* 5 Feb. 1793.
8. Lady Elizabeth, *b.* 19 April 1787 . — *m.* 28 May 1808, Captain Evan MacGregor Murray, afterwards Sir E. ~~MacGregor~~ ~~Murray~~ Murray MacGregor, of MacGregor; *d.* 12 April 1846.
9. Lord Frederick, *b.* 13 Oct. 1788 . — *d.* 11 April 1789.

JOHN
4TH DUKE OF ATHOLL
b. 1755. *d.* 1830

HON. JANE CATHCART
1ST WIFE OF JOHN, 4TH DUKE OF ATHOLL
b. 1754. *d.* 1790

JOHN, MARQUIS OF TULLIBARDINE
LADY CHARLOTTE MURRAY
LADY AMELIA SOPHIA MURRAY
ALEXANDER CRERAR (*Gamekeeper*)

His Grace *m.* secondly, 11 March 1794, Marjory, eldest daughter of James, 16th Lord Forbes, and widow of John, Lord MacLeod, son of 3rd Earl of Cromartie; by her (who *d.* 3 Oct. 1842) he had

1. Lady Catherine, *b.* 1 August 1795 . *d.* 23 Jan. 1796.
2. A son, *b.* 11 March 1797 . . . . *d.* 11 March 1797.
3. Lord Charles, *b.* 11 March 1799 . *d.* 11 August 1824.

As for twenty years after this date there were two Dowager Duchesses of Atholl (Duke James's widow, who had married Lord Adam Gordon, and the 3rd Duke's widow, Baroness Strange), to save confusion they will in future be mentioned by the names by which they were known in the family, Duchess Adam and Duchess Strange.

On the accession of the 4th Duke the rental of the Scots estates		= £7299
Deduct Public Burdens and Management .	£1000	
Duchess Adam's Jointure . .	1000	
„ „ to make up pension	300	
Family provisions	2000	
Mrs. Colquit's pension . . .	120	
		= £4420
Leaves clear rental . . .		= 2809
Add Isle of Man clear rental		1100
Total		= £3909
From this however must be deducted interest at 5 per cent. on £7500 advanced to Duchess Strange by the Duke at various times soon after his succession		375
		£3534

Regarding the condition of the Blair district of the Atholl estates at this period, the 4th Duke afterwards noted the following observations. The position of the other districts was likely

enough somewhat similar, though Blair, being situated farthest up in the Highlands, was probably the most primitive.

"In 1774 no plan existed of this part of the Estate save and except the plan of the parks and grounds taken in by Duke James around the house. No Hill grasings were let independent of Farms, except the grasing of Fealar, and the other Hill grounds were a kind of general commonty among the Tenantry—in some places even common with other Heritors. Particular spots indeed were marked out on which Sheals were built, and around these somewhat of an exclusive grasing maintained by Tenantry of Districts in the summer months. Even what was denominated Forest was studded with such Sheals, and the grasing of the deer and numbers quite reduced—scarcely more than 100 Hinds left of Stock—Harts rarely in the Forest except in the Summer and rutting season, and a few in Benyglow. Implements of Husbandry on the worst construction. Ploughs used with four small horses abreast, a man between the centre horses walking backwards to guide the plough from stones. Scarcely a cart but with axle moving round, and with wheels solid of two pieces of wood—a load seldom exceeding 5 cwt. Numbers of Sledges used with a small basket to carry coals &c. &c.

"No attempts at sown grass, Fallow, Green crop, or any kind of fit rotation. The only system, ploughing the outfield so long as it would yield even a double of the seed, then leaving it to recover, and saying it was laid down in grass. The Infield in constant tillage, mostly manured from the roofs of the Houses, or the Flaughter spade — not a Farm House slated, or with any adequate offices—*with the average of nine years to run of leases.*"

On succeeding the Duke and Duchess' first intention was to live quietly abroad for a time for the sake of economy, but this idea was given up.

During May 1775 "Duchess Strange" removed with her family from Kingston to Highfield, a house near Liverpool, which she at first took on a lease, but afterwards purchased, the Duke taking over the lease of his mother's house at Kingston.

The same month Captain George Murray was appointed to

the command of H.M.S. *Levant*, 28 guns, and about the end of June sailed for the Mediterranean Station.

August 27.—Lord William (the late Duke's third surviving son) was appointed an Ensign in Lord John Murray's regiment, the 42nd Highlanders. At that time he was only 13½ years of age.

October 23.—The Duchess was confined of a daughter in London, who was named Charlotte, and baptized by the Bishop of Chester, the sponsors being their Majesties and "Duchess Strange." The proxies for their Majesties were the Earl of March and the Countess of Effingham, and the Duchess of Gordon for "Duchess Strange."

From the following it appears that the appointment of Lord William to the 42nd did not meet with his mother's approval:—

"Duchess Strange" to His Grace.

HIGHFIELD, *Nov.* 27, 1775.

. . . It seems odd to me to hear he (L^d^ Will^m^) has got a comission and it can't be got out, nor has never been in the newspapers, but had you wrote me you had desired it and should send it me as soon as you could I should have been satisfied. With regard to a comission being bought for him, I am totaly against it at present, as I think any thing of that kind would be much more proper when he is of fit age to attend the regiment, besides in my opinion it looks like flying in the face of the King and saying my son shall have a Lieutenancy whether you will or not.

I warn'd you once before of Lord John—belive me, if not as your mother at least as your freind, he is one of the worst of men, and will draw you into scrapes if he can. Your Dear Dear father and I had reason to know him, as under the pretex of freindship he was allways doing us all the ill he could. Amongst many other things, when your father claimed the peerage it was necessary to prove your Grandfather's (L^d^ George's) death; this was difficult to do as he died in Holland without it being known where to any in Brittian but Lady George. She

could be no evidence. Lord John protested he was not dead, and he told every body, as he was not, the title was forfeited to all but himself. However luckily a Mr Charles, Chaplin to the English Church at Amsterdam or Roterdam, I've forgot which, was luckily proved to be in London, and swore that he knew he was dead, and (that he had) assisted Lady George in her distress. Upon all coming out quite clear Lord John was the first to come up and compliment your Father and say how glad he was he had succeeded. But perhaps you want to be convinced by your own experience of Ld John's goodness, and take my word for it you will very soon be, if you goe on any transaction with him. I only desire you'll keep off bringing me or your brothers or sisters into any scrape with him. . . . Your most affate mother,

C. Atholl & Strange.

In November Lady Edward Murray, widow of Lord Edward, junior, died of palsy.

During 1775 Lieutenant-Colonel James Murray, 3rd Guards, was appointed Governor of Upnor Castle, Kent. This appointment appears to have been a sinecure, as it did not interfere with the Colonel's regimental duties.

On the breaking out of the American war, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray wrote to Lords North and Barrington offering to raise a regiment of 1000 Highlanders to serve in America during the continuance of the war, on consideration that he should be the colonel, and have the nomination of his own officers. The offer, however, was not accepted. Amongst others, the 42nd Regiment was ordered to America, and, before leaving, Colonel Stirling of Ardoch, the commanding officer, wrote to his old brother officer Colonel Murray.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling, 42nd, to Lieutenant-Colonel James Murray, 3rd Guards.

Glasgow, *Feb.* 8th, 1776.

My dear Murray,— . . . My chief reason for troubling you is to know what you propose or wish to be done with your nephew Lord Willm. I

believe he is too young to go out with us, and as it appears, by our order for camp equipage, that only ten compys are to go out, he can easily be left behind with the additional companys untill you can get him removed to something better. . . .

We have got about 1100 men, and should have been compleat long e'er now had not Fraser's[1] been let loose upon us, who neither spares age or sex, for they have listed two women here, and gives so much money that none come near us. Lord John I find is very keen for a 2nd Battn, but *they* and *we* must be gone before that can happen, and if he arranges his officers as ill for it, as he did for the augmentation, it will go but poorly on.

I have had nothing but a paper war with him since I came here, which with a neglect and want of countnance from above has made me sick of my profession, and I do think will give it up when the service we are going on is over.

If you have leisure should be glad to have some intelligence of our destination, which we hear is Canada, and our Armament. The whole Regt will be assembled end of this month here, and I shall try to bring them on so far as that you may not be ashamed of your old friends the Royal Highlanders when they go on Service. . . . Yr faithfull & Affecte Servant, THOS STIRLING.

Lord John asked for twenty-five men as Lord William's quota of recruits, and the Duke accordingly issued instructions to his factors, Captain Stewart of Urrard (late 42nd) and Commissary Bissett, to endeavour to raise that number. Frederick Crerar, gamekeeper at Dunkeld, appears to have been a very active recruiter.

Commissary Bissett to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 3d *March* 1776.

Frederick marched for Glasgow on Fryday with Lord William's recruits, thirteen in number, of which I made six in my low country Department. Till Frederick returns we shall not know if there will be time for raising any more. I hear Ld John has come to Glasgow.

[1] The Master of Lovat raised a two-battalion Highland regiment this year.

Early in June the Duke and Duchess, with their infant daughter, went home and settled at Dunkeld. They paid a visit to "Duchess Strange" at Highfield on the way, where they were joined by his Grace's sister, Lady Charlotte, who accompanied them to Scotland.

In October "Duchess Strange" removed from Highfield to Westcombe, near Greenwich, that being considered a better situation for her children's education.

December 11.—The Duchess was confined at Dunkeld of a daughter, who was named Mary Louisa. The infant only lived six months.

In the spring of 1777 the Duke took a lease of the salmon fishings called the Keith, on the Erricht near Blairgowrie.

In March Lieutenant-Colonel Murray was ordered to America to join the detachments of the Brigade of Guards sent out there the previous year, and early in May Lord William (aged only fifteen) sailed from Plymouth in H.M.S. *Liverpool*, under the charge of General Sir H. Clinton, to join the 42nd in America.

During October Lord William purchased his lieutenancy in the 42nd, and on December 18, Lieutenant-Colonel James Murray was appointed colonel in the army.

Towards the end of the year the Duke went up to London, and renewed the offer made by his uncle to raise a regiment to be called the Atholl Highlanders. This offer was accepted by the King on December 25, Colonel Murray being appointed Colonel, whilst Captain William Browne of the Invalids (late 42nd)[1] was nominated by his Grace for the Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

The regiment was to serve for three years, or till the end of the American War, at the option of his Majesty.

[1] Son of Bailie Brown, late merchant in Edinburgh.

At this time news was received from Philadelphia that Colonel Murray had broken his collar-bone through a fall from his horse, also that Lord William had got into bad company, was addicted to gambling, and had fallen considerably into debt.

Lord William Murray (42*nd*) *to Colonel Murray.*

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 2, 1778.

Dear Uncle,—I am very sensible of my bad behaviour for this some time past contrary to your advice, but pray you to try me once more, and I shall endeavour to behave in the best manner possible for the future. I own I do not deserve that indulgence from you, I have so often broke my promises to you before now, but I hope you will grant it, as it was all through the advice of bad company, who I shall now avoid. I likewise ask your pardon for never coming to see you and take your good advice during your late illness. I am now thourally convinced that you are the best friend I have, and that all your advice was meant for my good, which shall be thrown away no more.

I am your affte nephew and sincere penitent,

WM MURRAY.

The following letter giving full information regarding the raising of the Atholl Highlanders is from Colonel Murray's late Pay-Sergeant in the 3rd Guards :—

Quartermaster MacKay, Atholl Highlanders, to Colonel Murray, New York.

LONDON, 7 *Jany* 1778.

Sir,—After washing you the complements the Season, and many such, I congratulate you on your prefarment of haveng being appointed Colonel to command'd the Atholl's Highland Regiment now rasing by his Grace, whech is entended for the American Servece as soon as cane be rased, washing health and long life to enjoye in the command'd his given you.

I shall refered to Doctr Scott all the Officer's names &c, &c, except Captain Brown whech is appoint'd Lt Colonel, and Serjeant Mackay whech is Grace appoint'd Quarter Master, and promish'd the first Ensigne that might fall vt [1] in the Regiment.

[1] Vacant.

I am order'd to staye hear to forward the Cloathing, Arms and Couterments, &c.

You have the Company in the Guards till the Regiment his rased, and I well take care of the Company and your fares as long as I staye in town.

Your well washer Captain Douglas[1] behave very well on his occasion, got the grant from Colonel Wynyard of eight men from the third Regement[2] to be Serjeants in your regement to whech Corporal Farquharson is one of them, and by Lt Col. Brown's consent I have apoint'd him Quarter Master Serjeant under me. You are to give third Regement the same number of men, under the age of 22, and as near the size as posable cane.

Lt General Mackay assest'd his Grace very much on this occasion in satling the proper plane to goe on gating the arms, Couterments, Cloathing, &c, &c, for you, to whech I am under his directions heare in ordering the proper necessarys.

Mr Dickey his your Clothier. The Lappalls and Cuffes are same as the rest of the cloath, turn up with ride, Ten Buttons on each Lappall, 4 on each Sleve, and 4 on each pockett, all in tows. White waistcoats and Linings, Red Feathers to the Bonnets. The Serjeants, Pipers, Drumers & Grinadiers to have Swords. General Mackay wood not consent for none to have any pistols, nor cartouch Box, to whech you are entile to have the mony for.

All the officers to have Fuzees at there owen expence, whech his Grace, with the assistance of Genl Mackay, his order to be made as soon as posable.

I shall gate your Sword[3] claned and cared over to you with all other necessaries suitable for your Regimentals except the cloath.

Agreeble to your letter from Philadelphia, 26 Octr, I got all redy and put on board the Lyoness the 16th of last month for New York with the Campacpage for the Guards.

State of your Company.[4]

Duty men . . .	30	Out lyers . . .	12
Sick	2	Total	45
Recruits	1	Wanting	2

[1] 3rd Guards. ? Acting adjutant at that time. [2] *i.e.*, 3rd Guards.
[3] This would be Colonel Murray's old 42nd sword.
[4] In 3rd Guards at home. He was serving with another company in America.

At the Squaren of the Regement you lost a man.

I shall pay the Rent and Taxs of your House, M^rs^ Ann's Wages and Board. And after that I shall give orders to M^r^ George Stewart to manage the House, and to D^r^ Scott to have what money he wants on your account.

The Establement of Atholl's Highlanders.

1	Colonel		
1	Lieut. Colonel		
1	Major (with Company)		
1	„ (without Company)	50	Serjeants
7	Captains	50	Corporals
22	Lieutenants	20	Drumers
8	Ensigns	2	Pipers
1	Chaplain	960	Effective private men
1	Adjutant	(1129)	
1	Quarter Master		
1	Surgeon		
2	Mates		

The Grenadiers and Light Infantry Companys have 3 Lieutenants each and no Ensigns.

The Grenadiers to have 2 pipers.

The 40 cont^t^ men not including.

There is 4 more regements of Highlanders rasing in Scotland besid yours. Col^l^ Will^m^ Gordon, Col. Campbell, Lord M^c^Leod and Hamilton's; I do [not] know how is to command them. All on the same establements yours. There another Regiment rasing by the Town of Manchester, consisting of the same, no colonel appointed to them yate. Your Regement has gote the first arms, &^c^, from the Tower on account of my being on the spot, and I belive as good as ever com out of the Tower.

Nothing new heare. Gen^l^ Barlow's Reg^t^ is stel v^t^.

Sir, I am, with good wash as usell, at command,

J^N^ MACKAY.

N.B.—Col. Wynyard and Capt^n^ Douglas's complements to you.

The curterments are black belts and smale pouchs without wood which contain'd 60 cattredage or upward. The Officer's Silver Lace in the same formes as the privat men, with tow Apleads.[1]

[1] Two epaulets.

Quartermaster MacKay, Atholl Highlanders, to Colonel Murray (extracts).

LONDON, 4th *Feb.* 1778.

Your Adjutant Mr Byers was Pay Sergeant, 2nd Compy of Grenadiers, 3rd Regt [of Guards].

I mentioned in my last of eight men Col. Wynyard consented to give you out of 3rd Regt. Earl of Loudoun wood not let so many goe. 3 he gave consent too, Farquharson is one of them.

The recruiting for the Atholl Regiment went on so briskly that by the beginning of March only 200 men were wanting to complete the establishment. The headquarters of the regiment was at Perth.

March 12.—Orders were issued that the regiment should be ready to embark at Greenock for America on April 2, and a few days later the following memorandum was received from Major-General Skene, the Adjutant-General in Scotland, from which it appears that regiments were hurried off so rapidly to the seat of war that many of them must have been composed of very raw materials :—

EDINR, 16 *March* 1778.

You are to order the Recruits under your command as they arrive at Head Quarters to be provided with all kinds of Necessaries fit for a Soldier going upon Service, and you are immediately upon their arrival to divide them into proper squads (if without arms) to teach them *to march*, to understand a Rank and File, *to Break and Rally again* in their own places.

If arms are arrived, to teach them with all expedition to present their arms, and the firing motions, and *above all* to keep their *arms clean* and in good order, and not to trouble them with any other things, those being the most essential in the present time.

ROBERT SKENE.

Lt Col. Murray or Officer Commanding.

March 23.—The Atholl Highlanders were ordered to prepare for inspection at Perth on the 28th, but before that

date counter-orders were issued, changing the destination of the regiment from America to Ireland, and postponing the inspection.

April 29.—The regiment was inspected by General Skene at Linlithgow, on which occasion the following was the Field State:—

State of the Atholl Highlanders as Reviewed by Major-General Skene, Linlithgow, April 29, 1778.

Rank.	Establishment.	Under Arms.	On Duty.	Sick.	Prisoners.	Absent with Leave.	Effective.	Wanting.
Colonel	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Lieut.-Colonel . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Majors	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Captains	7	2	...	...	...	5	7	...
Lieutenants . . .	22	19	...	1	...	2	22	...
Ensigns	8	7	...	...	...	...	7	1
Chaplain	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Adjutant	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Quartermaster . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Surgeon	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Surgeon's Mates .	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sergeants . . .	50	48	...	...	...	...	48	2
Drummers . . .	20	20	...	...	...	...	20	...
Pipers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rank and file . .	1010	854	1	38	10	8	911	99
Total . .	1129	955	1	39	10	17	1022	107

Of the 911 effective rank and file
473 were Highlanders.
382 „ Lowlanders.
42 „ English.
14 „ Irish.
547 „ over 5 ft. 4 in. in height.
364 „ under do.
380 „ over 30 years of age.
452 „ from 18 years to 30.
79 „ under 18 years.

Officers of the 77th Atholl Highlanders first Appointed.

Colonel	James	Murray	...25	Dec.	1777	...Son of Lord George, uncle to Duke.	From Capt. and Lt.-Col. 3rd Guards.
Lt.-Col.	Charles	Gordon	...25	Sept.	1778	...Of Shealegreen, Aberdeenshire.	From Maj. 11th Regt.
Major	Hew	Dalrymple	...17	Dec.	1777	...G.-G.-son of Visct. Stair, stepson to Sir J. Adolphus Oughton.	From Capt. 1st Royls.
,,	Sir Robert	Stuart, Bt.	...25	,,	,,	...*Of Tillycoultry* ...	From Capt. 30th Regt.
Captain	John	Grant	...25	,,	,,	...Of Lurg.	From Half-pay.
,,	James	Graham	...26	,,	,,	...Brother of Fintry.	From Lt. 1st Royals.
,,	James	Campbell	...27	,,	,,	...Son of Glenure and Barcaldine.	From Lt. 42nd Regt.
,,	John	Balneavis	...29	,,	,,	...Of Cairnbeddie.	From Lt. 19th Regt.
,,	Lord Wm.	Murray	...30	,,	,,	...Brother to Duke.	From Lt. 42nd Regt.
,,	Hon. Chas.	Cathcart	...31	,,	,,	...Brother-in-law to Duke.	From Lt. 23rd Regt.
,,	William	Morrison	...10	July	1778	... ...	From Lt. 25th Regt.
Capt.-Lt.	James	Menzies	...28	Dec.	1777	...Of Invergowrie.	From Lt. 1st Royals.
Lieut.	Charles	Murray	...25	,,	,,	...Son of 3rd Duke of Atholl.	From Lt. Marines.
,,	John	Wood	...26	,,	,,	...Son of Dr. Wood, Perth.	From 2nd Lt. R.A.
,,	Atholl	Douglas	...27	,,	,,	...Son of Jeanfield.	From Ens. 48th Regt.
,,	William	Horn	...28	,,	,,		
,,	Gilbert	Ainslie	...29	,,	,,		
,,	John	Farquharson	...30	,,	,,	...Son of Invercauld's factor.	*Paymaster.*
,,	Charles	Farquharson	...31	,,	,,		
,,	Patrick	Stewart	... 1	Jan.	1778	...Son of Balnakeilly.	
,,	Charles	Stewart	... 2	,,	,,	...Brother to Garth.	
,,	James	Stewart	... 3	,,	,,	...Son of Fincastle.	
,,	Patrick	Campbell	... 4	,,	,,	...Son of Edinchip.	
,,	William	Gillespie	... 5	,,	,,		
,,	George	Freer	... 6	,,	,,	...Of Innernethy.	
,,	Robert	Ferguson	... 7	,,	,,	...Yr. of Stronvar.	
,,	William	Scott	... 8	,,	,,	...Son of Dr. Scott, London (Col. Murray's Dr.).	
,,	Thomas	Stewart	... 9	,,	,,	...Son of Dalguise.	
,,	Robert	Duff	...10	,,	,,	...Son of a land surveyor, Dundee.	
,,	Patrick	Campbell	...11	,,	,,	...G.-nephew of Glenure and Barcaldine.	
,,	John	Farquharson	...12	,,	,,	...Son of Lt. Alex. F, Micris, late 42nd.	
,,	John	Menzies	...13	,,	,,	...Yr. of Bolfracks.	
,,	William	Shillinglaw	14	,,	,,		
Ensign	John	Mackay	...25	Dec.	1777	...*Quartermaster.*	From Sgt. 3rd Gds.
,,	Richard	Landreth	...26	,,	,,	...Nephew to Capt. Brown, late 42nd.	
,,	William	Byers	...27	,,	,,	...*Adjutant.*	From Sgt. 3rd Gds.
,,	Patrick	Mackenzie	...28	,,	,,	...Brother to Chaplain.	
,,	Charles	Robertson	...29	,,	,,	...Son of Killiechangie.	
,,	James	Robertson	...30	,,	,,		
,,	John	Shaw	...31	,,	,,		
,,	Alexander	Sutherland	... 1	Jan.	1778.		
Chaplain	Rev. Alex.	Mackenzie	...25	Dec.	1777	...*Yr. of Fineynd.*	
Surgeon	James	Spence	...	,,	,,	,, ...Son of the doctor in Dunkeld.	
Sur.-Mate	George	Duncan	...	–	–	1778...Nephew to late Robertson of Faskally.	
,,	John	McIntosh	...	–	–	,,	

The agents appointed for the regiment were: England, Messrs. Cox & Mair, Craig's Court, London; Scotland, Mr. George Farquhar, Edinburgh; Ireland, Sir William Montgomery, Dublin.

May 9.—The Atholl Highlanders embarked at Greenock, and landed in Ireland on the 31st and June 1, where they were stationed as follows:—

4	companies	at Limerick.
4	„	Galway.
1	„	Clare Castle.
1	„	Ochterarde.

Lady Sinclair to Captain George Murray, R.N. (*extract*).

BATH, 19 *May* 1778.

The Duke has gone to Greenock to see them embark after they were reviewed at Lithgow. He has now got the troublesome business of recruiting over with great applause, and you have no idea how difficult it has been to get men, so many raising at once, and striving who would give most bounty. Our Duke, by a watch, with the name of the Regiment engraved, and ten guineas, got many of them. Others cost more.

June 14.—Mr. Mackenzie of Delvine, the Duke's Edinburgh agent, died. Later in the year his Grace appointed as his successor Mr. George Farquhar, writer in Edinburgh, the Scots agent for the Atholl Regiment.

June 26.—The Duchess gave birth to a son and heir at Dunkeld, who was christened John.

July 27.—Notice was received from the War Office that the Atholl Regiment had been numbered the 77th of the line.

About the same time Colonel Murray returned home from America.

As his Grace's nomination of Captain Browne for the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 77th had not been approved of, on the

score that he could not receive two steps of promotion at once, Major Gordon of Sheilagreen, 11th regiment, recommended by the Duke of Gordon, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in September. Previous to that time the regiment was commanded by Major Dalrymple.

To make up to Captain Browne for his disappointment, the Duke procured for him the Governorship of Upnor Castle, which was vacated by Colonel Murray.

In November the quarters of the 77th were changed as follows :—

6 companies at	Galway.	
1	„	Ochterarde.
1	„	Ballyshannon.
1	„	Ballinrobe.
1	„	Carrick on Shannon.

During November a duel took place between Ensign Sutherland of the 77th and a Galway gentleman, which was reported by the Major in the following letter :—

Major Dalrymple to Colonel Murray (extract).

GALWAY, *Nov.* 20, 1778.

My dear Colonel,— . . . I mentioned in my last that Sutherland had been fighting. I find he was originally to blame both in the quarrel and the place where he found his opponent, which was the public room in an Oyster house, or in the language of the vulgar a tap room. He was however excuseable in that in some measure, as I find from Sir Robert Stuart, he had had the example of older and wiser men than himself in that practice. In the Quarrel itself he and Mr Wood seemed to have been equally to blame, though poor Sutherland, by happening to meet the man first in the morning, suffered so much abuse that he found he could not pass it over. He behaved with great Resolution and coolness, and expressed himself as being without the least desire to hurt his antagonist as they went out, which he demonstrated at first; indeed it is said that when the other seemed determined to kill him, and when he found himself

severely wounded, he took as good an aim as he could with his last pistol. I hope he is now out of danger, though the recovery may be slow. The ball was extracted from his left side—it entered near his right, going round his back bone, as I have it described. Mr Wood haveing (as Sir Robert reported) too much lead among the younkers, and not making the best use of his influence, we have agreed to send him to Balneavis instead of Stewart.

In December the facings of the regiment were changed from red to green.

At the close of the year the Duke was elected Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and named his uncle, Colonel Murray, to be his deputy.

January 31.—Captain Graham of the 77th died of consumption at Naples.

During the spring of 1779 Captains Lord William Murray and the Hon. Charles Cathcart arrived home from their former regiments in America. The first joined the 77th in Ireland, but the latter was appointed aide-de-camp to General Sir David Lindsay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon (77th) to Colonel Murray (extract).

GALWAY, 15 *Jan*y 1779.

I have desired Maj. Dalrymple to order in Scotland plaids for the Drum Major, 2 pipers and 29 Drummers, with a good deal of red, which will have a very good effect with the green Jacket. I propose (with your approbation) that the plaids now in store may be made into Philabegs for the men, which with a triffling addition will do the business.

Major Dalrymple to Colonel Murray (extract).

CAROLINE PARK, 26 *Jan*y 1779.

I fix'd the Drummer's cloathing in Dublin with respect to the coat, which of course is green, and communicated to Col^{l} Gordon a plan relating

to the plaids, which I find by to day's post he has concurr'd with. They are at present the same as the soldiers, which is not the case in the 42d, and from the quantity of green would look horrid on a green coat.

Major Dalrymple to Colonel Murray (extract).

CAROLINE PARK, 11 *Feb.* 1779.

My dear Colonel,—I received yours of the 3d inst while I was at Dunkeld, and have pitched upon a plaid for the Drummers, &c, of the set of a Filebeg of the Duke's, which was thought very pretty. It has no black in it, but is composed of red, green, and dark blue.[1]

Major Dalrymple to Colonel Murray (extract).

CAROLINE PARK, 18 *March* 1779.

Every body seems to think that if you substitute red, green or blue instead of black, the plaid will neither look or wear so well. This I think I have myself observed. Nothing can be settled till you determine the sett, as what we have now is to be changed. In our present plaids (which are the handsomest I have seen) the green has always faded and grown shabby before the black.

April 24.—Lady Sinclair, wife of Farquharson of Invercauld, and aunt to the Duke, died at Marlee, near Dunkeld.

During April "Duchess Strange" changed her residence from Westcombe to Moor Park, near Guildford.

Mr. Farquhar, the Edinburgh agent of the 77th Regiment, having visited Dunkeld to square accounts with the Duke, afterwards wrote the following rather diverting account of his experiences whilst accompanying his Grace on a fishing expedition:—

Mr. G. Farquhar to Colonel Murray (extract).

EDINBURGH, 28*th April* 1779.

One day the Duke carried me to Blairgowrie to catch salmon, which I understood as well as playing at whist. When in sight of that water His

[1] Evidently the red Murray tartan.

Grace said it was in excellent ply, and that he would not compound for a dozen fish.

Flushed with high expectation His Grace begun pelting the river, while numbers of fine salmon rose in sportive gambols around him; but alas they meant only to tantalize, for so vitiated was their taste that only one solitary one snapped at the fly, and after the usual ceremony of running, skipping, and struggling was safely landed. My teeth watered with eagerness to taste him, for hunger and cold had taken entire possession of me. But the clouds darkened and the wind drove on us such a profusion of rain and hail that we fled for shelter to a whin bush, below which, stretched out on the cold earth, we lay for two hours, with a hideous shower threshing on us. Wet to the skin the Duke rose and again wielded his rod; while I, raging with hunger and despair, was laughed at for lamenting my folly in leaving the warm plentifull mansion at Dunkeld. At last with mournful and slow steps we ascended a hill whereon stands Mr Graham's old Castle of Blairgowrie. An excellent fire gleamed on the kitchen hearth. We entered, boiled our salmon, and feasted on it with more luxuriance than ever Alderman did on calipash or callipee. His Grace produced a concealed bottle of wine, which compleated our happiness. We returned home, and I thought his day's success would have prevented his Grace from going to Blairgowrie again in a hurry. I did not reflect that disappointment only roused his resolution. Next morning amid frost and snow he rode to Blairgowrie (not so did I), and great was his triumph at night in boasting that he had that forenoon hooked twenty salmon and killed nine of them. I wished he had brought a certificate from the minister and elders of Blairgowrie to authenticate so improbable a fact; however in a little time a horse load of the salmon arrived and dispelled my infidelity. One fine fish and a trout 6 pound weight I found packed up for me to carry to Edinburgh next morning; and lucky was this precaution, for here my narrative was doubted; but I produced my salmon and trout and instantly silenced cavill.

In a letter to Colonel Murray in May the Duke mentioned that he had killed nineteen salmon in one day with a single rod.[1]

In May Major Dalrymple of the 77th was knighted in

[1] Owing to mills that water is now useless.

London when acting as proxy for his stepfather, Sir James Adolphus Oughton, at the installation of Knights of the Bath.

During 1779 the estate of Highfield, which had been purchased by "Duchess Strange" in 1775, was again disposed of.

In July the Duke paid his first visit to the Isle of Man, where he remained about a fortnight.

In August Captain George Murray returned with H.M.S. *Levant* from the Mediterranean, and was attached to the squadron in the Downs. In October he was appointed Captain of H.M.S. *Cleopatra*, 32 guns.

This summer a shooting-lodge of two rooms was built at Dalnacardoch, Glen Tilt, which his Grace named Forest Lodge.

During the year the quarters of the Atholl Highlanders were changed as follows:—

June.—8 companies Limerick, 1 Sligo, 1 Clare Castle.
July.—Ardfinnan camp, near Clonmell.
August.—Aghada camp, near Cloyne.
November.—7 companies Youghall, 1 Castle Martyr, 1 Middletown, 1 Cloyne.
December.—Kinsale.

This year Colonel Murray made an offer to the King to raise a second battalion for the Atholl Regiment, but the proposal was not accepted.

The following changes took place amongst the officers in 1779:—

Quitted the Regiment.

Jan. 31.	Captain	James	Graham, ...	Died.
Aug. 12.	Lieutenant	Charles	Farquharson, (Sick) . .	Exchanged to H. P. Ind^{t} Coy.

Promotions and Appointments.

May 1.	Capt.-Lieut.	James	Menzies, ...	Promoted Captain.
„ „	Lieutenant	Patrick	Campbell, (?) from 71st .	Appointed Capt.-Lieut.
Aug. 12.	„	Lewis D.	M^{c}Gregor, Exchanged from H. P. Ind^{t} Co^{y}	„ Lieutenant.

One of the captains of the 77th, John Grant of Lurg, was a very hopeless character. Through ill success in some cattle-dealing transactions he was in a bankrupt condition, and when on his way to join the regiment in Ireland with recruits in 1778, he was arrested for debt in Perth. As it was thought that his men would refuse to go on without their officer if he was detained in gaol, the Duke became cautioner for him, and eventually, on the failure of Grant, had to settle the debt. Captain Grant continued in Scotland on recruiting service, and as he would not join the regiment, was returned absent without leave, and the Colonel determined to try him by court-martial whenever he could get hold of him. Eventually, in the autumn of 1779, he made his way to Ireland, and had nearly reached the regiment, when he met some of the officers, who informed him of the Colonel's intentions; the result being that he returned to Britain without joining.

Major Sir Hew Dalrymple to Colonel Murray (extract).

KINSALE, *Jan*^{y} 8, 1780.

My dear Sir,— I suppose you have long since received the paymaster's Letter inclosing a state of Grant's Regimental debts, in which you will find a long list of claims from his recruits, many of which I doubt are just, as he is a very bad subject, and I am glad we are likely to get rid of him, in which opinion I make no doubt but Gordon will join me. That the Regiment in general will be much pleased with his selling out[1] of the corps I confess I doubt very much, especially the subs, whose only two prospects for preferment (Graham's ill health and Grant's ill behaviour) have now failed them entirely, and left them in a more hopeless situation in point of promotion than they were two years ago. Poor Charles Murray[2] curses the Parson for telling Grant upon the road at Croitellan (where he met him) what awaited him in camp, and by frightening from the Regiment prevented his being broke or superseded.

[1] If he was superseded, the step would go in the regiment; but if he sold, none of the subalterns could afford to purchase, and a stranger would be brought in.

[2] Senior lieutenant.

During June an unfortunate mishap befell Lieutenant Menzies (younger of Bolfracks) at Kinsale.

The examination of John Moon, Sergt of the 77th Regt of Foot, or Atholl Highlanders, quartered in Kinsale. Taken before the Worshipfull Haddock Chudleigh, Esqr, Sovereign of Kinsale, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said County.

Who being duly sworn and examined on the holy evangelists, Deposeth and Saith, that about six of the clock in the afternoon of Monday the fifth day of June inst Lieut. Menzies called at the Guard Room door for examt, and informed him that he received a letter from Colonel Gordon, which was sent him by the Sovereign of Kinsale, acquainting him that the Orange Rangers and others intended to break open the gaol of said town that evening and rescue a prisoner, for which they were to receive two guineas and a half reward, and ordered examt to be alert and keep the men on guard always in readiness, and that the said Lieut. Menzies and examt went to the Guard Room kept by the said Orange Rangers in Catholic Walk in said town, and called for the sergeant, when the corporal answered he acted as sergeant. That Mr. Menzies desired the said corporal to go and acquaint the whole of their men that he was informed they intended that evening to break open the gaol and rescue a prisoner, and tell them if they did attempt it he was fully prepared for them, and would bayonet them from right to left.

Examt saith that about eleven of the clock same evening said Mr. Menzies called examt and enquired if any disturbance had happened about said affair, when examt answered that nothing had happened as yet but he heard Sergt William Stewart of said Regt inform said Mr. Menzies that he was told by some milk girls from the country that the Orange Rangers intended to rescue a prisoner from the gaol that night, when he again repeated his former orders to examt. That examt told him he had been round the gaol to see which was the most practicable place for such an attempt, and that he could see no such place without the guard being alarmed. And Mr. Menzies then desired examt and said Sergt Stewart to go along with him and he would see the place himself, which they accordingly did. And as they were examining around the gaol, two women came under the arch of said gaol, and called out Whisper. Upon

which said Serg^{t} Stewart (who was then with exam^{t} and said Mr. Menzies upon the rubbish of an old house adjacent to said gaol) stepping down to know what they had to say, fell among the rubbish, and before he could recover himself the said women went away, and he supposes from the noise of his falling, the people in the gaol were alarmed, and called out *Murder* repeatedly, & *turn out the Guard.* Upon which L^{t} Menzies afores^{d} called to them several times to be silent, for that he was officer of the Guard, and that there was no body there but them belonging to the Guard, and that there was no danger. Saith that the centinal of the guard-house door being alarmed, called out the Guard, upon which the guard turned out and were marching towards the gaol, upon seeing which Mr. Menzies, who was then upon the rubbish of the said old house, and going to return the guard (as there had been no occasion for them), received a shot from the gaol, which the gaoler, upon enquiry, immediately confessed that he had fired it (as he thought) at the Rangers.

Saith that the said exam^{t} came after said Lieut. Menzies to the Guard Room to inform him where the shot came from, and he found him wounded in the left arm and several other parts of the body.

Sworn before me this 6th day of June 1780.
HADDOCK CHUDLEIGH,
Sov^{n} of Kinsale.

Bound in £50 to prosecute at the next gen^{l} assizes to be held in & for the said county.
JOHN MOON,
Serg^{t} A. H.

July 5.—The Duchess was confined at Dunkeld of a daughter, who was named Amelia Sophia.

This summer a band of music of thirteen performers was added to the Atholl Regiment.

In August the regiment moved from Kinsale to Dublin.

November 13.—Colonel Murray was appointed Governor of Fort-William in Inverness-shire.

During the autumn, Lord William Murray (who had conducted himself fairly well since he had joined the 77th) began

to misbehave again, and finally got into such a scrape in Dublin that the commanding officer had to send him home.[1] He was at this time only 18½ years of age.

Lieutenant and Paymaster Farquharson (77th) to Mr. George Farquhar.

DUBLIN, 2 *Dec.* 1780.

My Dear Sir,—In my last letter to you I wished to prepare you for what I then feared might happen to Lord William.

His Lordship most unfortunately lately happened to have the Castle Guard when some officers of the 36th Regt, now in Barracks here, occasioned a Riot at a Gaming-house of very bad character. The officers upon being worsted by the Watch, who came to the relief of the people of the house, denounced vengeance and went away. Informations are swore to and lodged that they went to Ld William's Guard and immediately returned accompanied by Lord William and some soldiers. The windows of the house were soon broke, the furniture destroyed, and a great tumult ensued. The consequence was that the Watch gathered from all quarters, headed by some magistrates, and the officers were worsted and much hurt. The two officers of the 36th Regt were instantly sent to Newgate, and there remain. They are to be tried by the "Whiteboy Act" for gutting houses, &c, and I am told that no Bail will be accepted of for them, their case being Felony.

Some days ago I bribed one of the clerks in the Crown Office to shew me the Information lodged, and there the story is told much to the same purpose as I have given it to you, and Ld Wm is charged as being accessary, under the name of William Murray, commonly called Ld William Murray.

This is the story told against him; but his own account is that the Townspeople and the officers of the 36th had a dispute, and he went there to make up matters, and try to get the officers brought out of the scrape.

I know that there may be much in this last account, and that the

[1] Lord William never rejoined the 77th, though he continued in it till it was disbanded. He remained for a time in England with "Duchess Strange," and then applied to serve in India, to which country he proceeded in 1782.

first one may not be strictly true, as such folks as those concerned here will swear anything. Yet, L[d] William was there, absent from his guard, contrary to the orders he received. Soldiers, too, were concerned, and the presumption is, that his influence with them might have prevented the mischief.

For all these reasons his friends here, and even the commander-in-chief, for the time wish to have him out of the way. He is therefore sent to Scotland, and has promised to go directly to you. I hope you will find somebody to go with him to Dunkeld, and for God's sake see to give the thing the best gloss you can to his friends. We give it out here that a near relation of his is dangerously ill!

I am, &c., &c.,

JOHN FARQUHARSON.

During 1780 the following changes took place among the officers of the Atholl Highlanders:—

Quitted the Regiment.

Jan. 19.	Surgeon	James	Spence	Appointed Surgeon to British Embassy, Turin, Retired.
March 3.	Ensign	Richard	Landreth	. . . . Promoted Lieut. 94th.
May 29.	Captain	Hon. Chas.	Cathcart	. . . . Promoted Major 98th.
June 29.	Captain	John	Grant.	. . . . Retired.
Dec. 4.	Lieutenant	Lewis D.	MacGregor.	. . . Died.

Promotions and Appointments.

Jan. 19.	Surg.-Mate	George	Renny	From 67th, . Appointed Surgeon.
June 29.	Capt.-Lieut.	Patrick	Campbell	. . . . Promoted Captain.
„ „	Lieutenant	William	Robertson,	Yr. of Lude, from 55th, . Appointed Captain.
„ „	Lieutenant	Charles	Murray	. . . . Promoted Capt.-Lieut.
„ „	Ens. & Q.M.	John	MacKay	. . . . Promoted Lieutenant.
Nov. 1.		Robert	M[c]Lagan,	Son of Dr. at Taymouth, . Appointed Surg.-Mate.
Dec. —	Surg.-Mate	George	Duncan	. . . . Appointed Ensign.
„ 12.		John	Moore.[1]	
„ —		John	Napier.[1]	

[1] Never joined the regiment.

December 18.—The Duke's brother, Lord George (not yet twenty years of age), married Anne, daughter of Lieutenant-General Francis Grant.

The year 1780 is memorable for the "No Popery Riots," otherwise known as the "Gordon Riots," which took place in London in the month of June. The following anecdote, relating to Colonel James Murray of the 77th regiment, has been handed down :—

"Colonel Murray, member for Perthshire, was seated in the House of Commons next his cousin, Lord George Gordon, at the time that the mob, instigated by him, threatened to break into the House. Colonel Murray, drawing his sword, pointed it at Lord George, and declared that he would run him through the body as soon as the first man of the rioters entered the House. By his presence of mind on this occasion he checked a serious outbreak; but for such a breach of privilege in the House of Commons he had to apologise to the Speaker on bended knee. Rising up from this position, Colonel Murray took out his handkerchief and dusted his knee, remarking, 'Damned dirty House this; sooner it's cleaned out the better.'"

It is likewise related of the Colonel that in his younger days, riding at night over a heath in the neighbourhood of London, he was attacked by a highwayman, whereupon he groped in the dark for the ears of his assailant's horse, and having his aim thus guided, fired a pistol which killed the highwayman on the spot.

Colonel Murray to Right Hon. William Eden (Irish Secretary).

LONDON, *Jan*^{y} 19, 1781.

Dear Sir,—Altho' I wrote you a letter of the 28th Dec^{r} on the same subject, yet I must beg leave to trouble you again with the enclosed, which I thought necessary to write to the L^{d} Lieu^{t}, as it may not have fallen in his Lordship's way to be acquainted with the spirit of a corps which is not only national but provincial. Highlanders, even promisciously collected,

are incapable, on account of their habits and languge, of being incorperated with other corps; but raised as my Reg^{t} was by their own Superior, under a kind of confidence of being commanded by him, his family or friends, and a belief that they are ever under his patronage, their provincial attachments and prejudices are stronger, and require to be managed with greater delicacy, and even gratified as far as is consistant with the good and general rules of the Service, and I hope they will never discover that their Colonel is not of importance enough to be consulted in the appointment of officers; and permit me also to hope that the first step to quiet any apprehensions on this head will be to remove M^{r} Moore, an Irishman, who was put in upon me by the late L^{d} Lieutenant.

I have the honour to remain, with the most perfect esteem, My Dear Sir, Y^{r} most faithfull and ob^{t} humble Servant, JAMES MURRAY.

Colonel Murray to the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant.

LONDON, *Jan^{y} 19th*, 1781.

My Lord,—After most sincerely congratulating your Lordship's safe arrival in Ireland, and wishing that everything may contribute to render your abode there happy and successful, I hope you will have the goodness, on account of the importance of the object, to forgive my being found amongst the earliest of your solicitors.

The Regiment of which I have the honour to be Colonel, was raised in the Highlands of Scotland, chiefly on the estate of my nephew, the Duke of Atholl, and has been recruited and kept up upon provincial principles. The idea of meeting their countrymen as companions and officers is a very strong motive to engage Highlanders to enter into the service, and this prejudice is still more inveterate amongst Highlanders rais'd at once, as my Reg^{t} was, by the Influence of a Chief, and if it is once known that Irish Officers are to command them I am sure I shall not find another recruit in that country. Permit me, My Lord, to solicit most earnestly your attention to these circumstances, and to hope that in the nominations to future vacancies in the Atholl Highlanders they may have that influence their importance seems to me to deserve. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, My Lord,

Your Lop^{s} most faithful and most obedient humble serv^{t},

JAMES MURRAY.

Major Sir Hew Dalrymple to Colonel Murray (extract).

DUBLIN, 21 *Feb*^{y} 1781.

We have also been unfortunate enough to have a man Houghed most efectually while on his post; at a mad house, or something of that sort, in a retired Suburb; no chance of ever discovering the perpetrators of the fact.

The following letter is of interest, as the young lad for whom a commission was asked was afterwards the celebrated General David Stewart of Garth (Author of "Sketches of the Highlanders," &c.):—

Robert Stewart of Garth to Colonel Murray.

GAIRTH, 27 *Ap*^{l} 1781.

Sir,—My brother Charles informs me that there are likely to be many vacancies in your regiment by the promotion of most of the Ensigns. I have a young boy that discovers a strong propensity for the Military Line. I would wish to yield to his own inclination. It is to you that I can only look for assistance; I have therefore ventured to solicit your interest to recommend him. The boy is young, not yet full fourteen, and low stature, but well made and strong. I may probably be thought a partiall Judge, but others agree that he is very promiseing, so that want of years is a fault that is always mending. My brother would supply any defect of duty, till he shall be able himself. The boy's name is David.

It would be improper to trouble you with many words. I shall only add that your good offices on the occasion would impress me with gratitude indelible. I have the honor to be

Your most obliged humble Servant,

ROBERT STEWART.

Right Hon. William Eden to Colonel Murray.

DUBLIN CASTLE, *May* 30, 1781.

Dear Sir,—I received yours of the 15th inst., and having talk'd upon the subject of it both with L^{t} Col. Gordon and Sir H. Dalrymple, I will

not now trouble you with many words. His Excelcy would not readily subscribe to a Doctrine which seems to prescribe not only what Individuals he is not to recommend, but those also whom he is to recommend, and, therefore, I have not stated such an idea to him. The truth is yours is an excellent Regiment, handsomely equipp'd and well supported by you; and we have been cordially desirous to give it peculiar encouragement. Tho' press'd to death with applications for Ensigncies, I have, from regard to your regiment, forwarded the recommendation of one Ensign from your Major, and of another from your Lieut Colonel; and I am positively sure that *such* attentions have never been shewn by Government to any Regiment on either Establishment. In return, if a couple of Ensigncies in the regiment happen to be fill'd by gentlemen not precisely born in the Highlands, it cannot, I hope, prove a circumstance of any prejudice to so large a Corps.

Mrs Eden desires her compliments. I send this scrawl in my own hand, as it is rather private than official.

Believe me, Dear Sir, Most Faithfully Yours,

WM EDEN.

Colonel Murray to the Right Hon. William Eden.

BARRACKS, DUBLIN, *July* 16, 1781.

Sir,—Since my arrival here I have been given to understand by Sir Hew Dalrymple that he has some prospect of succeeding by purchase to the Lieut: Colonelcy of the 68th Regt, and that Captn Hutchinson of the 67th is in his excellency the Lord Lieutenant's contemplation as Sir Hew's successor in the 77th. As Colonel of a Provincial Highland Corps, I cannot avoid observing that a gentleman connected with Scotland would have been much more agreeable to me and the Regt, at the same time (as my captains in the present instance decline the purchase), such is my esteem for Sir Hew Dalrymple as a deserving officer, who paid much attention to raising and disciplining the corps previous to the appointment of a Lt Col, that (if His Excellency's determination is taken with respect to Captn Hutchinson) I shall, for his promotion, willingly acquiece, trusting that His Excellency will take an early oppertunity of recommending

Mr Hutchinson for promotion or equall rank in some other corps as soon as it may suit the King's service.

I have the Honor to be, with great regard, Sir,

Your most obt and Humble Servant

JAMES MURRAY.

August 5.—An engagement took place off the Dogger Bank between a British squadron under Admiral Parker and a Dutch squadron. Captain George Murray was present at this action, but was not under fire, as his frigate, the *Cleopatra*, was stationed half a mile off to repeat signals.

In a letter he wrote to the Duke describing the affair, he stated that the casualties in the seven English line of battle ships engaged amounted to 112 killed and 339 wounded, total 451.

The Dutch fleet made good their escape into Texel in a crippled condition, and two of their ships sank after the action.

Early in September, on an alarm of an intended landing of the French and Spaniards at Cork, all available troops in the neighbourhood were ordered to that city for its defence. The Atholl Highlanders marched from Dublin by half battalions, one leaving on September 9, the other on the following day. They performed the march in an incredibly short time, covering about thirty miles a day. The General commanding intimated his thanks to the Regiment in the following memo :—

HEAD QUARTERS, CORK, 15 *Sept.* 1781.

The Commander in Chief returns his thanks to the Officers and Soldiers of the 77th Regiment for their very great and unusual exertions in marching from Dublin to Cork.

The zeal of the corps for the service, and the attention of the officers

during so long a march, performed in so short a time, is sufficiently evinced by their not leaving a man behind on the road.

The regiment returned to Dublin towards the end of October.

Rev. James McLagan[1] *to Colonel Murray* (*extract*).

BLAIR ATHOLL, *Dec.* 10, 1781.

Sir,—According to promise I wrote next morning to Mr McQueen in Sky to look out for Pipers for your Regiment. Within these few days I had his answer dated on a day not mentioned in Novr last. He says that he would cheerfully do any thing of that nature in his power for you, on account of what he formerly heard and now hears. That he deferred answering me till a meeting happened in Portree, at which were men from all parts of the Island. That things however are greatly changed there. The McArthurs and McCrimons are all gone, excepting one old man of the latter, who has something from McLeod, and no others have succeeded them. He mentions one boy, but says he is good for nothing. A Gentleman from North Uist tells me that a few pipers still remain among them, but that they are so saucy that there is no speaking to them on those terms. Mr McNicol in Lismore assures me there are none such to be had among them. I am not a little mortified to find myself unable to do that much for my best Benefactor. Unless one of them cast up, as it were by accident, I do not know further where to look for them. The most are engaged. . . .

Your most obliged, most humble & most obt Servant

JAMES MCLAGAN.

During 1781 the Atholl Regiment remained quartered in Dublin, with the exception of the month it was away on the expedition to Cork.

[1] Minister of Blair and Chaplain to the 42nd.

The following changes took place among the officers during the year.

Quitted the Regiment.

April	9.	Lieut.	Atholl	Douglas	...	Promoted Capt. Indept. Coy.
„	10.	Ensign	John	Shaw	...	„ Lieut. „
„	„	„	John	Napier	...	„ „ „
„	14.	„	John	Moore	...	„ „ „
„	23.	Lieut.	George	Freer	...	„ Capt. „
„	29.	Ensign	Henry	Munro	...	„ Lieut. „
May	15.	Lieut.	William	Gillespie	...	„ Capt. „
„	„	Ensign	James	Robertson	...	„ Lieut. „
„	18.	„	Alexr.	Sutherland	...	„ „ „
„	19.	Lieut.	William	Shillinglaw	...	„ Capt. „
„	26.	„	Robert	Duff	...	„ „ „
„	„	Ensign	George	Duncan	...	„ Lieut. „
Sept.	1.	„	Anthony	Gordon	...	Transferred to 67th.
„	21.	Major	Sir Hew	Dalrymple	...	Promoted Lt.-Col. 68th.
„	24.	Ensign	Charles	Robertson	...	„ Capt.-Lt. 101st.
Nov.	3.	Surg.-Mate	John	Brown	...	„ Surg. 103rd.
„	19.	Lieut.	Gilbert	Ainslie	...	Exchanged to 24th.

Promotions and Appointments.

Feb.	5.	Ens. & Adj.	William	Byers	... Promoted Lieut.
April	30.	Ensign	Alexr.	Dalley. From 31st	... Appointed Lieut.
„	„	...	Francis	Hewetson	... „ Ensign.
„	„	...	Anthony	Gordon[1]	... „ „
„	„	...	Robert	Stewart. Yr. of Fincastle. From Dutch Service.	„ „
„	„	...	Henry	Munro[1]	... „ „
May	22.	...	James	Pratt	... „ „
„	„	...	Charles	Gordon	... „ „
„	26.	Ensign	Patrick	Mackenzie	... Promoted Lieut.
June	2.	„	Robert	Stewart	... 45th. „ „
„	„	„	James	Robertson. Son of Lude. From	Appointed Lieut.
„	„	...	Benjamin	Power	... „ Ensign.
„	„	Surg.-Mate	John	McIntosh	... „ „
July	16.	Ensign	Alexr.	Stewart. Yr. of Balnakeilly. From 88th.	„ Lieut.
„	21.	Captain	John	Hely Hutchinson. From 67th.	„ Major.
„	„	...	John	Brown	... „ Surg.-Mate.
Sept.	1.	...	Donald	MacGregor	... „ Ensign.
Nov.	3.	...	John	Wallace	... „ Surg.-Mate.
„	19.	Lieut.	George	Cotter.[1] Exchanged from 24th.	„ Lieut.

[1] Never joined the Regiment.

May 29, 1782.—The Duchess was confined at Dunkeld of a son, who was christened James.

Robert Stewart of Garth to Colonel Murray.

GAIRTH, 15 *July* 1782.

Sir,— . . . Charles regrets much that his state of health still renders him unable to do himself the pleasure of writeing you. He desires me to say that, agreeable to your Instructions, he has now got four promiseing Boys in training for Pipers. The master resides in the next village, and the Boys are boarded at the back of this House. Charles sees them every day, and often hears them play. Every attention is bestowed upon them, so as to render them usefull. The master is much pleased with their proficiency, and I hope they will please when they join the Regiment. Three of them are from the north countrey, and one of them from my Lands, a genteel lookeing young Lad.

Charles and I beg leave to offer our most respectfull compliments, and I am with esteem, Sir, your most obed[t] and much obliged humble servant,

ROB[T] STEWART.

The Atholl Highlanders remained in Dublin till July, when they changed to the following quarters:—Seven companies to Waterford, two to Wexford, and one to Clonmell.

Before leaving Dublin the regiment was inspected by General Baugh, who afterwards wrote the following flattering letter to the Colonel:—

Lieutenant-General Baugh to Colonel Murray.

DUBLIN, *July* 17, 1782.

My dear Sir,—I have Reviewed your Reg[t] this year for the second time, and am happy in telling you that notwithstanding their having run through the firey tryal of having been almost two years in this capital, their behaviour has been uniformly, I may realy in one word say every thing that could be wished for in a soldier, and on taking my leave of them on their quitting Dublin I told Colonel Gordon and all the officers at the head of their corps, that I should Report them in the strongest terms

to his Majesty, the Lord Lieutenant, and our Commander in chief, and for the credit of their Colonel I must say, and have said to all the world, that it is impossible for a Regiment to be in *every respect* better appointed, and their interior aconomy deserves the highest commendation, in which my friend Gordon has the greatest merit. These are terrible times, my Dear Murray, when the enemy is at our gate.

This summer decides our fate, a good or a bad peace.

Farewell, my dear Sir. You will believe me very happy in making this report to you, and that I am

Most sincerely and faithfully yours,

LAN^{T} BAUGH.

In August the regiment was ordered to England. It accordingly embarked in six transports at Passage, near Waterford, and disembarked at Bideford.

The following was the state of the regiment on leaving Ireland :—

Embarked . .	37	officers,	927	N.C.O. and men	=	964
Recruiting, sick, on leave, &c. . .	8	„	56	„	=	64
	45	„	983	„	=	1028
Wanting to complete	2	„	99	„	=	101

November 20.—Colonel James Murray was promoted Major-General.

December 4.—Captain George Murray was appointed Captain of H.M.S. *Irresistible*, 74 guns.

On arrival in England the Atholl Highlanders were stationed for two months at Bideford and Barnstaple, and towards the end of November moved into Hampshire, where they occupied the following quarters :—

4 companies at Basingstoke.
3 „ „ Alton.
2 „ „ Andover.
1 „ „ Whitchurch.

During 1782 the following changes occurred among the officers of the regiment :—

Quitted the Regiment.

Jan.	14.	Lieut.	Patrick	Stewart . . .	Promoted Capt.-Lieut. 103rd.
„	17.	Lt. & Adj.	William	Byers	„ Captain 103rd.
April	4.	Captain	Patrick	Campbell . . .	Exchanged to 36th.
June	—	Lieut.	George	Cotter[1] . . .	Promoted Captain 103rd.
July	4.	Capt.	James	Campbell . . .	Died.
Dec.	4.	Lieut.	Alexr.	Dalley	Promoted Capt. 93rd.

Promotions and Appointments.

Jan.	17.	Lieut.	Patrick	Mackenzie	Appointed Adjutant.
March	31.	...	Alexr.	Robertson. Son of Balnacraig.	„ Ensign.
April	4.	Capt.-Lieut.	Thomas	Prickett. Exchd. from 36th.	„ Captain.
„	13.	Lieut.	Robert	Johnstone. „ „ 5th.	„ Lieut.
„	„	„	Christopher	Irwine. „ „ 49th.	„ „
„	„	„	William	Lynam. „ „ „	„ „
Aug.	3.	Capt.-Lieut.	Charles	Murray	Promoted Cap.-~~Lieut.~~
„	„	Lieut.	John	Wood	„ Captain-*Lieut.*
„	„	Ensign.	Francis	Hewetson	„ Lieut.
„	„	...	William	Campbell. Son of Barcaldine.	Appointed Ensign.
Nov.	14.	...	Edmund	Stewart. Son of Balnakeilly.	„ „

Early in January 1783 the Atholl Highlanders received orders to proceed to the East Indies. They accordingly marched to Portsmouth, from which port they were to embark. On arrival there on the 25th January, the following was the state of the battalion :—

Under arms . .	41	officers,	1000	N.C.O. and men	=	1041
Recruiting, sick, on leave, &c.	5	„	21	„	=	26
Total	46	„	1021	„	=	1067
Wanting to complete	1	„	61	„	=	62

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to Major-General Murray.

PORTSMOUTH, 25 *Jan*^{y} 1783.

Dear Sir,—I had the Honor of your letter of the 23^{d}. The last three companies of the Reg^{t} marched in this Forenoon without the loss of a man.

[1] Never joined the regiment.

I have been with the Directors and Gen[l] Smith, and have also seen Major Baillie, who seem all perfectly disposed to give us every assistance in their power. I hope if the weather is favourable to get the whole on board on Monday next.

Major Baillie is to supply us with check shirts, Trusers, &[c]. The Directors assure me of everything that is proper and necessary being laid in for the men.

If you could, without any great inconvenience to yourself, in my humble opinion you should come down and see the Reg[t], were it but for a day, before our departure, but in that you are the best Judge. I am under the greatest obligations to you on this, as on every other occasion, & I'm happy at the thought of getting my Rank.

I have the honor to be, Dear Gen[l],

Your much obliged & most ob[t] humble Servant,

CHA[S] GORDON.

P.S.—This goes by Major Hutchinson, who, on account of Parliamentary matters, &[c], I believe wishes to exchange into some Reg[t] in Ireland or Britain. As he is a good man I hope we shall in his place have one that will be agreeable to the corps.

Big John[1] cannot think of setting out before the embarkation, which will require the greatest attention at this particular crisis, which is to me most disagreeable, tho' you may rest satisfied that I shall do everything in my power to prevent grumbling, which I apprehend is impossible.

I ever am, D[r] S[r], yours,

CHA[S] GORDON.

When Colonel Gordon wrote the above letter, he appeared a little apprehensive that there might be some grumbling, but he little imagined the change which forty-eight hours was to bring about in his regiment.

It will be remembered that when the Atholl Regiment was raised in 1778, the men were enlisted *for three years*, or *during the continuance of the American War*. After part of the regiment had reached Portsmouth, peace with America was

[1] Lieutenant John Farquharson, Senior, the Paymaster.

declared, but the order for embarkation was not countermanded. General Stewart in his "Sketches" says—

"The men showed no reluctance to embark, nor any desire to claim their discharge, to which their letters of service entitled them. On the contrary, when they came in sight of the fleet at Spithead, as they marched across Portsdown Hill, they pulled off their bonnets and gave three cheers for a brush with Hyder Ali. But no sooner were they quartered in Portsmouth, to wait till the Transports should be ready, than distrust and discord appeared.

"Emissaries from London, it is affirmed, expatiated on the faithlessness of sending them to such a distance, when their term of service had expired, and inflamed them by reports of their being sold, for a certain sum per man, to the East India Company. Some of the officers, it was added, were to divide the money among themselves. Had their confidence in their officers not been thus undermined, they would not have been so easily stirred up to disobedience and disregard of their authority, and disbelief of the explanation given by those to whom they had hitherto shown the greatest attachment. But the influence of these motives having been destroyed by false insinuations against their officers, there was less restraint on their indignation at what was but too true; that no regard was paid to the engagement by which they had bound themselves. The consequence was, a determination on the part of the soldiers to adhere to their terms of service, and not to embark for India."

On Sunday, January 26th, Colonel Gordon received the following anonymous letter :—

To Colonel Gordon, Lying in Portsmouth, Atholl Highlanders.

Colonel Gordon,—This comes to let you know that if you come in the Front of the Reigment tomorow that you will certainly be killed, as we sent to the Commander in Chieff of his Majesty's forces in England and that he told us if we was so great fools as to go aboard we might, but you can not compel us to it. As we was only listed for three years or during the American War, as our Bargain, we will asure you that we

will stand to it as long as we can. You need not doubt but we will do for you if we go, and before we go. We are not to be sowld by you, nor by General James Murray, nor by any treachrous vilans such as you are, for none but treachrous vilans such as you would do so.

The following report describes the mutiny which took place on the day appointed for the embarkation of the Atholl Highlanders :—

Upon receiving orders to march for Portsmouth, when cantoned in Hampshire, all the soldiers of the 77th Regt expressed the greatest satisfaction and chearfulness on being informed of their Destination.

The first appearance of mutiny was perceivable among the men the day after the notification of Peace in the papers, being the second subsequent to their arrival here.

This disposition encreased considerably on Sunday the 26th, which may in a great measure be attributed to the advice given them by the lower class of Inhabitants, to resist all attempts made by their officers to put them on board ship, contrary to their engagement, which was to serve for three years or during the American War.

In the evening a number of soldiers were drunk and riotous in the streets, looking for their officers to obtain money; some under pretext of sending their wives home, others to purchase necessaries for the voyage, but it has since too plainly appear'd all with a view to get Liquor, altho' they cloak'd their pretensions under the specious Demand of the several Balances due to them, which were paid to the greater number. The officers were therefore under a necessity of advancing money in certain proportions to every one, it being impossible to make distinctions, at the same time giving those who had any little claim left, the most solemn assurances that every farthing due would be paid the moment they set foot on Board of ship.

This seemed to give present satisfaction, as the greater number promised to embark chearfully in the morning, altho' it was merely to deceive, the Ringleaders having certainly at that time formed the resolution of murdering Col[l] Gordon, reserving the completion of their scheme until the morning of the supposed embarkation. The reason for this spirit of mutiny being so general, evidently proceeded from the conviction, that the

time of their service was expired; their resentment against the L[t] Colonel, from an opinion that he had, in concert with General Murray, sold them to the East India Company.

As this was not a secret either to the Colonel or the rest of the officers, it was previously determined, provided any opposition took place, not to insist further on embarkation, if it could not be accomplished by fair means, but to wait the determination of Government on the business. But tho' this was agreed on, it never was imagined by any one officer that the soldiers, instead of asserting their claim, should murder their officers, who had all along treated them with the greatest attention and humanity. At ten o'clock on Monday the Parade was put off to twelve, on account of the weather, and at that time the Grenadeers, with other two Battalion companys, fell in on the publick Parade, to be inspected, none of the others having yet arrived from the different private parades.

In this situation Colonel Gordon, the four Grenadeer officers, the Adjutant, Capt[n] Menzies, Lieut. Farquharson, senior, and several other officers were present.

In about two minutes after the ranks of the Grenadeer company were dressed by the Adjutant, the Riot commenced.

It began with a shout on the Right by the Grenadeer company, which immediately closed in about the Colonel, Adjutant, and Captain Murray. One *Robertson* presented his loaded piece to the Colonel's Breast, but it flashed in the pan. This failing, the Colonel was instantly knock'd down on all sides, and would have been despatched in a moment had their Bayonets been fixed, or had he not been protected by several of the men who wished to save him.

In this critical moment Lieut. Farquharson run in to assist him, which immediately drew off the attention of the greater part from the Colonel, who at last with difficulty got to the Guard House facing the Parade. When he got in, the men attacked the door, defended by a few soldiers, and as he expected every instant to be put to death by their breaking in, he had the presence of mind to desire a soldier to go out and acquaint the Grenadeers not to molest him any further, as he was breathing his last. This had the desired effect, as it gained a little time, which he made the most of, by exchanging cloaths with a soldier, and escaping a few seconds before they returned with fixed Bayonets to despatch him. After getting into the street he took shelter in a room near the Coffee House, where he

disguised himself so compleatly, that without any fear he came out, passed by several of the Ring leaders, exulting very much in his supposed death, and embarked at the Point for Gosport, and from thence to Haslar Hospital.

Lieut. Farquharson was attacked and defended nearly by an equal number. Despairing of his Life, he retired to a shop at the corner of the street, where he was refused admittance. His friends instantly broke the door in pieces, and he got in after withstanding a very dreadful contest, and receiving many severe blows and cuts on the head and body. From this place he got out at a back door, and in a disguise was lucky enough to reach the Point and embark for Gosport.

Capt[n] Murray and the Adjutant were both knock'd down, and carried off by their friends, none of them much hurt.

The rest of the officers, on the left, were glad to make the best of their way, as several of them were fired at in going off.

The soldiers now grew perfectly outrageous, searching every publick house for their officers, to put them to death, and parading by hundreds in the streets, beating to arms, and carrying the Colonel's Bonnet upon a Bayonet as a trophy of their victory.

They now broke open the Regimental store, took out all the ammunition and Broadswords, and at first fired indiscrimenately thro' the streets, which luckily did no Injury, except in killing one Invalid.

Major Sir Robert Stuart, who had been sent some time before on a message by Colonel Gordon to General Smyth, was stop't in coming back by several of the officers who had left Town, and acquainted with the particulars, which he communicated to the General. He very properly did not attempt immediate force against men in so distracted a state, but advised Sir Robert to go to Town, as soon as he prudently could, to inform himself of the exact situation of the Rioters. This Sir Robert did about 4 o'clock, and met several of them, who behaved civilly, upon his informing them from Admiral Pye, that he would not permit them to be embarked contrary to their inclination.

This Sir Robert reported to the General when he came back, matters remaining much in the same state the remainder of the evening; the soldiers gradually dispersing more and more, and retiring into the publick houses, where they continued drinking while their money lasted.

On Tuesday morning a number of them were seen drunk in the streets,

but the greater part attended a parade at 12 o'clock, where only Sir Robert, Captain Murray, and Captn Menzies were present. They were not outrageous, tho' still insolent when spoke to, and not at all sorry for what they had done, threatning a repetition, provided any steps were taken to embark them. They all received their day's subsistance, and were dismissed, but towards evening a number of them were much in liquor, stopp'd several of their officers in the streets, whom they obliged to give money, and were searching for their pay-sergeants for more, which made it absolutely necessary for every officer and non-commissioned officer not concerned to keep out of the way for fear of being insulted.

On Wednesday morning the greater part of the Rioters were sober, and attended the parade, without showing any mark of insolence or mutiny, except in coming with their arms loaded, with which they have ever appeared since the commencement of the affray. Sir Robert Stuart went along all the ranks, and spoke to the men, informing them their General was in Town, and that he never would consent to any steps being taken to put them on board ship contrary to their inclination. Their answer was that they were glad he did not make his appearance, as they could by no means say what they would do in such an event. After receiving their day's subsistance as usual, they were dismissed, none of the officers being present with Sir Robert except Captn Menzies and another. Upon the whole, there is the greatest reason to believe that the same insolent and mutinous spirit still subsists among the soldiers of the Regiment, as they continue to exult in their late behaviour, and give out that they would be happy to put their Colonel and Lieut: Colonel to death.

The Ringleaders are many, and are well known by their officers, and so soon as the Regt can be disarmed, there is little doubt that, very severe examples being made, will have the good effect of bringing back the rest to that discipline and sense of their duty which as soldiers they have ever been taught to observe, altho' upon this unfortunate occasion they have in so conspicuous a manner laid aside.

Government must be the best Judges what are the proper steps to be pursued to bring about this desireable issue. As the spirit they are possess'd with seems to be general, their removal from Portsmouth, if possible, will have the good effect of taking off all dread of embarkation, and by being divided in cantonements, their strength, in their own eyes, will be diminished, and it will be very easy to put in effectual execution

any future scheme which may be plann'd, as a chastisement for the guilty and a warning to the multitude.

It is stated in Portsmouth that on this occasion the main guard was commanded by an officer of Invalids who had but one leg, and that during the affray he was thrown down and nearly smothered in a heap of lime which had been left by some builders near the guardhouse. The Atholl Highlanders afterwards made a handsome voluntary subscription throughout the whole regiment for the support of the widow of the Invalid who was accidentally killed. He was a sentry posted near the parade.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon (77th) to Major-General Murray.

HASLAR HOSPITAL, 28 *Jan*^{y} 1783.

Dear Sir,—What I mentioned to you in my former letter regarding the discontent of the Reg^{t} was but too true. On Sunday at 12 o'clock the whole Reg^{t} was paraded with arms and accoutrements, which, after inspecting very narrowly, I told them by companies to be upon the publick parade by 10 o'clock on Monday following in order to embark on board the Indiamen. That I hoped for the credit of the Reg^{t} there would be no absentees nor a single man the worse of liquor. Upon which I dismissed the Reg^{t}, and found some of the men grumbling, particularly the Grenadier Company. That day I dined with Gen^{l} Smith, when several of the men came and showed him a copy of their attestation, and a printed advertisement from Dundee much to the same purport. I went to the parade by 12 o'clock yesterday, it being put off on acc^{tt} of rain, when a great many of the Reg^{t} was assembling with their arms. I observed a good many of the Grenadiers the worse of liquor and noisy; I went up to the Comp^{y} and commanded silence, when they told me unanimously they wou'd sooner loose their lives than go on board of ship, and that they were sold like so many Bullocks to the India Company. That they had made good their agreement by serving during the American War. Whilst I was endeavouring to convince them of their being misled by some people who did not wish well to the service, they suddenly attacked me

with their Firelocks, knocked me down several times, and with the utmost difficulty, by the assistance of L[t] Farquharson, sen[r] (who I am sorry to find is much cut in the head) and a few of the men, I was carried into a house near to the Parade, where they endeavoured to force the door. I was determined, with the few men with me (who were much attacked) to sell my life as dear as I could, but finding they were firing in the town, and the very small probability of our being able to prevent them from breaking in to the house, I thought of an expedient which had the desired effect, by desiring one of the men to inform them that the L[t] Col: was in that house, but from the blows he received he was breathing out his last. Soon after they dispersed, by which means I made my escape.

They broke open the stores, took out ammunition and their swords. In that distracted state the Reg[t] is now in. Had Lord Grantham's letter been published a few days later, they would I'm certain have embarked with the greatest cheerfullness. I can only say that every step was taken to prevent these irregularities; the uneasiness it gives me and the corps you may easier conceive than I can possibly describe.

I have the honor to be, Dear General,

Y[r] most ob[t] and most humble Servant,

CHA[s] GORDON.

Major-General Murray to General Conway.

GOSPORT, *Jan[y]* 29, 1783.

Sir,—On account of the badness of the Roads I could not get further than Petersfield last night. About seven this morning I called upon Gen[l] Smith, who gave me information as far as he could respecting the present unfortunate state of the Reg[t]. At eight I got to Portsmouth, where I met with one of my officers, who assured me (which was soon after confirmed by Maj[r] Sir Robert Stuart) that if the mutaneers, who were but too numerous, could find me they would certainly tear me to pieces, so that I judged it most prudent to come over here. It is perfectly impossible at present to enter into any detail of the motives for this very wanton and unprecedented mutiny, but I shall have the honor by tomorrow's post to transmit you as full an account of it as I can collect.[1]

Convinced as I am of the very great attention which has ever been

[1] The account on page 96.

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paid to the discipline of my Regt by Lt Col: Gordon and the rest of the officers, it affords no small satisfaction to my mind, under the present distressing state of things, to be able to say that no attention has been wanting on their part to prevent this dreadfull business, and that in the whole of it they have conducted themselves with prudence and spirit.

I am happy to add that Col: Gordon, and the other officers wounded in the affray, are at present in a fair way of recovery. . . .

I am, &c,

Jas Murray.

Lieutenant-General Lord George Lennox to Major-General Murray.

Portsmouth, *Thursday Eve, near* 5 *o'clock* [30 *Jan.* 1783].

Sir,—I postponed answering the letter I had the honour to receive from you till I could inform you of the behaviour of your regiment this evening at Roll Calling, where they appeared, according to orders, without arms, and perfectly regular in every respect. . . .

As I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you tomorrow with your Regiment, I shall now only add that I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obt & most humble Servant,

Geo: Hen: Lennox.

Lieutenant-General Lord George Lennox to Major-General Murray.

Thursday night [30 *Jany* 1783].

Sir,—Since I had the pleasure of writing to you I have seen Capt: Murray and Capt: Menzies, and from the circumstances they relate I can but recommend you not to come over to Portsmouth tomorrow morning. In the evening we shall be better able to judge how they seem disposed, and which I doubt not will be favourable to a return to their duty, as by a letter I have received from Genl Conway I am to acquaint them that no force whatever will be used to make them embark contrary to their engagements. Pray excuse the haste in which I write, and be assured of the regard with which I have the honour to be

Your most obt and most humble Servant,

Geo: Hen: Lennox.

Major-General Murray to Lieutenant-General Lord George Lennox.

January 31, 1783.

My Lord,—Owing to the badness of the weather last night I was not honor'd with your very polite and obliging letter till this morning. I entirely agree with your Lordship in opinion that in the present state of the Regiment my appearance amongst them would serve no good purpose, neither do I think that I could with any propriety be seen as their Colonel untill the soldiers become sensible of their late improper behaviour, and of the falcity respecting my having sold them to the East India Company. So soon as they come to this wished for disposition, I should hope my presence on the Parade, instead of being attended with any circumstances of disrespect, ought to be at their special desire. I make no doubt your Lordship will agree with me in opinion that it would be letting down the service for their Colonel ever to appear there on any other terms. . . .

I have the honour to be, &c, &c,

Jas Murray.

Major Sir Robert Stuart (77th) to Major-General Murray.

Portsmouth, 4th *Feb.* 1783.

Sir,—Every thing about the Regiment has remained quiet since you left this. The Regt marches in two divisions, one tomorrow and the other next day, for Petersfield to the following Quarters:—

Grenadiers and Capt: Balneavis's	for	Guildford.
Lt Infantry and Lieut: Colonel's	,,	Petersfield.
Capt. Morrison's and Lord William's	,,	Alton.
Major's and Capt: Robertson's	,,	Farnham.
General's and Capt: Prickett's	,,	Godalming.

I am, Sir, with respect,

Your most obdt Servant,

R. Stuart, Major, 77th Regt.

It appears that on January 26 some of the men sent a letter to the agitator Lord George Gordon (second cousin to 4th Duke of Atholl), informing him that they were to be sent to

the East in violation of public faith, &c., and that there was every appearance of a desperate resistance being made. This letter Lord George communicated to Lord Shelburne, First Lord of the Treasury, and despatched his own servant, one John McQueen from the Isle of Skye, to Portsmouth with the answer he received from the Prime Minister.

One of the 77th Regiment to Major-General Murray (extract).

GUILDFORD, *Feb.* 7, 1783.

For your information I take this opportunity of acquainting you that L^d^ George Gordon's servant was at Portsmouth, and on the Divisions' arrival here, I understand that he followed them on the march, and had several conferences with them. Understanding yesterday where he set up, I went to his quarters, and found means to introduce myself to his company, with a view to discover the intention of his journey, but finding who I was, he returned mystical answers to my questions. However, I found out some of the men who were in company with him last night; by one of them I learn that he was sent purposely to know the disposition of the Regiment, and what steps were to be taken with them, and to give them assurances of L^d^ George Gordon's support in all legal proceedings; I am also informed that he was very desirous to find out those who wrote letters to L^d^ George. It is said he went this morning to the other quarters for that purpose. I hear likewise that he had directions to call at the different Post Offices between Portsmouth and London to know whether any letters from the Reg^t^ to his master had been intercepted. I am told that he attended duly all parades on the march and at this place, and overheard all orders delivered to the men. It is reported he had a letter from L^d^ George to the Soldiers of the Reg^t^, but this I cannot affirm with any degree of certainty.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Mackenzie (77th Regiment) to Major-General Murray.

GUILDFORD, 11 *Feb.* 1783.

D^r^ Gen^l^,—Inclosed are the descriptions of such men as from information I have been able to procure can be convicted of attacking the officers of the Regim^t^ in the late mutiny.

Severals could be convicted of Insolence and disrespect previous to the Parade on that day, but as I understand it is not your wish to take notice of any thing that happen'd before that, have not inserted their names. In the present situation of affairs it is impossible to get any information but from the officers, as most of the non-commissioned who have been spoke to are either ignorant or unwilling to divulge.

If these few Villians could be laid hold of, I am convinced that evidences would appear against many more.

I have the honour to be y^r^ most ob^t^ humble Ser^vt^,

PAT. MACKENZIE.

John Robertson, Grenadier Co^y^, age 22, height 5^ft^ 10^in^, a Nailer, born Glasgow, county Lanark.

Enlisted at Glasgow, 23 Jan^y^ 1778, by Capt. Cathcart,

Struck the Chaplain. Attempted to shoot Col. Gordon and struck him.

Anthony Milroy, Grenadier Co^y^, age 21, height 6^ft^, a Shoemaker, born Kilmarnock, county Ayr.

Enlisted at Kilmarnock, 13 Jan^y^ 1778, by Capt. Cathcart.

Struck the Colonel and L^t^ Farquharson, sen^r^.

George Carlow, Grenadier Co^y^, age 22, height 6^ft^, a Nailer, born New Mills, county Fife.

Enlisted at Dundler, 15 Jan^y^ 1778, by Capt. Campbell.

Struck the Colonel and L^t^ Farquharson, sen^r^.

James Gall, Grenadier Co^y^, age 20, height 6^ft^, a Gardener, born Banff, county Banff.

Enlisted at Dunkeld, 24 Feb. 1778, by D. of Atholl.

Insolence and disrespect to Capt. Murray and L^t^ & Adj. Mackenzie.

John Brymer, General's Co^y^, age 44, height 5^ft^ 6¾, Butcher, born Carse, county Fife.

Enlisted at Dundee, 24 Feb. 1778, by Capt. Morrison.

Extorted money from and attempted to shoot Captain Wood and Lieutenant Campbell.

John Anderson, Gen^ls Co^y, age 22, height 5^ft 6^in, Shoemaker, born Perth, county Perth.

Enlisted at Perth, 1^st Jan^y 1778, by the Duke of Atholl.

Attempted to shoot L^t Farquharson, jun^r.

John Bruce, L^t Infantry, age 20, height 5^ft 5¼^in, Labourer, born Kirkton-hill, county Mearns.

Enlisted Montrose, 21 March 1778, by Corp^l Skinner.

Struck Lieutenant Gordon.

It is satisfactory to observe that of the above seven ring-leaders not one was a Highlander.

In reply to the communication from Lord George Gordon the men sent back a letter of thanks from Godalming, and an address from the companies at Guildford.

On February 11, Lord George Gordon wrote a civil letter to his Grace explaining the part he had taken in the affair and enclosing copies of the two letters he had written to Lord Shelburne.

Captain Robertson, Younger of Lude (77th), to Major-General Murray.

FARNHAM, 13 *Feb.* 1783.

Dear General,—I thought it necessary to remain at Guilford till this morning, to endeavour to gain intelligence of the correspondence with Lord George Gordon, and to remove any dissatisfaction from S^r Robert in regard to my proceedings. I am happy to think I have in some measure succeeded in both. As to the first, I do not conceive his L^dship could have had any prior communication with them to the 26^th January, because there is reason to believe James Charles of the General's Comp^y wrote him the first letter that day, however L^d G: might have construed that letter to the publick. One Cummings of the Gren^rs openly says he is the author of these last that have appeared, and the reason of sending the *man* was an apprehension in his L^dship that his letters might be stopped, and whose certificate from his master Charles Murray tells me he has sent you.

In the latter case I have Sir Robert's sanction likewise for any thing I may do for the good of the Regt.

Upon my arrival this forenoon I first began to work upon the non-commissioned, and I flatter myself have prevailed upon them (by arguments which are certainly true) to use their utmost influence with the men (who are in general open to truth) to openly disavow all countenance of the mutiny against their officers, and to exculpate yourself from all intention of injuring them.[1]

I find, in the present ferment of their minds, that any proposition as to volunteering for foreign service would be totally unseasonable, even a hint of that to the N. commission might intirely blast my future credit.

From what I understand, Mr Renny has given a very proper representation of the state of the men's minds in a letter the other day to Mr Farquharson. That being the case, I need say no more on the subject, But that the utmost endeavours to be of service shall not be wanting in, Dear General, your most grateful & obt Servt,

W. ROBERTSON.

Carlow the Grenadier broke open the door of the Room where the Quarter Master Sergeant was, with an intention to take his life, and would have done it only for Sgt Shaw, who was on Guard, and who caused him to be seized and bound.

Captain Murray (77th) to Major-General Murray.

GUILDFORD, 13 *Feb.* 1783.

Dear General,—Captain Robertson arrived here yesterday; he informed me that you wished to have Corpl McGillivie sent up to London, as you had been informed that he knew something about Ld G. Gordon's letters, but when I informed him that, the Corpl positively declares that he knew nothing more than the contents of the pass I enclosed you. We both thought it would do as well to wait for further directions from you; if you wish to have him sent up, let me know by first post, tho' I think when you will be informed by Dr Renny, who is now writing you a true state of affairs here, it would be putting us, who God knows are in a disagreeable

[1] (Note by General Murray).—Capt: Robertson was desired to try whether the men would sign a paper disavowing their having any concern in the mutiny of the 27th January. This the Lt Infantry and Lt Col. Gordon's readily did, but none of the others as yet.

way enough, in a were.[1] I would have gone to London myself this evening to have given you a just account of matters as they stand here at present, which I could do much better by word of mouth than by writting, were not I very well assured that my return here afterwards would be atended with the worst of consequences. Old John Grant, who was very active in saving Col[l] Gordon, has got a pass to go to London. He will go from here tomorrow morning. He will immediately on his arrival call at Col. Gordon. He knows more of the present intentions of the men, and is more to be depended upon, than any other man in the Regiment. He will inform of the resolutions the men have entered into of late. They say that they hear L[d] G. Gordon is to be taken up upon there acc[t], and say that had better be let alone. They are displeased with Cap[t] Robertson for going to London, and say they will remember him. In short, if Government does not very shortly take some steps, I am afraid very bad consequences will happen. They threatned to murder Grant last night because he had been seen speeking to some of the officers, which is the principall reason of his going away; He must never return here or to the Reg[t] again. As you will be fully informed of every thing by Doctor Renny I say no more on this disagreeable subject. I had all the non-commission'd of the two companies togather this day. They say that they dare not say or find fault with any of the men without being grosely abused by them, and says they will serve them as they have done the officers, for that they do not care a Dam for either.

I am ever, Dear Sir, y[r] obed[t] Serv[t],

CHA[s] MURRAY.

P.S.—I have not found the least fault with any man in the comp[y] since we left Portsmouth, and I have paid them every farthing I owed them in order to keep them in good temper. They on there part don't show the smalest gratetude to me for it. They have not given up any of the ammunition, neither can there be any steps taken at present with them for it.

Dr. Renny (77th) to Major-General Murray.

GUILDFORD, 13 *Feb.* 1783.

Sir,—You will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you a second time on a subject very unpleasant indeed, but of so serious a nature as

[1] *i.e.* worse.

to require no apology for delivering my sentiments with the most perfect freedom. The measures you have pointed out to Captn Robeson as the most proper to be adopted in the present state of the Regiment, evidently show your opinion respecting the temper of the men to be much more favorable than it ought to be as conduced from their subsequent conduct. When I say so, I wish to confine myself chiefly to the disposition of the Grenadier Company here, as I consider them to have been the chief Ringleaders throughout the whole.

It no doubt was to be wished, and might indeed have been expected, that upon reflexion the greater part would have acknowledged their error, seperated themselves from the Ringleaders, and been willing to come back peacebly to their duty. Instead of this, the Grenadier Company, at this moment, abuse you and the Colonel as before. In room of repentance the officers on the spot experience daily proofs of the highest Insolence and Disrespect, and from the most certain authority you may rest assured a great number of the most obnoxious have sworn to stand by one another, in the event of any steps being taken to bring them to Justice. I will venture to hazard an opinion that their present insolent behaviour proceeds principally, if not entirely, from the lenity they have hitherto experienced. The Ringleaders are too wise not to know that some steps will speedily be taken to bring them to Justice, and have accordingly from their threats overawed those who may be disposed to return to their duty. How Ridiculous therefore must it be to dally with men so disposed. Nothing but the most decisive measures can have any good effect, where all respect for their officers is laid aside, and when the Ringleaders, knowing their own situation, are using their daily endeavours to draw over as many to their party as they can, that they may appear the more formidable. I beg you may not believe I represent matters in a stronger light than they really are. My opinion is that of every officer here, and as a proof of its authenticity, the non-commissioned officers of the Grenadiers were told last night by the men that they would murder any one of them, provided they ever gave them any reason to suspect they convey'd the smallest information to their officers.

Our Situation therefore is not very different, or less dangerous, than what it was previous to the late affray.

The other Cantounements are quiet, and may remain so, but until something decided and effectual is put in practice with the Grenadier

Company, it is a joke to suppose the Regiment will ever return to their former Discipline. All palliations, however they may apply to the body of the Regiment, never can succeed with men who have gone such lengths, and whose lives are already forfeited.

From conversations with different men of the company, I have good reason to believe the Ringleaders well know this, and nothing prevents their Desertion but the oath they have bound themselves to observe, and the belief that their numbers will afford them protection.

It is by much too delicate a matter for me to offer an opinion respecting the proper measures to be pursued. I can only say that something decisive ought to be done with this mutinous Company, to strike a terror into the rest, and if the resolutions of Government, be what they may, are not speedily put in execution, the very worst consequences are to be dreaded.

I cannot however close what I have said without giving it as my sincere belief, that were force of any consequence employed, the business of securing the Ringleaders might be effected without any opposition. Scoundrels divested of Principle, and engaged in so bad a cause, tho' ever so desperate when danger is at a distance, would tremble the nearer it approached.

Their threats and insolent Behaviour, instead of showing courage, are to me very convincing proofs that the greater part are Cowards at the heart, and would tamely Submit to anything that had the appearance of Resolution in the order of Government.

You will excuse the length of the present letter, as nothing but necessity would oblige me to give you so much trouble.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your very obliged and humble servant,

G. RENNY.

No man of the Atholl Highlanders was ever brought to trial or punished for the mutiny, which tends to show that the Government thought the men had just cause of complaint, although their mode of redress was certainly most unjustifiable.

In February orders were issued for the regiment to march in four divisions from their quarters in Surrey to Scotland, there

to be disbanded. The march accordingly was commenced on the 17th of that month.

During the march the following letter[1] describing the recent events was written by the Adjutant to Charles Stewart (Garth's brother), who was at home on sick-leave.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Patrick Mackenzie to Lieutenant Charles Stewart.

NEWPORT PAGNEL, 4 *March* [1783].

My Dr Chas,—I have just received your obliging letter of the 22 Feby, and am much oblig'd to you for your kind concern for my late very disagreeable situation. I wrote you from Guildford, and would then have given you a detail of the disgraceful adventures of the 27th of Janry had I not understood that both Jamie Stewart and Sandy[2] had done it.

If I well remember, it was on the 23d of that month that I was allarm'd about midnight with a Route for the Division of the Regimt at Andover "to march to Portsmouth, and from thence embark on board the East India man ready for their reseption." I think I never saw men march from quarters with more cheerfulness and Sobriety in my life than they did next morning, and it was the general concern on the march how they would treat Hyder Ali Can when they should take him prisoner. Nay, even within a few miles of Portsmouth, they expressed their wishes that they might be immediately embarked to escape being quartered in that damned place Portsmouth (as they called it).

The last division march'd in to Portsmouth and comon on Saturday the 25th, and in the afternoon arived that (fatal to us) letter of Lord Grantham's to the Lord Mayor of London, informing him of the Preliminary's of Peace being signed on the 20th. Next morning (Sunday) some of the officers' servants informed their masters that the men were talking that they ought to be discharged, now that the Peace was signed. There was a general parade with arms at 12 o'clock; the Colonel spoke to every company, told them that tomorrow they were to parade at nine o'clock with Knapsacks, &c, to embark for India, that from their former good behaviour and readiness to obey orders he had no doubt but they would still have a regard to their good characters and that good name which had

[1] Garth's Papers.

[2] Lieuts. James and Alexr. Stewart.

always distinguished the Atholl Highds. He assured them that from his having served there himself he knew it to be a good climate and a good service. On this occasion there was not a man spoke a word or made the smalest objection, tho' discontent was visably seen on many of the faces of the Granr Compy particularly. During the rest of the forenoon they were frequently seen in small numbers at the corners of streets and Lanes consulting; but I cannot learn that one of them on that day spoke a word to any of their own officers on the subject; but when the Colonel was at dinner with Genl Smith (who commanded in Ld Geo: Lennox's absence), about half a dozen of them (for whom Mitchell of Captn Morrison's was spokesman) came there, call'd for the Genl, show'd him a Copy of an advertisement of Fintry's, which said "that they should be entitled to their discharges at the end of 3 years, or the war," and asked whether in consequence of their agreement he was of oppinion they should now embark for India. The General told them that the war was not yet finally concluded, and till then he was of oppinion they might be sent anywhere; but he might have spar'd giving his oppinion, as it was very little attended to. In order that there might be no room for complaint, the Colonel ordered every man to be settled with to that day, and every credit to be given them, and neither the making of cloathing or any thing to be charged, as their pay during the voyage would be more than adequate to discharge any debt they might have. They were accordingly settled with, and many of them received their ballances, and many got money to send home their wives to whome none was due. On that night many of them were very drunk in the streets, and talked in a very mutinous stile, but it was thought best to take as little notice of any thing as possible, as it was expected they must be sober in the morning, and of course obedient as formerly. The morning came, and it blew a Hurricane, so that it was impossible to embark. This was reckoned very unfortunate, as it was by this well known that the people in Portsmouth were very industrious in perswading the men that as their agreement was performed they ought not to embark, and assuring them that they were sold to the India Company, and their officers were not to go with them—nay, before my face the people had the assurance to tell the men these circumstances, which they being willing to believe, had more effect than my retoreck. The Parade was put off till twelve o'clock, and all the men that could be seen were told of it. About ten o'clock, while we were at Breakfast, we were

informed that the men had taken some prisoners who were confined in the Main Guard out, and upon going out we met about two hundred of them with the prisoners going up the high Street. The prisoners we immediatly ceised and brought back to the Guard house, but not without receiving such daring insults as were to us indeed unprecedented, several Brick Batts were thrown, but it was not known by whome. The Colonel, Sir Robert, and the officers endeavoured then to explain to them their mistake, and to pacify them, but they were too drunk, too clamerous and self sufficient to hear or be convinced. The Colonel then saw that, in the situation they were then in, it would not be prudent to attempt to embark them, and sent Sir Robert to Gen^{l} Smith, who lived about two miles out of town, to represent matters to him, and to receive his orders how to proceed. Sir Robert went, but the hour of parade being now near, a great many of the men had assembled, very drunk, and by the encouragement of the Inhabitants (who had done every thing to get them drunk) were very outrageous, and some who had come with their Knapsacks had the slings of them cut by the others. Sir Robert was not yet come, the Colonel thought that by making them fall in the officers would perhaps keep them in some order till he should arrive, and as he saw it was impossible from the weather that they could be embarked that day, he intended to tell them so, and if they had any grievancies that they should represent them through their officers to him in a soldierlike manner, but this they did not give him time to tell them. The Drum beat, they fell in, and I had dress'd the Ranks of the Granadeer and Capt^{n} Balneavis's company as well as ever I did in my life and went to the left of the Grenadeers, was standing with Rob: Ferguson on the right of Balneavis's (where, by the by, it is likely you would have likewes been had you been with us), when I observed a flash of a pan near the right of the Granadeers, a shout was immediately given, and the left of that Comp^{y} wheel'd up. Balneavis's Co^{y} broke their Ranks; I call'd out to them to stand fast, but they paid no attention to me, but ran past me up to the Granadeers. Upon turning about, I saw Capt^{n} Murray in the rear of his Company after having been knocked down. I run to his assistance, and by the time I got to him he was forced off by some of his wellweshers from the parade, amongest whome was M^{c}Dougal; but how shocking the next thing that catch'd my eye, the Colonel in the midst of the Granadeers upon both his knees with his hands over his head and his face covered with blood. I

attempted to raise him, but in a moment received four or five strocks on the head, which left me insensible on the ground, from whence I was drag'd by the Drum Major, Sergeant Dewar of the L^{t} Inf^{y}, and a man of the Granadeer (who came from the 68th for Sir Hew's Servant), who, tho' he assisted me, is a great mutineer; to the other two I owe great obligations. John Farquharson about this time came upon the parade and came up to the Colonel; he received many violent blows, but always keept his feet. His coming in a great measure, I believe, saved the Colonel's life, by taking off the Rioters' attention till by some means he (the Colonel) was carried by some of his welwishers in to the Officers' Room in the Main Guard, where he was for some minutes in expectation of their coming in; but by sending out an Invaleed to inform them that he was dead they desisted. John made the best retreat he could till he gote in to a house and got some of his Company to protect him. The Colonel was immediatly furnished with a Sailor's cap, Jacket, and trowsers, in which he went, and recovering strength from the necessity of the times, walked thro' them to the back of the Point, where the Drum Major had a Boat ready to receive him, and was accompanied by a Midshipman to Hasly's Hospital, where he lay for some time dangerously ill at the Phesicians house (D^{r} Lind). John got disguised in a coachman's Great Coat, and took his passage to Gosport. I was carried from the parade up to a Garret, where I was obliged to stay for some time till the croud of them left the parade, and went up High S^{t} carrying the Colonel's Bonnet as a trophie of their victory on the point of one of their bayonets. With the assistance of Serg^{t} Murdoch I likewise got to Gosport, tho' I was closely pursued. Sir Robert some time after came into town, and what is very extraordinary, *as he says himself*, received no insult; but he was not the ostensible man.

The Lieut. Colonel's, Capt. , Lord William's, and Capt^{n} Morrison's having their private parade on the Common, had not left it when they received accounts of what happen'd, so that they had no hand in the attack, tho' had they been there they might have probably been as bussey as others.

The rest of the officers, upon seeing themselves presented at by their men, thought it prudent to make their escape, and for that and next day keept concealed, some at Hilsea & others in private houses in Portsmouth. When the inhabitants found that the men's money was done, they had no

more liquor. When they were sober there was no danger in being among them, and had I been able I should have certainly gone, but when they gote drunk at night they were ready to execute their revenge agst any officer who they thought had been the means of ever punishing them; but Drunk or sober they were always at war with the General and Colonel, and seem'd vastly disappointed at the latter's not being dead. I remained at Gosport for five or six days, and then finding myself tolerably well, went over with Genl Murray to the parade, when he endeavoured with Ld Geo: Lennox to convince them he never meant to injure them, to which they gave very little faith, and he set off for London and left them. I went to London the day we left Guildford.

The poor General is indeed vastly distress'd on account of the villians' behaviour, and I think it has added half a score years to his looks. Colonel not a bit better, and, as I suppose, pick'd by the dissapointment of Government not supporting the officers and punishing the mutineers, will never join them again. We had accounts last night that he had effected an exchange with the Lieut: Colonel of the 61st Regt, who is afterwards to sell to Major Hutchinson (Sir Robert having declined), and Captain Morrison purchases Hutchinson's Majority. Don't you think we shall be well Field officered?

The offer made the Regiment to re-enlist had no effect, because Government would not advance the Bounty till 500 of them offered their service, and then they were not to get it till they were on board. But our friends are too great scoundrals themselves to trust any one else. Routs are now arived for 9 Coys to march into different places betwixt this and Coventry. The Granadeers are ordered particularly to be keept here. God knows whether they mean by that to do any thing, but I am afraid we have a worse chance, Colonel Gordon having left us. Be sure to send me without delay a return of your Recruits and the 103d men, with their exact age and size, and I shall endeavour to get the Comg officer to approve of and put them on the strength immediatly. I believe the Regt will certainly go to Perth to be reduced, and that about the 24th of April. There is no doubt that since the late mutiny some officers who were known not to like going to India were accused of having said improper things to the men, but upon being told of it they have positively denied it, and there is reason to believe that the villians only wanted to form an

excuse for their conduct. I had almost forgot to mention to you the thing you wanted I suppose most to know, that is the people who first attacked the officers. The Colonel it seems, on coming upon the parade, came on upon the right of the Gran^rs, and hearing a conversation amongst them, bid them for shame be quaite in the Ranks, upon which John Robertson said "By God I'll shoot you," and immediatly cock'd his piece and presented at him, but luckily it only flash'd in the pan, which Milroy seeing, took up his Firelock and knock'd the Colonel down, and so began the business. After that I believe the Colonel and all who were hurt ow'd their lives to the greatness of numbers who wished to take them. The Parson wished to assist the Colonel, but was prevented by a number of the men who forced him away, but M^r Robertson attempted a blow at him, but which did not hurt him.

Thus have I wrote a scrole, which I dare say you will be tired of before you have read half. Jamie Stewart would have wrote you, but when he saw this very long letter he said you had nonsense enough at once. I am happy to tell you tho' that he has received for himself and party £185 for taking the Shilelah.

The Parson is now in London, where I shall endeavour to go to-morrow, and if I can, remain till the Reg^t is fairly under way for Scotland.

Be sure to write me, as your letters under cover to the General at London will find me,

and Believe me yours sincerely,

PATT: MACKENZIE.

During the march of the Atholl Highlanders towards Scotland orders were received from the War Office that the successive divisions should be disbanded when they reached Berwick.

In 1783, up to the date of the disbandment of the regiment, the following changes took place among the officers :—

Quitted the Regiment.

Jany. 15.	Lieut.	Thomas	Stewart,	Promoted Capt. 63rd.
,, 22.	Capt.	John	Balneavis,	Exchanged to 74th.
,, 22.	Lieut.	Patrick	Campbell (Barcaldine),	Promd. Capt. in Waller's corps.
March 5.	Colonel	Charles	Gordon,	Exchanged to 61st.
,, 13.	Lt.-Col.	John	Acklom,[1]	Retired.
,, 26.	Ensign	Benjamin	Power,	Died.
April 21.	Lieut.	William	Lynam,	Retired.
,, ,,	Ensign	Donald	MacGregor	,,
,, 26.	,,	John	M'Intosh	,,

Promotions and Appointments.

Jany. 22.	Capt.	Peter	Murdoch,[1]	exchd. from 74th, Appointed Capt.
,, ,,	Ensign	Charles	Gordon,	Promoted Lieut.
,, ,,	,,	James	Pratt,	,, ,,
,, ,,		John	Mackay,[1]	nephew to Qr.-Mr., Appointed Ensign.
,, ,,		Matthew	McNamara,[1]	,, ,,
Feb. 28.	Lt.-Col.	Charles	Gordon,	Promoted Colonel.
March 5.	,,	John	Acklom,[1]	exchd. from 61st, Appointed Lt.-Col.
,, 7.	Ensign	William	Campbell	Promoted Lieut.
,, 13.	Major	John	Hely Hutchinson,	,, Lt.-Col.
,, ,,	Capt.	William	Morrison,	,, Major.
,, ,,	Lieut.	William	Houstoun,[1]	from Ind. Coy., Appointed Capt.
,, 14.		Robert	Ainslie,[1]	,, Ensign.
April 21.	Cornet	Archibald	Douglas,[1]	from 3rd D. Gds., ,, Lieut.
,, ,,		Thomas	Graham,[1]	son of Duchray, ,, Ensign.
,, ,,		David	Stewart,[1]	son of Garth, ,, ,,
,, 26.		John	Cannon,[1]	,, ,,

On arriving at Berwick the different companies were disbanded in the following order :—

General	Murray's	Company	April 12.
Major	Sir R. Stuart's	,,	
Captain	Robertson's	,,	
,,	Menzies's	,,	April 14.
,,	Houston's	,,	April 15.
Lt.-Colonel	Hely Hutchinson's	,,	April 20.
Captain	Lord Wm. Murray's	,,	
,,	Prickett's	,,	April 24.
,,	Murdoch's	,,	
,,	Murray's	,,	May 1.

[1] Never joined the regiment.

In this very regrettable manner closed the services of a regiment which on every occasion previous to the mutiny at Portsmouth had always behaved exceptionally well and borne an irreproachable character. Had the Government at once offered a small bounty when peace was declared after the regiment was under orders for the East Indies, there can be little doubt that in most cases the order would have been cheerfully obeyed.

Officers of the 77th, Atholl Highlanders, at the Reduction of the Regiment, April 1783.

COLONEL.

* James	Murray	son of L[d] George.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

John	Hely-Hutchinson,	succeeded as E. of Donnoughmore.

MAJORS.

* Sir Rob[t]	Stuart, B[t].	Of Tilycoultry
* Will[m]	Morrison.	

CAPTAINS.

* James	Menzies	of Invergowrie.
* L[d] Will[m]	Murray	brother to 4th Duke.
Will[m]	Robertson	y[r] of Lude.
* Charles	Murray	son of 3[d] Duke.
Thom[s]	Prickett.	
† Peter	Murdoch.	
† Will[m]	Houston.	

CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANT.

* John	Wood	son of D[r] W., Perth.

LIEUTENANTS.

* Will[m]	Horn.	
* John	Farquharson	(Pay-M[r]) son of Factor to Invercauld.
* Charles	Stewart	brother to Garth.
* James	Stewart	son of Fincastle.
* Pat[k]	Campbell	son of Edinchip.
* Robert	Ferguson	son of Stronvar.
* Will[m]	Scott	son of D[r] S., London.
* John	Farquharson	son of L[t] F., Micris.
* John	Menzies	y[r] of Bolfracks.
* John	M[c]Kay	(Q.-M.) late Sg[t] 3[d] G[ds].

LIEUTENANTS.

* Pat[k]	Mackenzie	(Adj.) brother to Chaplain.
James	Robertson	son of Lude.
Rob[t]	Stewart	y[r] of Fincastle.
Alex[r]	Stewart	y[r] of Balnakeilly.
Rob[t]	Johnston.	
~~Charles~~ Christopher	Irwine.	
Francis	Hewetson.	
Charles	Gordon	nephew to Shealegreen.
James	Pratt.	
Will[m]	Campbell	son of Barcaldine.
Arch[d]	Douglas.	

ENSIGNS.

~~* John~~	~~M[c]Intosh.~~	
Alex[r]	Robertson	late of Balnacraig.
Edmund	Stewart	son of Balnakeilly.
† John	M[c]Kay	nephew to Q[r]-M[r].
† Matthew	Macnamara.	
† Rob[t]	Ainslie.	
† Thom[s]	Graham	son of Duchray.
† David	Stewart	son of Garth.
† John	Cannon	

CHAPLAIN.

* Rev. Alex. Mackenzie.		y[r] of Finegand.

SURGEON.

George	Rennie.	

SURGEON'S MATES.

Robert	M[c]Lagan	son of a D[r]. at Taymouth.
John	Wallace.	

* Original officers of the regiment. † Never joined the regiment.

Of the Atholl Regiment General Stewart of Garth wrote in 1822:—

"The officers of this regiment lived on the happiest and most friendly footing. Those of them who survive still cherish their former friendships, and, at the distance of forty years, indulge in the recollections of early intimacy. These feelings extended to the soldiers, who, before the occurrence at Portsmouth, were respectful and attached to their officers. The whole corps was, in short, like a family, of which General Murray was the common father and friend. Before the reduction he assembled the officers, and, taking a memorandum of the wishes and views of each individual, he made such good use of his own and his family's influence, that before he died, and without any further application on their part, he got every one who was so inclined restored to full pay."

During 1783 the Duke appears to have decorated Ossian's Hall (the Hermitage), which had been built at the Falls of the Bran by his father.

Mr. George Stewart to His Grace.

Upper Harley St, *June* 28, 1783.

My Dear Lord Duke,— . . . This day has been a busy one in compleating the packages containing Ossian's Furniture. They will be sent to Foot's on Monday, and I hope in a very few days will sail for Perth, and arrive safe. The paintings are framed to fitt the sides of the room between the return glass Pillasters and a space left in the center pannels to screw the convex glasses to. The light is reversed on the Painting to suit the light from one end. The circular end at the door is formed by three panells of glass on each side the door, and I think Gentle[1] will find no difficulty in putting them neatly up. The South side is *Hospitality*, supported by *Justice* and *Fortitude*. On the North, *Harmony* attended by *Temperance* and *Prudence*. And the Logic Vaticans is not finer than these Lady's dress; but you shall judge.

[1] The carpenter.

In July the Duke purchased Killiechangie and Easter Dunfallandie for £2200 (the rental being £57) from Lord John Murray of Pitnacree, who had bought it from the Robertsons in 1768. In August his Grace bought Easter Dollar Beg, near Blairingone, for £1175.

September 11.—The Duchess was confined at Atholl House of a son, who was named Edward.

November 1.—Major-General James Murray was appointed Colonel of the 78th Highland regiment.

On reaching India this year, Lord William Murray appears to have been attached to the 73rd Highlanders as junior Major, on the supposition that the appointment would be confirmed by the War Office at home,—a rather loose way of carrying on military affairs according to modern ideas. In December Lord William was in command of the regiment at Arcot, when he again got into trouble.

July 30, 1784.—Major Charles Cathcart wrote informing General Murray that he had seen a letter from India stating that a quarrel had taken place between Lord William and Major-General Ogle regarding a watch, of which the General asserted his Lordship had defrauded him. That thereupon Lord William had challenged the General, who had complained to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Burgoyne, and consequently Lord William had been placed under arrest, and a general court-martial ordered for his trial. Lord William having made up the disagreement with General Ogle, was, by his request, liberated from arrest, but had accepted a stipulation made by Sir John that he should quit the command of the regiment and return to Europe, without, however, leaving the service. To this the officers of the 73rd objected, and insisted that their Major should be tried, and proved either innocent or guilty,

Captain Robertson of that regiment offering to prosecute. Sir John had accordingly again ordered a general court-martial; but disputes arose among the authorities, with the final result that Sir John was himself placed under arrest by the Madras Government, and the command of the forces had devolved on General Campbell.

What was the end of this affair does not appear, but Lord William evidently returned to the command of the 73rd Regiment, which could not have been a very happy position.

In 1784 the Duke appears to have first taken up the idea of building a bridge over the Tay at Dunkeld, though it was not carried into effect till many years later.

May 13.—Captain George Murray, R.N., was married to the Hon. Wilhelmina King, daughter of the 5th Lord King, and in the autumn took up his residence at Stanley House, Strathord, which was lent by his Grace.

This year the estate of Kinvaid, adjoining the west side of Strathord, was purchased from Dr. Thomas Young's Trustees for £8050.

In 1785 the Duke's brother, Lord Henry, who had been for a time in the Navy, quitted that service, and obtained an Ensigncy in the 78th Highlanders from his uncle, General Murray.

August 8.—His Grace's third sister, Lady Jane, was married to Mr. J. G. Muirhead of Breadiesholm.

At Martinmas Captain George Murray entered on a twenty-one years' lease of Stanley House and parks, at £52, 10s. per annum, and also rented the Middle Stanley Fishings. In consideration of Captain Murray having already laid out £1200 in improving the premises, his Grace agreed to a sliding scale of repayment in the event of his uncle having to give up the place before the termination of his lease.

It has already been stated that in former times it was the custom to appoint a guard to maintain order at markets. The following account shows the amount paid for the same at Dunkeld at this period :—

Accompt for the Guard at Dunkeld, Martinmas Market, 1785.

James Murray, Capt.	2 days	£0	5	0	James Robertson,	2 days	£0	2	0
David Rutherford,	do.	0	2	0	Duncan M^{c}Kay,	do.	0	2	0
Duncan Robertson,	do.	0	2	0	John Kennedy,	do.	0	2	0
James M^{c}Intosh,	do.	0	2	0	John Fraser, Piper,	do.	0	2	6
Peter M^{c}Intosh,	do.	0	2	0	To Guard Room and Barber		0	4	0
John Gow,	do.	0	2	0			£1	7	6

Dunkeld, 3^{d} Dec^{r} 1785.—Received payment of the above accompt from his Grace the Duke of Atholl, by the hands of M^{r} Bisset, Commissary of Dunkeld. JAMES MURRAY.

This year the Duke added to the estate by the following purchases :—

Upper Glen Fernate .	Rental £74,	Price £2000	From Trustees of Baron Reid of Straloch.
Glen Derby (formerly Glengynate) . .	„ 49 „	1350	
Balanloan, in Strathbran		3500	From Lieut. Jas. Macduff.

Early in 1785, by his mother's desire, Lord Henry resigned his commission in the 78th without having joined the regiment.

In February the Duke, thinking of renting a house in Edinburgh, desired his agent, Mr. Farquhar, to look out for one, and received from him a rather diverting description of Lord Dunmore's town residence :—

Mr. G. Farquhar to His Grace (extract).

EDINBURGH, 11 *Feb.* 1786.

Lord Dunmore went from Edinburgh for the country the day before yesterday, and sent Dunn to me with a verbal message that your Grace would be exceedingly welcome to occupy his house in the Abbey as long as you pleased. I went and examined it. No furniture at all, scarce three fourths of the panes in the windows unbroken, the paper and hanging in tatters, stable and coach house unroofed.

During the spring "Duchess Strange" again changed her residence, moving to Newton, near Newbury, Berkshire.

April 26.—Owing to the reduction of several regiments in the army, the number of General Murray's regiment was altered from the 78th to the 72nd.

August 18.—The Duke was created a British peer by the titles of *Earl Strange* and *Baron Murray of Stanley.*

This year a law plea took place in the Court of Session between his Grace and Sir John Steuart of Grandtully regarding the excambion of some portions of their lands in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld, which was decided in favour of the Duke. Sir John appealed to the House of Lords, but the previous judgment was sustained.

The Duke arranged to feu some land at Stanley in Strathord, for the purpose of erecting a cotton-mill and a village of workers' houses.

He also excambed the farms of Lettoch and Balghoulan, near Pitlochrie, with Mr. Butter[1] of Faskally for Orchil Beag (adjoining Strathgroy), which Mr. Butter had recently acquired from the Stewarts, the original possessors. Mr. Butter paid the Duke £1200 in addition as difference of value between the two places.

[1] Recent purchaser of Faskally, formerly Laird of Pitlochrie.

December 8.—His Grace's brother, Lord Henry (not yet twenty years of age), married Miss Eliza Kent, daughter of Mr. Richard Kent, of Liverpool.

~~During this year the Duke built a small shooting-lodge of two rooms at Dal'n eas in Glen Tilt, which he named Forest Lodge.~~

April 19, 1787.—The Duchess gave birth to a daughter at Dunkeld, who was christened Elizabeth.

May 26.—General Lord John Murray died in Paris, aged 76, after having been Colonel of the 42nd Highlanders for forty-two years. He left an only daughter, married to Captain William Foxlowe (who had assumed the surname of Murray), and also a natural son, John Murray Robertson, a Lieutenant, H.P. 42nd Regiment.

August 8.—The Duke's youngest sister, Lady Mary, married the Rev. George Martin, who had been tutor to her brothers.[1]

This year his Grace sold his Falkland estate to General Skene of Hallyards for £16,060, the rental being £535.

About this time intelligence was received from India that Lord William was again in trouble, having fought a duel with Lieutenant Waugh of the 73rd, in which the latter was so badly wounded that he died a day or two afterwards.

Towards the end of October the Duke received a letter from Lord William, from his mother's house at Newton, announcing his having arrived in England on the 20th, and stopped with Mr. George Stewart on his way through London. At the same time Lord William wrote to Mr. Stewart as follows :—

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[1] In September Robert Burns, the poet, spent two days at Atholl House, and afterwards wrote the well-known "Petition of Bruar Water to the Duke of Atholl."

Captain Lord William Murray to Mr. George Stewart.

NEWTON, *Oct.* 23, 1787.

Dear Sir,—Agreeable to your letter to the Dutchess, which arrived this morning, I send you the following little narrative. Though it is long, yet I could not well curtail it more than I have done without leaving out some material facts.

Early in the year 1784 I found myself attacked by a party in the 73rd, who, on account of my promotion, were determined to do me every injury in their power. I found it necessary to vanquish them by some means or other. I tried lenient, but so far from having the desired effect, it only cemented the confederacy against me. I then, from my own observation, and the advice of my best friends, found a different course must be pursued. I accordingly begun by calling on Captain Robertson, who I had many reasons to consider a leader. He met me, and after exchanging a shot, gave me every satisfaction I could wish. This happened, I believe, in May; but previous to our meeting, Captn Hamilton informed me that by calling on Capt. Robertson I had made the whole corps my enemies, and that I should have to fight them from right to left. It was in my own tent, where a brace of loaded pistols were lying on the table. I told him, if he liked it, I would begin with him, and that it would be better to finish the business immediately. He declined my offer, saying he was not the first for duty, but that it should be settled by lot. I told him they would always find me prepared and ready to meet the officers of the corps either singly or collectively. All was quiet, and I heard no more of them till the end of August at Arcot; but I always used the precaution of going well armed to prevent a surprise. At that time news arrived from England that I was not confirmed in the Majority of the corps. The day of this being published in orders, I was engaged on a shooting party, and found at my return that Captain Baird, to whom the command of the Regiment had devolved, had, during my absence, in a most unmilitary and ungentlemanlike manner, entered my house, taken out the colours of the corps and withdrawn the guard. Early next morning I made a complaint to Genl Home, who commanded the cantonment. He said he conceived him to blame, but that he being an officer in his Majesty's service, he could not interfere.[1] That very

[1] General Home was in the East India Company's service.

night I set off for Madras, and next morning waited on Gen^{l} Campbell with a formal complaint. His answer was, that as I was now on half pay he knew nothing of me, but that if I found myself injured with Capt^{n} Baird's behaviour, I probably did not want spirit to resent it. I knew what he meant, but for many reasons did not wish to have a personal settlement with Capt. Baird. The same night I left Madras for Pondicherry, where I arrived in two days, and took my passage on board a French ship for Lisbon; but a few days before she was to sail I received letters from some of my friends that Capt. Baird and others (conceiving I had left India), were aspersing my character in a most infamous manner. I immediately set out for Arcot, but on my arrival there found it necessary to go to Madras to settle some private business before I took further notice of any other circumstance. It was late in October before I returned to Arcot. I called out Captain Baird, who touched me slightly, and made an apology, which he was afterwards so infamous as to retract. We parted, and I found the next person who had insulted me greatly to be Mr. Waugh, a person who I had countenanced and pushed forward in the corps, and who had ever enjoyed my friendship and outmost confidence. I thought that he had behaved so as not to deserve being treated like a gentleman. I horsewhiped him. The natural consequence was a chalenge from him. We met and tossed up for the first fire; I gained, but told him I had received sufficient satisfaction, and desired him to fire. He did so, and only grazed my hair. I then fired——

Such is the outline of this unlucky business. I was 14 or 15 months in arrest, and could not get a trial. Let me know as soon as possible what I am to look for from the Father, and when I am to settle with my agent. Comp^{s} to M^{rs} Stewart, and remain

Your most ob^{t} humb^{le} Sv^{t},

W^{M} MURRAY.

The deceased Lieutenant Gilbert Waugh was son of Major Waugh, Fort-Major of Guernsey, and much apprehension was felt by Lord William's family as to the course the Major might pursue. Amongst others who endeavoured to assist in the matter, a Mr. Donaldson wrote to Mr. Barclay, an official in Guernsey, and received the following reply :—

Mr. James Barclay, Ordnance Storekeeper, to Mr. Donaldson.

GUERNSEY, 20 *Nov:* 1787.

Your much esteemed favor of the 25th ultimo only came to hand a few days ago, the contents of which much surprised me, as I thought every thing of that unhappy business had been entirely forgot. In the first place, I feel greatly for the worthy Parent of the Deceased, and in the second I feel exceedingly for Lord William Murray, suppose I have not the honor of being personally acquainted with him, as I am very certain that unhappy business must very much hurt the feelings, not only of the young nobleman, but also the noble and ancient Family to whom he belongs. Ever since I have been acquainted with Major Waugh I have always found him to be much of the gentleman, and a person much esteemed by all who know him, and I am well convinced he could not be guilty of acting or supporting an improper action; but the feelings of a parent in Major Waugh's situation even puts the best of Friends at a loss how to act on such a disagreeable occasion.

On my receiving your letter I waited upon Major Waugh, and conversed with him on the business, and used all the arguments I possibly could, but the Major gave me at last for answer—"Mr Barclay! put your hand to your heart and yourself in my place, and as an honest man then tell me how you would act." This reply I am convinced would have put you, my Dear Sir, at a loss what answer to have made as well as it did myself. Major Waugh then said—"Mr Barclay, I am well informed from India of the whole of this unhappy business. My son was knocked down in the market-place by Lord William, without telling him what it was for;" and in consequence of which the Major then informed me he was fully determined to bring the business into a Court of Justice immediately, as he knew that Lord William was returned from India.

Our worthy Lieut: Governor,[1] I am well convinced, is much hurt on this occasion, and I think I can take it upon me to say that it would add much to his happiness to see this missfortunate business entirely settled, and all further proceedings put an entire stop to—and, between you and me, the only method is for General Murray or some of the Atholl Family to write immediately to Lt Governor Browne and try to get him to interseed with Major Waugh, for if he does not put a stop to any further

[1] Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, formerly in the 42nd, nominated in 1778 to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 77th, but not confirmed. See page 73.

proceedings, I do not see or can think of any other person existing that can. The esteem and Regard that the Governor has for the Atholl Family I am well convinced is far beyond the compass of my power to express, for ever since I have had the honor to be under his command he has kept the Duke of Atholl's birthday, and as I had always the honor to be one of the company, I could plainly see the real esteem he has for that noble ancient Family.

If you can point out any other step you would wish me to take, pray command me, as it will at all times make me happy to be of use to you or any of your friends.

January 1788.—The Duke and General Murray referred Lord William's case to some legal authorities, who gave an opinion that it had been decided in another case that a half-pay officer could not be tried by a court-martial for an act done when on half-pay. As nothing further is mentioned on the subject, it is probable that Lieutenant-Colonel Browne brought his influence to bear on Major Waugh, and that the matter was dropped.

June 10.—The Duchess's brother, Colonel Charles Cathcart (formerly Captain in the Atholl Highlanders), died at sea, aged 29, whilst on a voyage to China to conclude a commercial treaty between Britain and that country.

In July the Duke again visited the Isle of Man, accompanied by his uncle, Captain George, and Graham of Fintry. They crossed from Greenock in the *Royal George* cutter, and reached Douglas on the evening of the 7th, as is described in the following:—

Captain George Murray, R.N., to Mrs. George Murray (extract).

OATLAND, ISLE OF MAN, *July* 8, 1788.

We landed at Douglas about 7 o'clock (being saluted by the cutter on leaving her), and were Received on the Beach with the Huzaas of a vast multitude of all ages and Both sexes, and with difficulty walked through

the town to a gentleman's house called the Nunnery, about half a mile distance, from whence (after having got some strawberries and cherries, which after our sail was very acceptable) we got into Hack Chases, (three or four good ones being keeped in the Island), and soon arrived here, being a very good house belonging to a gentleman's family (leatly deceas'd), and lent the Duke ready furnished from his widow, 3½ mile from Douglass, where we are vastly well accomodated. Fintry and I are in one room that has two verry good Beds in it. It is impossible for me as yet to give you any description of the town, having pass'd through it in such a crowd, but I suppose it is two or three times as big as Dunkeld. The country about here is Hilly, the fields all Inclos'd with mud walls cover'd with furze and Quickset, but no trees, but a few about gentlemen's houses, of which there seems a good number scattered about.

Captain George Murray, R.N., to Mrs. George Murray (extract).

OATLAND, *July the* 18, 1788.

You know what party set out from Dunkeld, since when they are much Increas'd. Two days ago Lord Harry, G. Stewart and son, and a Turtle of 230^{lbs} arived, and today we have just learnt that M^{r} Graham of Balgowan, M^{r} Farquhar, M^{r} Clarke, and D^{r} Hutton are arived, and will be here by dinner-time, so that we shall have a very full house; and indeed I think it will be difficult to stow them, the house being none of the largest. To assist in making room, there is two beds put up in a summer house at the end of the garden. We live very comfortably and moderately, I not having drank more any day than is customary with me at Stanley.

The first week of August the Duke returned to Scotland.

October 13.—The Duchess was confined of a son at Atholl House, who was named Frederick.

During 1788 the Duke repurchased the upper portion of Glengarry from Lieutenant-Colonel John McDonell of Lochgarry for £4800. These lands, comprising Dalnaspidal, Dalnacardoch, Dal 'n Fhraoch, Tom'ic'ille Donach, Dalantaruainie,

and Dalnamein, had been feued (together with the lands of Drumachine, Drumchastail, and Pitcastle) to Donald McDonell of Sandwick by Duke James in 1738. Upon obtaining these lands, Sandwick had assumed the designation of "Lochgarry." In consequence, however, of his having taken an active part in the rising of 1745 his estate was forfeited to the Crown, and had only recently been restored to his heir.

The Duke also purchased the estate of Easthaugh of Dalshian from Alexander McLaren (known as Baron McLaren) for £2000, with a stipulation, however, that the outgoing laird should have a lease of the mansion-house and home-farm.

February 24, 1789.—His Grace's second sister, Lady Amelia, married Captain Thomas Ivie Cooke, on half-pay of the Queen's American Rangers.

April 11.—Their Grace's infant son, Lord Frederick, died at Dunkeld from an attack of convulsions.

June 14.—His Grace's brother, Lord William, married Mary Anne, daughter of James Hodges, Massulapatam, India.

This year the county of Perth was much agitated with politics, as John Drummond of Megginch, backed by the Breadalbane interest, announced his intention of opposing General Murray at the next general election. The General had represented the county since 1773.

During the year the Duke bought Ruidh nan Laogh, a shealing at the head of Glen Fernate, on the south side of the river, from Mr. Small of Dirnanean for £70, and at the same time endeavoured to secure another shealing in the Glen belonging to Mr. Small of Kindrogan, but without success.

His Grace also purchased Dungarthill, near Dunkeld, from a Mr. Williamson for £6500.

This year his Grace built a shooting-lodge in Glen Bruar, which he named "Cabar Feidh."

June 25, 1790.—The Rev. John (Ross) Murray, Dean of Killaloe (formerly Major of Keith's Highlanders), died, leaving two daughters. He was the only son of Lord Edward, junior.

At the general election General Murray retained his seat for the county, the numbers being: for the General, 67; for Megginch, 38; and Captain George Murray, R.N., was elected M.P. for the Perth group of boroughs.

In August seven reindeer (three males and four females) were landed at Leith from Archangel, having been procured from Lapland for his Grace. From Leith they were driven by road to the north, but notwithstanding all care, one male and two females died before they reached Dungarthill,[1] which was one of their resting-places.

Mrs. George Murray, writing to her husband that autumn from Atholl House, mentions: "The Duke has been very unlucky with the reindeer. Three died immediately, and the old one soon after they came, but the remaining ones are sent to the hills, where they grow fat and seem to enjoy themselves, and seem likely to thrive and do well, which was not the case here, supposed from want of the variety of food the hills supply them with."

A pair of reindeer's horns which are preserved at Blair probably belonged to one of these animals. In the Statistical Account of Scotland it is mentioned that one of these deer lived for two years.

In August, on the alarm of a war with Spain, Captain George Murray was appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Defence*, 74 guns, but on an amicable settlement of the difficulties the ship was paid off in November.

See addenda i. [1] Rented by Mr. Farquhar, the Edinburgh agent.

Towards the end of the year, John Murray, Kenachragan, one of the Glenalmond tenants, writing to General Murray, M.P., soliciting a tide-waiter's place for one John Greig, his son-in-law, to strengthen his claim added the following post-script to his letter: "I had the honour of being the keeper of your honour's noble father for a night and a day the time of his troubles.[1] I never parted with him till I saw him to the Castle of Tullibardine. Besides, I was ordered by the Honourable Lady George Murray to go to Rannoch, and bring from thence the silver-hilted sword, and the silver-mounted shoulder-belt, with a silver punch-spoon, and a fine tartan plaid, that I got all safe to Tullibardine."

This year the Duke repurchased the farm of Blair an Rash in Tulliemet. He also built a home-farm at Blair Uachdar,[2] which continued as such till 1868.

Captain George Murray purchased for £10,500 the estate of Pitkeathly, near Bridge of Earn.

In the autumn the Duke took a house in Hanover Square, London, and about the end of November their Graces and family proceeded to town.

The Duchess had not been in good health for some months, but no danger had been apprehended. Her Grace, who was of a delicate constitution, had never quite recovered the shock of her brother Colonel Charles Cathcart's death: a few days after arriving in town her health became much worse, and on the 5th of December she expired.

Her Grace's body was conveyed from London to Dunkeld, whither the Duke and Captain George Murray also proceeded to attend the funeral, which took place on the 30th, the Bishop of Sodor and Man officiating.

[1] When in hiding after Culloden.

[2] From plans by Mr. George Stewart.

Early in January 1791 the Duke left Dunkeld, and, accompanied by Captain George Murray, R.N., Captain Charles Murray, and Mr. Farquhar, proceeded to the Isle of Man, where they occupied Port e chee, a house about a mile to the north of Douglas. The party remained till the end of the month, and the result of his Grace's investigations was that his case was brought before Parliament, and five commissioners were appointed to visit the island and make a report, which they accordingly did in the month of October.

This year Lord William was arrested for debt, his liabilities being between £13,000 and £14,000. His father-in-law, Mr. Hodges, had a considerable claim against the Indian Government, and on his promising to give half of whatever sum he should receive to Lord William, the latter was allowed by his creditors to be liberated for one year.

In May 1792 the Duke, writing to General Murray, mentioned that he had forgotten before leaving London to direct that the small picture of the Marquis,[1] which was Lady Charlotte's property, should be packed up for Dunkeld.

In June the Duke gave up the Keith fishing at Blairgowrie, which he had rented since 1777.

In July the estate of Cardney, near Dunkeld, fell into the market, and was purchased by David Stewart, ex-Provost of Edinburgh, for £4410. At the sale Mr. Farquhar bid £4200 on behalf of his Grace. It appeared that this purchase was a joint matter between the Provost and his nephew Dalguise, as the former only desired to possess the superiority, which would entitle him to a vote. Dalguise afterwards proposed to exchange Cardney for his Grace's lands of Kincraigie, adjoining the estate of Dalguise. This excambion, however, was declined.

[1] At Blair Castle.

In September Captain George Murray was appointed captain of H.M.S. *Vengeance*, 74 guns, and Commander-in-Chief of the Medway, with the rank of Commodore.

In consequence of this he gave up his lease of Stanley at the Martinmas term, and, in accordance with the table of calculations agreed to on his entry to the lease, the Duke repaid him £914 of the money he had laid out on the place.

This year his Grace appointed Robert Stewart of Garth factor over the upper portion of his estates, which post was formerly held by Captain Stewart of Urrard.

During 1792 the Duke's brother-in-law, Captain Cooke, was promoted from half-pay to a majority in the 20th, or Jamaica Regiment of Light Dragoons, and proceeded with Lady Amelia to that station.

Dail Chruinneachaidh Bothy in Glen Tilt built. Path from Glen Bruar to Ruidh Shlanie made. Leathad mor wall built.

Stewart of Garth to His Grace.

BLAIR ATHOLL, *Tuesday*, 18 *Dec.* 1792, 8 *o'clock at night.*

My Lord Duke,—I have been in this countrey for Severall Days executing the Directions which I had received from your Grace. Yesterday and this day I have employed at this place in takeing a view of the arrangement of the cattle and other particulars. Mr Hall was constantly with me. This day, after having gone over the most of the Inclosures, I parted with Mr Hall, in order to call for Lude, between 1 & 2 o'clock. I had not been an hour at Lude when my servant came express to inform me that Mr Hall had been severely hurt. I left Lude directly. Upon my coming to the House, I was informed that Mr Hall, soon after parting with me, had gone with some men to see an old Tree cut down, that in the falling of the Tree, Mr Hall had unluckily run in the way, and that the Tree had fallen on his Body, by which he was cruelly and mortally crushed. The people immediately collected and carried him to the House. Upon my arrival from Lude about 5 o'clock, I was struck with the affecting Intelligence that he had expired a little before that time in consequence of the Bruises in his Body. I will not attempt to describe the scene to yr Grace. From the short experience I had of his conduct, and from report,

I had reason to conclude that he had been a meritorious and deserveing servant to your Grace. Under that conviction, I have resolved to remain here till I see him decently buried, which at present I think will be on Friday the 21st in the church yeard here. I shall give such Directions in this case as I hope will meet with your Grace's approbation.

I will do everything in my power to afford consolation to the disconsolate widow and child. Altho' I would wish to mention many particulars to your Grace, yet the agitation of my mind, from the suddeness of this event, really disqualifies me, which I hope your Grace will admit as an excuse. Permit me, my Lord Duke, to express my hopes that your Grace and Family are safely arrived, which will afford particular satisfaction to, my Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obliged humble Servant,

ROBERT STEWART.[1]

This winter his Grace rented a house in Albemarle Street, London, which he proceeded to occupy with his family.

February 4, 1793.—The Duke was appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Isle of Man.

February 5.—His Grace's fourth son, Lord Robert, died in Albemarle Street of convulsions, in his eighth year.

This month Captain George Murray was appointed a Colonel of Marines, and also Captain of H.M.S. *Duke*, 98 guns.

February 20.—The Duke was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of a battalion of Fencible Infantry to be raised in the Isle of Man, to consist of three companies, with an establishment of 16 officers, 15 sergeants, 8 drummers, and 300 rank and file. The companies were given to the Lieutenant-Governor, Alexander Shaw (with a Majority), John Taubman, and Lord Henry Murray.

[1] Ralph Hall, a native of Northumberland, entered the 3rd Duke's service as groom, 1769, and was afterwards appointed grieve. Tradition states the accident happened in the planting at the Mains.

A few days after his appointment the Duke left London for the island to raise the required men, and during his journey met with the following mishap :—

Hon. Mrs. George Murray to Captain ~~Hon~~. G. Murray (extract).

[110] Park St, 28 *Feb*^{y} 1793.

There is a foolish story about the Duke of Atholl being robbed on leaving town—that *he had pistols* to deffend himself, but they *were not loaded*—that he then endeavour'd to wrest the Highwayman's from him, but failing, was obliged to give his money. I don't think he could take his pistols and not see they were loaded before he sett out. My Sister is going this fine morning to call on Lady Charlotte, so shall hear the truth.

Hon. Mrs. G. Murray to Captain ~~Hon~~. G. Murray (extract).

Park St, 1st *of March* 1793.

My sister was with Lady Charlotte yesterday morning. She confirmed the truth of the Duke's being robbed. The pistols were *not* loaded. The Highwayman very impertinent, but the Duke saved his watch and some money. His servants in the next chaise were also robbed and shot at—luckily the Ball went thro' the crown of Humphry's[1] hat, so mis't his head. The old Proverb stood his Friend as to be sure it was a narrow escape. His Grace should have left town early, for going in the afternoon was just the time to meet them, and he just met them as the Manners's did by the same idleness.

Curiously enough a second robbery took place in the family within a week.

Hon. Mrs. G. Murray to Captain ~~Hon~~. G. Murray (extract).

Park St, 5 *March* 1793.

Lady Charlotte has had a very disagreable sort of event. On Sunday she came to us from Trinity Chapel, and complained she had been so

[1] Bambridge (he died January 1795, at Dunkeld).

pushed she could hardly stand in coming out, but little did she then think she was hustled and had her pocket picked, as it certainly was then she lost her purse with fifteen guineas in it. She says the Duke need not talk of his robbery, for she has met with a much greater loss. I daresay she has now bought experience, and will not again take so much money in her purse.

On reaching Liverpool, the Duke was met by his brother Lord Henry, who accompanied him to the island, having been appointed Captain of grenadiers in the corps about to be raised.

One of the first matters his Grace attended to on his arrival was the mounting of the ordnance and repair of the batteries at the different ports. By the end of the month the complement of men for the Manx Fencibles was completed, being between 300 and 400 of all ranks.

March 24.—Captain George Murray sailed in H.M.S. *Duke* from Spithead for the West Indies with the fleet under command of Admiral Gardner. Before leaving, Captain Murray was appointed a Commodore, and at his request Captain Duff was placed in command of the *Duke*.

Having completed his regiment, his Grace returned to London about the middle of April, lending his house at Port e chee to Lord and Lady Henry during his absence.

This spring Lord William was in the King's Bench prison at the instance of his creditors.

June 15.—The Duke's brother, Lord Charles (aged twenty-two), was married at Reading to Alicia, daughter of George Mitford, Esq., and heiress of her great-uncle, Gawen Aynsley of Little Harle Tower, Northumberland, whose name she had

taken; consequently after the marriage Lord Charles assumed the surname of Aynsley. Lady Charles's fortune consisted of £1000 a year and £5000 in money.

Commodore ~~Hon~~. George Murray, R.N., to Hon. Mrs. Murray (extract).

"DUKE," OFF MARTINICO, *June* 18, 1793.

As to the transactions of the troops and squadron since the Admiral joined me, I shall refer you to a paper I have wrote on that subject, which you shall see when we meet, which will probably be much sooner than I expected, from a most unlucky accident that has happened to the Mainmast of the Duke, which cannot be replaced in this country. On the 16th I was order'd to take some ships with me to silence some Batterys and make a Diversion in favour of the troops, which we soon accomplished without any damage or accident; but at ½ past 10 at night a violent storm of rain, Thunder, and Lightening came on, and struck our Main Top gallant mast, both which and the Topmast it shiver'd into such small chips that none of them would have hurt a person had it fallen upon them. It then enter'd the Main mast, which it shiver'd at the Top, and exploded at three different places, so as to render it perfectly useless and past repair. We shall therefore supply its place with a Jury Mast and probably come home the first convoy. The different explosions was the most tremendous thing you can conceive, 20 shells bursting in the ship could not make a greater noise. Most people on board thought a number of the lower gun-deck guns had gone off and blown out the ship's side. After it quitted the Mainmast it went down one of the chain pumps, which it broke in several pieces, and lost itself in the well, without doing any farther damage. Providentially no person was hurt.

About August 1 the Commodore sailed from the West Indies in charge of a convoy, and reached Spithead October 2.

During the autumn Major Cooke, his Grace's brother-in-law, died in Jamaica, as is narrated in the following:—

Major-General Williamson to His Grace.

KING'S HOUSE, 22 *Oct.* 1793.

My Lord Duke,—A contrary wind having prevented the packet sailing yesterday and today, I am very sorry to inform you of the sudden death of Major Cooke. He had very imprudently exposed himself too much to the sun, and was repeatedly warned by Mrs Williamson and myself. A few days ago [he] was seized with a slight fever, but could not be prevailed upon to take medicine, and this morning at 8 o'clock he expired.

We sent the carriage for Lady Emily, and your Grace may be assured that every attention shall be paid to her as a part of our own family. She is as well as can be expected. Your Grace will excuse the shortness of this letter, for it is only within this ten minutes that I was informed the packet could not get out, and I am not very certain if this letter will reach her before she gets under weigh. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Yr Gr/s most obt and very humble Servant,

ADAM WILLIAMSON.

In consequence of the accident to H.M.S. *Duke*, Captain Murray was given another ship, the *Glory*, 98 guns, and his crew was transferred to her at Plymouth.

The following extracts from two letters written by Lady Charlotte, his Grace's sister, anticipated the truth :—

Lady Charlotte Murray to General James Murray (*extract*).

DUNKELD, *Nov.* 28th, 1793.

I have heard nothing lately of the Duke's intentions, but suppose you will see him in town soon. For my part, I have a merit in staying quietly here to look after his family, which I think no one but myself is sensible of. I really give up my friends and all society, and pass my time a good deal worse than being alone. I wish he was married. I wonder whether he will mention to you a curious anonymous letter he got lately recom-

mending a certain very amiable woman of our acquaintance as being, tho' not so rich, a more valuable wife for him than Miss Scott![1] One part of the letter amused me from its truth, in which I readily agree, that he ought to marry some one to introduce his daughters into the world. Your Sister,[2] tho' an excellent woman, is not cut out to introduce them properly. Don't mention this unless you hear of it from him.

Lady Charlotte Murray to General James Murray (extract).

DUNKELD, *Dec.* 9, 1793.

As for the Anonymous, Lady Mac—— was the person recommended, and I said when I read the letter that the writer was not far wrong, as she would be a greater prize than Miss S: with half her fortune. "Aye, or a quarter of it," said he.

The singular part of the letter is the mention of Miss S: but I think that might be only by way of contrast, as being the richest woman in Scotland.

In December Captain George Murray appointed his Grace's brother-in-law, the Rev. George Martin, to be chaplain of the *Glory*.

During 1793 Robertson of Lude offered to give thirty years' purchase for the superiority of his estate, which was declined by the Duke.

Early in 1794 a considerable number of regiments were added to the standing army, of which one was raised by Mr. Graham of Balgowan,[3] which was numbered the 90th and designated the Perthshire Volunteers. Later in the year a 2nd battalion was added, of which Lord Henry Murray was appointed junior Major.

This year two troops of Fencible Cavalry were raised in Perthshire, Charles Moray of Abercairny being appointed

[1] Afterwards Duchess of Portland. [2] Hon. Mrs. G. Murray.
[3] Mrs Graham had died in 1792.

JOHN, 4TH DUKE OF ATHOLL, K.T.

b. 1755. *d.* 1830

HON. MARJORY FORBES

Widow of John, Lord MacLeod

2nd Wife of John, 4th Duke of Atholl

b. 1762. *d.* 1842

Major-Commandant. A troop of cavalry was also formed in the Isle of Man under Captain George Quayle.

March 2.—General Murray issued a circular to the freeholders of Perthshire giving up his seat in Parliament in consequence of failing health. At the same time the Duke sent round a letter recommending Colonel Graham of Balgowan as the General's successor.

March 11.—The Duke contracted a second marriage with Marjory, eldest daughter of James, 16th Lord Forbes, and widow of John, Lord McLeod, who, when quite a young man, had been "out in the '45" as Lieutenant-Colonel under his father, Lord Cromartie. Curiously enough, Lady McLeod was the lady recommended in the anonymous letter previously mentioned.

After their wedding their Graces proceeded home to Dunkeld.

March 19.—General James Murray, who had been ailing for a short time, died rather unexpectedly at his house, 7 Great George Street, Westminster.[1]

Commodore Murray to His Grace.

LONDON, *March* 27, 1794.

My Dear Duke,—I saw the remains of my Brother deposited yesterday afternoon in one of the vaults of St. Margaret's Church (Westminster), attended by Charles Murray, Muirhead, Stewart, and Martin. Should you think proper to put up a marble, there is a very good situation in the church over the mouth of the Vault. As I am going out Commander in cheife, my Secretary will be intitled to £100 and the Chaplain to £150, without any expence, as he would have lived with me, all which Lady Mary has made Mr Martin refuse. . . .

Yours most affectionately

G. MURRAY.

[1] General Murray left two natural sons—(1) James, who entered the East India Company's service, and was afterwards their recruiting officer in London; (2) John Stevens, who attained the rank of lieutenant in the navy.

April 12.—Commodore Murray was appointed Rear-Admiral of the White and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Halifax Station, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Portsmouth to hoist his flag on H.M.S. *Resolution*, 74 guns.

Following on the recent French Revolution, considerable republican feeling had recently been shown in various parts of Great Britain, and the Government accordingly proceeded to take steps to cope with any tumults which might arise.

In Perthshire the Duke of Atholl was appointed Lord Lieutenant, with orders to appoint Deputy-Lieutenants throughout the county, who were to obtain the signatures of such "better class" persons as would sign a paper declaring they would support the Constitution. His Grace accordingly divided the county into thirty districts, with a Deputy to each. The following was the test to be signed:—

> We Subscribers hereby declare our sincere Loyalty to His Majesty King George the 3rd, and our unfeigned attachment to the British Constitution as established in King, Lords, and Commons; and signify our willingness to afford our assistance in maintaining order, supporting lawful authority, and preserving the public peace within the county.

Considerable difficulty was found in obtaining signatures to the above, owing to a feeling which was prevalent that it was a scheme to entrap persons into the army.

The Deputy-Lieutenants had also instructions to nominate persons in their respective districts who they considered qualified and found willing to serve as special constables.

Before quitting England, Admiral Murray endeavoured to persuade the Duke to put his second son, Lord James, in the Navy, and to send him out under his charge, but his Grace did not agree.

In May the Admiral sailed with the following fleet :—

Resolution,	Rear-Admiral / Captain	Murray, / Pender,	74 guns,	617 men.
Africa,	,,	Home,	64 ,,	500 ,,
Argonaut,	,,	Aylmer,	70 ,,	550 ,,
L'Oiseau,	,,	Murray,	36 ,,	260 ,,
Thetis,	,,	Hon. A. Cochrane,	38 ,,	290 ,,
Cleopatra,	,,	Ball,	32 ,,	220 ,,
Thisbe,	,,	Hardy,	28 ,,	200 ,,
Alert,	,,	Smythe,	16 ,,	125 ,,
Lynx,	,,	Penrose,	16 ,,	125 ,,
			374	2887

The *Lynx* was not ready when the fleet sailed, but followed a fortnight later.

July 14.—The Admiral fell in with a fleet of American provision ships under convoy of two French frigates. Fourteen vessels were taken, but the frigates and half the convoy escaped in a fog.

After spending some days at Sandy Hook the Admiral proceeded to Halifax, where he anchored on August 16. There he found Prince Edward (afterwards Duke of Kent) in command of the troops.

In July the Admiral was promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

During the year various prizes were taken by the ships under Admiral Murray's command, amongst others a French corvette of 22 guns and 120 men, named *L'Esperance*, was taken by the *Argonaut*. The Admiral commissioned her for the British Navy, and appointed Lieutenant Rose to be her commander.

The following changes took place among the senior officers of the squadron :—

Captain	Aylmer,	H.M.S *Argonaut*	...	Invalided home.
,,	Ball,	,, *Cleopatra*	...	Appointed Captain of *Argonaut*.
Commander	Penrose,	,, *Lynx*	...	,, ,, ,, *Cleopatra*.
Lieutenant	Beresford,		...	,, Commander of *Lynx*.

In October Lord William Murray, who was still a prisoner for debt, wrote to his Grace from Newgate announcing the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Hodges.

This autumn John Crerar, head-keeper and forester, received the following intimation that his wife had succeeded to the effects belonging to her brother, who had recently died in the West Indies. Mrs. Crerar must have felt rather troubled about the live stock she had inherited.

John McIntosh to John Crerar (extracts).

JAMAICA, 5 *Oct.* 1794.

Dear Uncle,—I set down to inform you of the most unpleasing intelligence that I could send you. Your Brother in Law James Stewart Departed this life on last Saturday fortnight after a very severe fitt of illness. I attended him from the time he was in danger till he was interr'd. . . . I have taken present possession of his cloths, Horses, Saddles, &c, and the Negroes, in the name of his sister Annie, your wife. If mr Stewart had lived 3 or 4 years longer he would have returned to his native place with a competency capable of supporting him in affluence and independency. He was unfortunate at his first setting out in Life; the Death of his Brother Dr Stewart involved him in his circumstances, and it was not till he was appointed Overseer at Salt Spring that he got perfectly cleer. His property he has left behind I belive the following calculation will come pritty near the trouth:—

10 Field Negroes at £75, this currency, each, is		£825
Dall, whom he promised her freedom		75
Horses and cloths		60
		£960
2 Negroes Due Gunea Mercht	£125	
Debts	100	£275
Funeral charges	50	
Neat amount of his Estate		£685

is Sterling £489. . . .

He has left my aunt his sole heir. . . . The negroes you must dispose of, as they are the most precarious property in this Island. . . . Their names are James, Bob, George, Chelsea, Charles, Prince, Nancy, Sally, Mally, Betty & Dall.

He has left three children, which I would recommend you would order sumthing to them. I shall give them cloths at my own Expence till I hear from you. . . .

I am, Dr uncle, your affectionate Nephew,

Jno Mackintosh.

During the year the estate of Strowan, near Crieff (which the Duke had succeeded to on the death of his uncle, General Murray), was purchased by General Stirling, late 42nd Highlanders, for £12,000. This property had originally been sold by his Grace to General Murray in 1776 for £4500.

Writing about this sale to his Grace, Mr. Farquhar remarked that he was sending the "Strowan charter-chest" to Dunkeld.[1]

Early in 1795 the 2nd Battalion 90th Regiment, being found to be unfit for foreign service, was broke, and the men sent to the Mediterranean to serve as Marines; in consequence of which Lord Henry Murray was temporarily placed on the retired full-pay list.[3]

John Crerar to His Grace.

Dunkeld, 13 *Feby* 1795.

My Lord Duke,—I went to Blair the Last week upon hearing that the people were shooting the Deer about Craig Urard, and upon enquiry found that Robert Stewart, Late lint Miller at the farr end of Blair Uachter, and now in Lambton,[2] with his sons and a smith in Strowan, were the people that was shooting them, and by information these people has not been idol for sum time past. As to Venison Being found, there was no search made, as when the aggressors' friends found that people

[1] An iron charter-chest at Blair, which I brought from Dunkeld, is doubtless the one mentioned.

[2] Baluain was usually called Lamb Town in the old rentals.

[3] See addenda II. and III.

were speaking about them, their friends sent word to them to put it out of the way, or otherways I should have got a warrant and search'd, as Moon traced the horse foot marks to Stewart's door from where they took the deer up. I think your Grace would make James Stewart, when he goes to take up the rentals at Blair, to swear the people Be-east the Bridge of Bruar; there might be some proof found against Stewart and perhaps others. At any rate Stewart should be remov'd; it would keep others in those towns from going out with guns. The Smith stays on Mr Robertson of Kindrochet's ground.

The storm is not By farr so severe at Blair as it is here. There was a little thaw upon Munday and Tuesday which clear'd almost the fields about Blair; it snow'd Tuesday night with a prety smart Drift. I do not think that there were any Damage done By the Drift, as it snow'd But very Little. All the flocks in Glentilt are in Good spirits and Likewise at Blair. In Glen Banvie and above Croft Crombie, at as near a calculation as I could reckon, there was no Less than two thousand Deer, and four hundred of that number Harts. They have had plenty of meat as yet, and Looks exceeding well. There is a very Large flock of harts at the Lodge of Glentilt. I meant to go to Glen Bruar, But the snow was so Deep above the pett stacks that no person could travell supose there was so little snow on the country. Moon says that there is a Great number of harts in Glen Bruar; he was there about ten days ago and see'd them. The frost was so severe when he was there that one of his tarriers, By Getting wet (supose he was cupl'd to another) was frozen to Death.

I never see'd such a storm in this Country as there is at present, nor such frost. the tay is frozen at every place that there is no strame. all the way from the mile stone to ferneyhaugh is frozen except at Quick places, and If thaw setts in Quick there will Be such a Confusion in the tay that has not Been in it this twinty years. they tell me that the salmon are comming up By Perth in sholls, and cannot tuch them for reason of the ice, and as for rabbets I'll Get very few more this Season; they are Dying in sum parts of the Warren with perfect hunger. Mr McChristie and I proon'd sum Branches for them in the Mucklehaugh, which helps them there. I have Got But forty Dozn, which is But a small Quantity to what there ought to Be.

My Lord Duke, your Grace's obt and faithll Servt,

JOHN CRERAR.

At this period it appears that the Duke contemplated a change in his estate management.

His Grace to Mr. Robert Stewart of Garth.

LONDON, *Feby* 17, 1795.

Sir,—I have received your letter of the 18th of last month, and am extremely surprised that your negociations with any Tennants only tend to make them dissatisfied with their Rents. The Glengarry lands I purchased at 27 years' Rental; I have not raised these Tennants one Sixpence. I was persuaded at the time I made the purchase that they were not over-let, nor did I ever receive an application to lower the Rent of the Tennants until you became my Factor; on the contrary, they always appeared to me well satisfied. The Dalnacardoch Bussiness, too, has been sadly mismanaged, and when I clear'd my Factory accounts for the Northern Districts, I never experienced such a list of arrears as were given in. Burthened as I [am] with Jointures, provisions, and great payments of Interest which must be punctually made, my Estate being in arrear, or the Tennantry being in the slightest degree encouraged to think it is not material to be in arrear, and that their farms are too high, is of the utmost bad consequence to me.

The very Business of a Factor is to guard and protect his master's Interest in these matters, and yet I must fairly say that these evils have been felt in a considerable degree by me since you was in that situation. In Dividing of Farms, in letting of Farms, in maintaining among the Tennantry a satisfaction in these farms, in making stated and regular accounts, I have derived no assistance from you. Now, if that is to go on, in reality you are not executing those duties I look for from a Factor of mine. I don't intend to say but that you mean well, but I mean to say you have not that capacity for energy and exertion which is requisite in a person who has the charge of such an estate as mine. I do not want to part with you in anger; on the contrary, I am ready to do any thing which can be reasonably asked for yourself or Family, But I must positively say you do not suit the situation you now fill, and therefore, though as a friend I shall be glad to see you, as a Master and Factor we must seperate. At the same time assuring you, if you can point

out any way in which I can really be of service to you in any other line but that, you will find me desirous to be so.

I remain, yours, &c, &c,

ATHOLL.

February 22.—Jean, Duchess of Atholl, widow of Duke James, and wife of Lord Adam Gordon, died in the Abbey of Holyrood, and was buried at Inveresk.

In the spring the Duke received authority to raise a 2nd Battalion for the Royal Manx Fencibles, to consist of ten companies, and nominated his brother, Lord Henry Murray, for the command, his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel bearing date April 2nd.

This year corps of Volunteers were formed in many of the principal towns, and amongst others Perth, where three companies were raised under Major-Commandant James Sharp of Kincarrathie.

In June, Admiral George Murray was promoted to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Writing home at this date, he mentioned that he had sent Captain Pender to Bermuda as superintendent of the port, and had shifted Captain Penrose from the *Cleopatra* into the *Resolution* to fill the vacancy, and appointed Lieutenant Maxton[1] to command the *Cleopatra* in his place.

Vice-Admiral Murray to His Grace.

"RESOLUTION," HALIFAX, *July* 18, 1795.

My dear Duke,— . . . I very much wish you had sent James out to me in the Bonetta; he is old enough to begin our profession: I flatter myself that you are convinced that every care should be taken of him, & every attention shown him, and I have a schoolmaster on board (Moncur), who was both in Fintry's and Lintrose's Families, where he gave intire satisfaction, who I would employ intirely about him, I therefore beg (if

[1] Cultoquhey.

you still intend he should follow the Sea) that you will send him to me by the first ship of war that is sent to me.

I am extremely happy to learn by your letter that there is at last a good prospect of settling the business of the Isle of Man to your satisfaction. I am sure your asseduety and perseverance merits every success.

I am glad the French American Minister bears testimony to the activety of my squadron, as it cannot be suspected of flattery. Tho' we have stop'd French property to a considerable ammount, it is all lock'd up by appeals, but I hope we shall ultemately get it. For one article there is 6 or 8 tun of silver in Ingots in our possession, but which cannot be tutch'd untill the appeals are determined. It is church plate that has been melted down, and sending out to America to buy provisions.

We met with an extraordinary accident in our winter cruze. In a very hard gale that we could only carry our lower staysails, the lower deck guns were all double shotted and housed; the shot fetch'd way & was heard to role in some of them, the muzel of one of them was lowered sufficient to get a spring ramrod into it, & in the act of raming home the shot the gun went off & blew the port entirely off, and kil'd a man & hurt others. By every enquiry I could make I am convinced it was occasioned by the shot stricking together, & some of the powder, being reduced to fine dust by the roling of the shot, became inflamable from the concussion of the shot on the introduction of fresh air. The Apron was tied on the gun, and no light near it, & the middle of it was blown up in the shape of a cup by the explosion from the tutch hole. The port was intirely under watter (being the lee side); of course the shot took in a great deal of watter, & had we not wore quickly we must have gone to the Bottom. In less than two hours we had the space where the Port had been as well secured & as tight as any part of the Ship. Hearing that roling in more of the guns, we damp'd the powder by pouring Vinegar into the tutch holes, & all remained safe. Had the accident happen'd in the night, it is hard to say what might have been the consequence, as the confusion in that case must have been very great.

In my last letter I mention'd that two of the Frigates of my squadron had engaged five large French ships & taken two of them, "Le Provoyant" & "La Raison." They are very fine ones. I have retained the French names, leaving out the particle. The first will mount 56 guns, the other

30, & I have commission'd them, by which means Maxton is become first Lieut[t] of the Resolution, & acting as Captain in one of the ships of the squadron in absence of her proper captain, & I hope circumstances will soon inable me to give him a Master & Commander's commission. . . .

Yours most affly & sincerely,

G. MURRAY.

As it was found to be impossible to raise sufficient recruits in the Isle of Man to complete the 2nd Battalion of the Fencibles, they had to be procured from all parts of the kingdom.

Lieutenant Patrick Robertson to His Grace.

27 NICHOLSON S[T], EDINBURGH, 14 *July* 1795.

May it please your Grace,—Since my coming hear, after having had the honor of seeing your Grace at Dunkeld, I am doing what I can in the recruiting service, but have hitherto met with none excepting such as upon inspection were found unfit for service—tho' I have now in view a young Lad of fourteen years of age, who is five feet one inch high. As he is a good growing young lad, if I can get hoald of him I hope it will be agreable to your Grace that I should inlist him. Having heard of two sergeants belonging to Colonel Graham of Balgown, and as Races begins the next week, I thought it a pity that we should have no recruiting party, and having applied to M[r] Graham of Fintry for these two sergeants for to beat and to go about for our services all the Race week, and M[r] Graham was so good and so kind as to grant my request. I intend to imploy som men for to go after the sergeants in the form of recruits, for to make a show to induce others to enlist, provided those plans will be agreable to your Grace to be put in forse. I expect the honor of an answer from your Grace in course of post, and an order on M[r] Farquhar for some money will be necessary, for which I shall accompt.

I have the honour to be

Your Grace's ob[t] Servant,

PATRICK ROBERTSON,[1]

Lieut. Manx Fencibles.

[1] Of Trinafour; afterwards innkeeper at Dalnacardoch.

July 19.—Lord Henry wrote informing his Grace that he had enlisted about 120 recruits for the Manx Fencibles in London.

The poacher, Robert Stewart, who was reported by John Crerar in February, was duly warned to quit at the Whitsunday term. On July 17th, as he still remained in his house, he was ordered to remove within forty-eight hours. Paying no attention to this, a warrant was taken out against him, as is shown in the following :—

Mr. James Stewart, Factor, to Patrick McIntosh, Messenger, Balintoul.

DOWALLY, 22 *July* 1795.

Peter,—Inclosed I send you the Sheriff's Warrand of Ejection ag^st^ Robert Stewart in Lambtown, which you will immediatly put in execution, and after all his household furniture is thrown out, lock the doors and keep the keys till I go up on Saturday first come eight days, when I shall take them off your hands and pay you for your trouble.

I am, yours,

JAMES STEWART.

Mr. Stobie, Factor, to His Grace (extract).

MARLEHALL, 27 *July* 1795.

My Lord Duke,—By my means two excellent recruits have been got since I came down, tall hansome plowmen, the one eighteen & the other nineteen years old. One of them was attested on Saturday, & the other I have this moment dispatched with Serg^t^ Crocket to be attested. Every vigilence is used to keep them out of the way untill their time for attestation is legally come. Had I time to attend to this business, with the assistance of Crocket alone I would hope for some success. The Lad attested is a farmer's son who had a difference with his father. I have paid his bounty, £10, 10s. The one gone to attest now is a servant on Colonel Graham's Estate in this neighbourhood. I have given Crocket a letter to get the money from Cargill if he does not find Capt^n^ Stewart in

Dunkeld, as I could not spare it myself, being just to set out for Glen Almond, &c, where I will necessarly be some expense. It is impossible to send any of them to Perth, as there the usage Mr Murray gives them is so disheartning that I am afraid of losing them before being attested. He has inlisted a born ideot who has been turned out of several Regiments for want of intellect. This is the only man he had got last Friday, & I really do not know what he means to make of him; he is certainly not only a disgrace to the Regt, but disgusting to other recruits. Crocket informs me he has inlisted another man from the plow this morning. I know the fellow; he served Mr Mitchell last year; but as he is reported to have some slight rupture, untill he is examined by Dr Stewart we cannot count him. . . .

Yr Grs most obt and most humble Svt,

Js Stobie.

Captain Robert Stewart,[1] *Royal Manx Fencibles, to His Grace.*

Dunkeld, 29 *July* 1795.

My Lord Duke,—I had the honor of yr Grace's letter yesterday, & would have proceeded to Perth directly had I not been prevented by getting a fine Recruit attested which Sergt Crockeart brought here. The Lad's friends were all through the town, but we keept him out of their way, & he was attested at Craggy Barns.

The Sergt brought another Recruit here on Friday last, which, with one got at Perth by Lieut: Murray, makes in whole nine. . . .

Yr Grs most obt & very humble Svt,

Robt Stewart.

August 1.—The Duchess was confined at Atholl House of a daughter, who was named Catherine.

About the same date Lord Tullibardine (who had recently left Eton) started for a tour on the Continent, under the charge of Captain Robert Arbuthnot.[2] They crossed from Yarmouth to Cuxhaven on board the ordinary packet, which had been re-

[1] Son of Mr. George Stewart, architect.

[2] Believed to have been of Haddo, Aberdeenshire, and a half-pay Lieutenant, 73rd Highlanders.

tained for the Neapolitan Ambassadress, and was, in consequence, convoyed by H.M.S. *Espiegle*, 18 guns, Captain Roberts. Lord Tullibardine, in announcing to his father his safe arrival in Germany, wrote that, owing to the Princess having engaged the cabin, they were stuffed into the steerage, where eighteen people slept in a room not half as big as the room at Forest Lodge, also that the *Espiegle* had captured a French vessel during the three days' voyage.

Captain Robert Stewart, Royal Manx Fencibles, to His Grace.

DUNKELD, 8 *Aug:* 1795.

My Lord Duke,—I have the honor to report to your Grace that yesterday a recruit was attested for your Grace's Regiment, of the following description:—

> "Patrick Murray—aged nineteen years—five feet five inches high—Fair complexion—Reid Hair—Blue eyes—by trade a weaver—and born in the parish of Little Dunkeld."

I am sorry to add that James Campbell, whom I formerly reported, deserted from Stanley on the morning of the 2nd inst, & stole a number of different articles, with which he got clear off, & has not yet been apprehended.

Thomas Smith, alias Richard Vines, whom I formerly reported to be imprisoned as a deserter from the Reay Fencibles, has been carried away prisoner to that Regiment by a party of the same. I have one satisfaction after these loss to think that all the rest of the recruits are sufficient good men. Your Grace may be assured that I shall use my best endeavours to augment their numbers.

I am your Grace's most obt & very humble Servt,

ROBT STEWART,
Capt: R.M. Fencibles.

P.S.—Duncan McGrigor is discharged.

The following letter describes the christening of the infant Lady Catherine Murray, who was born on the 1st instant:—

Hon. Mrs. George Murray to Admiral ~~Hon~~. G. Murray (extract).

PARK ST, *Aug.* 31, 1795.

A letter *just* come from Lady Charlotte, junr, to tell me her sister *Catherine* was christened in the Great Drawing Room, Atholl House, by Mr Peebles of Perth. Lord Henry, Godfather—Lady Forbes & Mrs Lyall, Godmothers—Mrs Hay and Miss Farquharson, proxies. They had sixty people present, and made a good dance afterwards.

Lord Henry Murray to His Grace (extract).

DOUGLAS [I. OF MAN], *Sept.* 4, 1795.

Mr Christian has come from Dublin. When he left it, there were none of the men that had been rejected discharged, but there was a prospect of getting several of them if they were. Capt: Bacon & Harrison still remain there. . . .

I have written to London to stop the recruiting there according to your desire. The numbers sent here are 269, besides those that deserted on the road, and those that have been taken up as deserters from other corps.

Lord Henry Murray to His Grace (extract).

DOUGLAS, 11 *Sept.* 1795.

We are going very well on with our drill, tho' I am obliged to give a number leave to work, to try and incourage a few Manx men to enter, which hope will be the case when the fishing is over.

There are twenty of our men shearing at Port e Shee, twenty at Major Small's, & thirty have leave for a day in rotation to work where they please.

Mr Horner is a very steady man & good Adjutant; Captn Dun I find of great service; he enlisted a fine Lad yesterday. I find both Kewly and McIntosh very useful in the field. Summers has returned with two recruits.

The Key (quay) is making a respectable appearance, tho' they do not

get on so fast as they might, for want of stones. The last high Tide washed off 20 or 30, which are got on again. I wish the equinoctial gales were well over.'

During the autumn Mrs. George Murray had several attacks of an apoplectic nature, which terminated in her death on December 29th, at her sister's house in Park Street, London.

Mr. Walter Farquhar to Admiral ~~the Hon.~~ George Murray.

G^T MARLBOROUGH S^T, *Dec.* 30, 1795.

Sir,—My last letter will have prepared you, I hope, for the afflicting information which I have now to communicate. M^rs Murray died in one of the apoplectic attacks yesterday morning, in spite of everything that could be done to rescue her. Since I last wrote to you M^rs Murray has had several of these fits, from which she was with great difficulty saved, & D^r Baillie and I did all that we could do, without, however, from the nature of the disease, having sanguine hopes of success. M^rs King bears her irreparable loss with wonderful fortitude. I dread the effects, notwithstanding, that this severe shock may produce on her feeble frame, & I feel very much for her, as well as for you. I shall call often upon her to endeavour to keep up her spirits.

I am, Sir, with esteem and regard,

Your obliged & obed^t humble Serv^t,

W^R FARQUHAR.

It will be a comfort to the Admiral to know that, during the whole of the disease, M^rs Murray did not suffer. On the contrary, she was in high spirits and thought herself much better the day before her decease.

M^rs Leyland is now with M^rs King, and is of great use to her.

The Marquis and Captain Arbuthnot spent the winter of 1795–96 at Neufchâtel in Switzerland.

January 23, 1796.—Their Graces' infant daughter, Lady Catherine, died at Dunkeld.

In February Colonel Graham of Balgowan made a proposal to exchange his farm of Benchill, which lay contiguous to

' See addenda IV.

Strathord, for some of his Grace's Huntingtower land which lay on the north side of the Almond, near Smythe of Methven's Mills of Pitcairn, so that the Colonel might exchange the land thus acquired with Methven for a piece of land of his, which lay on the south side of the Almond, opposite Lednock.

Later in the year Colonel Graham wrote to say that as his regiment was at Gibraltar, where he did not particularly wish to go, he had obtained the appointment of Military Attaché at the headquarters of the Austrian army.

The end of February, the Rev. Lord George Murray's eldest son, John, sailed for Halifax to join his great-uncle Admiral Murray's ship.

During March Admiral Murray's seat in Parliament was resigned.[1]

In April the Duke and Duchess, accompanied by their daughter, Lady Charlotte, and Miss Woodford, daughter of Sir Ralph, proceeded to the Isle of Man, where they occupied Port e Chee during the summer, returning to Dunkeld in July.

In May Admiral Murray had a slight stroke of paralysis at Halifax, supposed to have been occasioned by the sad news of his wife's death.

This month Lord Henry proceeded to Ireland in command of the 2nd Battalion Royal Manx Fencibles.

July 2.—The Duke's sister, Lady Amelia Cook, made a second marriage with Sir Richard Gamon, Bart.

Lord George Murray, who, though in holy orders, appears to have been well fitted for the Navy, had been for a considerable time perfecting a telegraph on the semaphore principle. This year his invention was adopted by the naval authorities, and in September he was awarded £2000 for his labours.

In October Admiral Murray had a second paralytic seizure,

[1] Before sailing for America the Admiral had given a letter resigning his seat to Lord Advocate Dundas, to be made use of when he saw fit.

and in consequence vacated his command and was invalided home.

About Christmas their Graces and family went to London and rented a house in Grosvenor Square, where they were afterwards joined by Miss Farquharson of Invercauld.

December 29.—Lord William Murray died in London, presumably in Newgate, where he was imprisoned for debt.

During this year the Duke appointed Mr. Thomas Palliser (from Northumberland) to the Atholl factorship lately held by Garth.

About the 1st of January 1797, Admiral Murray arrived at Spithead, and shortly after proceeded to Bath, to his niece Lady Charlotte's house. He appears to have been very popular on the North American station, as he received addresses of condolence from the merchants and principal inhabitants of Halifax and Bermuda when obliged to quit his command.

This year an attempted invasion of Ireland by the French was frustrated by the weather.

Colonel Lord Henry Murray, 2nd Royal Manx Fencibles, to His Grace.

DERRY, *Jan^ry* 9, 1797.

My dear Brother,—As no doubt you will be anxious to know what is going on upon this side of the water, I have enclosed you the different accounts we have received from the South. Had it not been for the very heavy Gales of wind we have had from the South East the French wou'd undoubtedly have made good their landing. The part of the Armament meant for the South are so much disabled that if they fall in with our fleet they will be taken without firing a gun. Those destined for the North must be driven so far to the north and westward that it is a doubt if ever they make the land again. The Country people in the South have behaved in the most loyal manner, those in the North are perfectly quiet, not daring to act otherwise. The Troops are all in high spirits, wishing for the

Enemy to land—in which case I have no doubt we will give a good account of them.

I am just going with L^d^ Cavan to Lough Swilly, where we are thinking of throwing up some Bateries. I have had a letter from Stewart mentioning poor William's death, which must rather be considered as a happy release. Lady H. joins me in love and best wishes to all friends, and I remain, my D^r^ Brother, y^rs^ most faithfully,

H. MURRAY.

[*Enclosure.*]

*By express, Dublin Castle, Jan^y^* 3, 1797.—Advices have been receiv'd this morning at the Castle from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill dated "Cove 1^st^ Jan^y^." These state that the *Powerful*, *Apollo*, *Doris*, *Druid*, *Hinde*, *Unicorn*, and *Champion* were arrived from Sea, all but the *Powerful* much shattered. By the accounts they bring it is clear the enemy suffered greatly—one of the 74-gun ships was seen on Thursday last endeavouring to weather Scilly, and consequently in her return to France, with no less than 2000 men on board. All her pumps hard at work, being in a leaky condition.

Another was seen with her main mast gone, and several of their Frigates in various directions. The Vice-Admiral was going to dispatch the *Powerful* and the *Magnanimous* to join the *Monarch*, *Diana*, and *Daphne* under Sir George Keith Elphinstone to cruize off the Mizen.

By an account receiv'd from the captain of the American Brig *Mary* arrived at Galway it appears she had spoken a Frigate off the Isle of Arran & also a 74-gun ship which had broke her fore top mast, mizen top mast, and main top gallant mast.

*Second express, Kilrush, Jan^y^* 1^st^, 1797, *dated* 10 *o'clock at night.*—The following accounts were this day received at the Castle at noon:—

The Surveyor of Kilrush has given information to M^r^ Whitty, Justice of the peace, that nine sail of French ships were seen off the River Shannon; they have detained a pilot boat & revenue officer who went out to Reconnoitre.

The *Alcmene* Frigate is arrived in Lough Swilly. On Sunday off Cape Clear she fell in with a French Frigate, but soon discovered a French Line of Battle Ship in good condition steering S.S.E.

4^th^ *Jan^y^* 1797.—Advices were early this morning received at the Castle

from Lieut. Gen[l] Dalrymple, dated Bandon, Jan[y] 3, 1797, 4 o'clock A.M These state that accounts had been receiv'd that the French were quitting Bantry Bay.

M[r] White of Bantry incloses a deposition to the General taken from M[r] William Warren, master of the Brig *Mary* of Bristol, who was taken off Scilly by the French Frigate *National Cockade*. He understood from the officers that one of their 74-gun ships[1] was lost come out of Brest with 1600 men on board, 60 of whom were only saved. That the *Tourville*, one of their fleet, of 80 guns, before they made Bantry Bay ran down a large Frigate in which 600 men had perished, & that previous to their getting under weigh on the 2[nd] inst[t] they had scuttled the *Surveillante* Frigate & left her to sink. That they also burnt the *Sisters* of Liverpool, Capt: Tho[s] Parker, & after having put on shore twenty English prisoners, stood down to sea to join part of their fleet at the mouth of the Bay. Captain Warren thinks they have only fourteen days provisions on board, and that they are in a very disabled state, and that he understands Cape Clear was the place of Rendezvous.

Derry, January 7, 1797.—We have just receiv'd an account that the *Hazard* sloop of War has taken a French Frigate into Cork.

March 4.—The Duke's eldest daughter, Lady Charlotte, was married in London to Sir John Menzies of Menzies.

March 11.—The Duchess was confined of a son, who died shortly after birth.

In consequence of the alarm of intended French invasions, Volunteer corps were this year raised in all parts of the kingdom for home defence; and at the same time all farmers who were willing to supply carts to assist the military in their own districts, in the event of an invasion taking place, were invited to give in their names. The Duke's tenantry were particularly active in responding to both calls.

In order to repel any disturbances by disaffected persons at home, the Duke nominated about sixty gentlemen to be

[1] The *Séduisant*.

assistants to the Deputy-Lieutenants in Perthshire, and at the same time formed the thirty Lieutenancy districts into four grand divisions.

During July Lord Tullibardine and Captain Arbuthnot (who had been for some time past at Lausanne) returned home from their tour.

Finding the inconvenience of having to hire a fresh house whenever the family went to London, the Duke this year purchased a house, No. 17 Portman Square. *Price £10,257.*

This session a Bill was passed in Parliament for the purpose of raising 6000 militia in Scotland for the defence of the country. The Act provided that the schoolmaster of each parish should make out a list of all the young men in it between the ages of nineteen and twenty-three, which list was to be affixed to the church door for public information; and the persons named thereon were afterwards to draw lots to provide the quota cast on each parish, which was not expected to be more than about one in twenty of those on the lists.

This Act was extremely unpopular, and very badly received throughout Scotland.

From his Deputy-Lieutenants the Duke received the following information concerning the experiences of the schoolmasters in the execution of their duty in the following parishes:—

Abernethy . .	House threatened to be destroyed.
Collace . . .	So alarmed that he declined to act.
Kippen . . .	Mobbed and insulted.
St. Madoes . .	Threatened to have his brains knocked out and house burnt.
St. Martin's . .	Alarmed and declined to act.
Scone . . .	Deforced and assaulted.

Alexander Fechney, Lord Provost of Perth, reported that on desiring the city constables to make out the lists, they had

refused, as their lives and property were in danger, though they said they were willing to support the Government in anything else.

Macdonald of St. Martin's sent his Grace the following extract from a letter he had received from a friend in Edinburgh, who was one of the Deputy-Lieutenants for Stirlingshire, and stated that he was sorry *the man* mentioned was from his *native* county, and a *Forbes*:—

"EDINBURGH, 25 *Aug.* 1797.

"Mr Forbes of Callender gave us a sad alarm on Wednesday morning. He arrived *on foot* at 3 o'clock in the morning at the Duke of Montrose's Lodgings here at Walker's Hotel, and informed His Grace that he had narrowly escaped with his Life, and had seen his own house at Callender burnt to the ground by a very great mob; that he had just made his escape out of a back window with his brother, who was with him, and vouched for the truth of what he stated. It was immediately communicated to the Duke of Portland by express, and troops from England required to quell the Insurrection. All the Dragoons here marched in different directions immediately. A troop from Hamilton went to Buchanan House to carry away the Duchess, as that house was considered to be in danger. Two troops, by a forced march, arrived from Perth at Stirling yesterday, to protect the 2nd general meeting of the Lieutenancy on the Militia business, as it was certainly imagined they would be beat and insulted. But the whole alarm is only the effect of Mr Forbes's terror, for it seems there was neither mob or fire at the house. A few boys came to his door and cried, '*No militia!*' From this he took the alarm, got out of his house unknown to any person; his imagination and extreme terror made the flames of Carron Works appear Callender house, and the two or three boys were multiplied to a mob of thousands. He left in the house some strangers who were on a visit to him, but *they* never heard of a mob or fire. It was entertaining enough to hear him describe the burning of the different apartments, as he said he remained on the hill to see it burn, *for*

it was a grand sight. He returned home in the dark last night, and will not, I suppose, appear for some time."

Mr. Stobie to His Grace (extract).

MARLEHALL, 27 *Aug*^{t} 1797.

My Lord Duke,— . . . I am informed from certain authority that the School master's House at Auchtergaven was beset by a number of people with Blacked faces & shirts over their cloaths last Thursday night, supposed to be come from the upper part of the Parish; his Life was threatned by a Dagger pointed to his breast, & the Session Book carried off. Evil disposed people are certainly very busy at work. . . .

Y^{r} Grace's most ob^{t} and most hum^{ble} S^{vt}

J^{s} STOBIE.

P.S.—I am happy to mention that no person about Stanly or anywhere in this neighbourhood is making the least disturbance.—J. S.

Sir William Ramsay, Bart., of Bamff, to His Grace.

[PERSIE], *Aug*^{t} 28, 1797.

My Lord,—I delayed answering your Grace's Letter of the 25th till such time as I could inform you of the result of our District meeting at Blairgowrie, which was appointed for the 29th, tomorrow. But in consequence of certain proceedings which have taken place within these two days, I must trouble you for further instructions before I can proceed. Very great murmurs & discontents have been going on for a considerable time around me in consequence of the Militia Act, particularly in the Village of Alyth & upper part of the Parish. Threatenings of Burning Houses, intimidating the Schoolmasters, &^{c}; but I thought it would probably subside, till yesterday, that upon the List being pasted upon the Church Door a very great mob assembled at Alyth, tore it down, threatened to come out & Burn my House, destroy the Schoolmaster's, &^{c}. A great number paraded about, assembled in an Ale House, &^{c},

without going to Church. Today I was informed they were all collected, & were about to proceed out to Bamff House. I had wrote Mr Farquharson,[1] one of the Deputy Lieuts of this District, that I was to come up today & that we should go together tomorrow to Blairgowrie, & was anxious to know the Dispositions of people in that Quarter. He tells me his Schoolmaster positively refuses to go, thinking he cannot do so in safety, & that by letters he received only today the people's minds are quite indisposed to the measure. I have just received the enclosed letter from my Sister, which has determined me to send this to your Grace, & I must request particular instructions upon the occasion. My opinion is that if we attempt to meet tomorrow at Blairgowrie we shall not be allowed to proceed to business. Nevertheless if your Grace thinks we should make the attempt, I for one shall not have any objection to it.

I request your Grace to give this the consideration the shortness of time admits of, & to believe me, with all respect,

Yr most obt & very hle Servt

W. Ramsay.

[*Enclosure.*]

Miss Ramsay to Sir William Ramsay, Bart.

Bamff House, *Aug.* 28, 1797.

Dear Brother,—I am induced to acquaint you that this forenoon a great mob from Alyth arrived here, along with Mr Paterson,[2] who they forced up, insisting to get the lists of their names to destroy them. We at last got them convinced that you were not at home, and they went away very quietly. Mr Paterson is anxious to know if you have his former list with you, as they took his lists from him and tore them. I thought it proper to inform you in case you have any steps to take before the meeting. Mr Summers was so obliging as to come out a little before, and acquainted us with their intentions, which prevented us from being so much alarmed as we should otherwise have been.

I am, yours sincerely,

K. Ramsay.

[1] Of Persie.

[2] The schoolmaster.

Colonel Macpherson of Blairgowrie to His Grace.

BLAIRGOWRIE, *Aug^t* 29, 1797.

My Lord Duke,—It is with the utmost concern I have to inform your Grace that our meeting at Blairgowrie this day has taken the most unpleasant turn. Yesterday I received information from the schoolmasters, except Blairgowrie, that they could not venture to give in any List of the men within the Militia Act; and last night a crowd of young men from the eastward assembled & came in a Tumultuous manner to Blairgowrie, but meeting with no encouragement there, returned without doing any damage, and about 10 o'clock I received a letter from Sir William Ramsay mentioning "the people about Alyth being very unruly, and that they had gathered in a great mob, and forced the schoolmaster to give them his list. And that M^r Farquharson of Persey, with whom he then was, informed him that his schoolmaster could give in no list either; that he was at a loss what to do, and clear that if we should meet next day we should not be allowed to proceed to business, and would be glad to know how things went with me, and what I thought we should do." In answer to this I wrote Sir William "that it would not be prudent to have any meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants next day, nor until some copies of the Militia Act should be sent to each Parish, that every individual might have an opportunity of being fully acquainted with every part of it, which might reconcile them to the measure; that I had no Lists, and that I was apprehensive that none would be given in; that if report could be depended upon, a great crowd of people would be in Blairgowrie next day, but when they should find no meeting, it was to be hoped they would disperse quietly; but that notwithstanding of what I said, I should be very happy if Sir William & M^r Farquharson would be pleased to come here, as we should *all* be better able to judge than I could then determine, not that I thought it likely that anything could be done, although I could not be positive."

This morning about 11 o'clock, hearing the church Bell of Rattray ringing and drums beating, and from what had passed having no reason to expect Sir William or M^r Farquharson, and seeing a great mob assemble, I thought it advisable to put up an advertisement in Blairgowrie and Rattray, that the Militia Lists not having been received from the different parishes, the meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants would not

be held this day. Soon after, seeing a great number of people won their way to Blairgowrie, I judged it proper to go and meet them in the village, accompanied by Mr Alexr Whitson, yr of Parkhill, Mr Thomas Whitson, writer in Perth, & Mr Steel of Parkhead, to whose assistance I feel myself much indebted, and likewise to Mr Whitson of Parkhill, who I sent to meet the people from the eastward to explain to them that there was no meeting, & to do all in his power to make them return. However, they came to the Village, & were soon followed by the People of Alyth & other parishes, to the number of several hundreds. Mr Johnstone, the Minister of Blairgowrie, and the other principal Inhabitants likewise, used every means in their power to preserve good order. I endeavoured, much assisted by the above gentlemen, to convince them of the great impropriety and danger of their conduct. Their only answer was that they did not understand the Militia Act, & they would not be Militiamen. However, after much conversation, I began to hope that they were returning to some reasonable attention, and we got them the length of permitting us to begin reading the Militia Act of Parliament. But about one o'clock, seeing Sir William and Mr Farquharson arrive, they surrounded them likewise, and then became very clamerous, and nothing would serve them but our signing an obligation that we should not in any respect whatever interfere in raising the present Militia, & repeatedly declared they would detain us until this was done. In this situation we were near 3 hours kept prisoners in the middle of the street, in a heavy rain the greater part of the time; and seeing no alternative, we thought it adviseable to comply, and they even went the length of insisting upon our declaring that we signed this deed willingly; and upon arguing upon this very distressing part of the business, we plainly perceived that there was no chance of our freedom, and that there was the greatest danger of their proceeding to violence and irregularities if we resisted, so that we thought it prudent from necessity to yield to this most humiliating act of my life. But what was to be done? No prospect of relief and the night coming on. Should they get intoxicated, there was no saying to what lengths they might proceed. Under these circumstances I am accordingly concerned to acquaint your Grace that we are bound not to interfere in any steps respecting the present Militia; which gives me the greatest uneasiness, as it ever has & ever will be my most earnest wish to be useful in the service of my King & Country; and at the same time with the truest

attachment to your Grace, who is the best judge of what should be done next.

From the wish expressed by your Grace not to proceed to coercive measures, and my own hopes that matters would not be carried to so extraordinary an extremity, no Military aid was called in.

I have the honour to be, with the sincerest Respect and attachment,

Yr Grace's most obt & most faithful humble Servt,

ALEX: MACPHERSON,
Dy Lt 20th District.

P.S.—The crowd dispersed upon our signing the obligation, & they were supposed to consist of between four and five hundred.

Colonel Alexander Murray to His Grace.

REDNOCK HOUSE, BY CALLANDER, 29 *Aug.* 1797.

My Lord Duke,—As I think it proper your Grace should be minutely informed of what passes in this part of the country at this time, I have to inform your Lordship that on my way here yesterday I attended a road meeting at Downe, where were present Mr Drummond of Blair Drummond, Mr Buchanan, Achleshie, Captain Fairful, Col: Graham, Mr Murdoch, Gartencaber, &c, &c. After the business of the meeting was over, and the gentlemen were leaving town, the women assembled and insulted them by throwing stones. Col: Graham & I had our share of their attentions, but it appeared to me that their object was to ascertain how far they could insult us with impunity, rather than any wish to do us any personal Injury, altho' the slightest irritating circumstance would have made them, I am convinced, extremely violent. I do not know whether or not it is Mr Buchannan's intention to represent this breach of the peace (which happened in his district) to your Grace, but I think it my duty to state my opinion that it should not be passed over without notice, or indeed without punishment, and that some Dragoons should be immediately stationed there, which measure would operate as a punishment on the inhabitants of Downe, and probably have the effect of keeping the people quiet in the neighbourhood.

With respect to my district, I understand there is but one opinion regarding the Militia, and that the whole of the people are hostile to it. They do not understand the real intention of the Bill, and it is evident

that much pains have been taken to impress them with the wildest ideas regarding it. There is now no arguing them out of the opinion that the young men to be balloted for are to be sent either to the East or West Indies!! The Resident Gentlemen in the country, observing the Temper of the people, tho' they are themselves perfectly Loyal, do not wish to appear active in carrying the act into effect, and the Schoolmasters dare not move in the business; so that I have no reason to expect that Lists will be furnished by either of the Schoolmasters of the three parishes in my district. If an abstract of the Bill had been distributed before any other steps had been taken, I imagine it would have had a good effect, but I do not think that much good would now result from the measure, as the people certainly have been taught to consider every explanation as an attempt to impose upon them. Upon the whole, I presume to offer it as my opinion, that if the Bill is to be carried into effect at all risks, coercion will be necessary; and if Government is not determined to enforce the Law, the business should be wholly and instantly droped, for if droped at an after period, the people will attribute the forbearance of Government to their own opposition, which would be a dangerous opinion for them to entertain.

I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke,

Your Lop^{s} most faithful Servant,

ALEX: MURRAY.

In reply to further letters the Duke had written to the various Deputy-Lieutenants in the county, giving advice and asking for information, he received intelligence from Kinloch of Gourdie that a mob had assembled there and carried off the lists.

Sir William Ramsay informed him that the schoolmaster's house at Kirkmichael had been attacked by a party who had compelled him to give up his list.

Murray of Lintrose reported the schoolmaster of Meigle to have been interrupted, and the schoolhouse at Cargill broken into and the session records taken away.

Drummond of Logiealmond was hopeful of quietness in his part, but had sent the session books to Perth for safety.

Steuart of Ballechin announced that a party had broken into the schoolmaster's house at Logierait, but that the man was absent in Rannoch at the time, and they neither got the session book nor the list.

Campbell of Glenlyon reported that the lists had been made out in his district without any disturbance, but he was afraid that those on the lists would remove from the district and endeavour to conceal themselves. Also that he heard that a mob had seized the schoolmaster of Dull, carried him on a horse prisoner to Aberfeldie, and obliged him to give up his lists and session books, and then dismissed him. That there was likewise a report that a schoolmaster "on the north side of the Tumbell" was laid hold of by a mob, who cut off one of his ears so close to his head that he bled to death.[1]

Mr. Robertson, minister of Little Dunkeld, announced that the lists in his parish had been seized.

Sir William Murray of Ochtertyre reported that on hearing that a mob from Crieff was coming to visit him, he had called out seventy of his own people as a guard, but as he could not expect to keep them for any length of time, he had applied for troops from Perth, and had got an officer and twenty dragoons quartered in Crieff. Also that he had received some delegates from that town, who had given him a copy of a petition they intended presenting to the King against the Act. Further, that he understood the Comrie lists and session books had been seized by the people.

Steuart of Ballechin to His Grace.

BALLECHIN, *Aug.* 31, 1797.

My Lord Duke,—In obedience to your desire I beg leave herewith to transmit a List of names of young men concerned in the riotous proceed-

[1] Forbes, schoolmaster of Fincastle.

ings of Tuesday last. In a little time I expect to collect more. I have reason to think Donald Duff, the Boatman of Tummel, did not give me up the whole that he knew. He surely knew more than 9 out of 23 persons that spent the preceding night at his house. If your Grace approves of sending for him I conceive he will hardly venture to refuse giving up all the names he knows. It is evident the spirit of rioting was begun in Tullimet & parts on the north side of Tummel, & that the men from that quarter seduced the young men in Strathtay, who were in general too ready to join them.

When I had the honor to report to your Grace yesterday, & to receive your instructions, I had not all the opportunity to communicate my ideas on the subject so fully as I wished, & reflecting since on the subject, I am humbly of opinion that your Grace's plan of sending for the rioters before their masters, in order to talk severely to them, may be thought too mild, considering the enormity they have been guilty of, & the bad example of it, & that a marked example should legally be made of a few of the ring-leaders, or boldest of them. In the list I have marked with a cross a few of those of that description who were reported to me, & of one or two that fell under my own observation, but I will not say that they are the worst, which a little time may discover. I think Alex^{r} Kennedy, who had the boldness to receive the List from me, ought to be made accountable for it; he behaved in a bold and unconcerned manner though warned of the consequences at the time; none of the others offered to receive it. John M^{c}Lagan, the father of the two Taylors, is a man of bad character, & they are very daring; they have no fixed place of abode, but work about the country, chiefly in this parish.

I have learned that the tenantry of Grandtully rose in a body & forced the list of names from the Schoolmaster of Dull yesterday, but I have not heard the particulars.

Y^{r} Grace's most ob^{t} Serv^{t},

HOPE STEUART.

[*Enclosure.*]

Names of the people who came to Donald Duff, Boatman at Tummel's house, on the avowed purpose of forcing the Lists of Militia men & the session Book from Donald Fleming, Charity Schoolmaster, who was

employed in the room of the parish schoolmaster to collect the names, the schoolmaster being incapable from indisposition.

John Robertson,	son to Alex. Robertson in Balinluig.
Will[m] Pebles,	servant to Alex[r] Stewart, Port of Tummel.
Gawyn Stewart,	Shoemaker in Tyanriech.
× Alex. M[c]Lagan,	Taylor, son of John M[c]Lagan, Milntown of Balyoukan.
× × Two sons of	Donald Cameron, in Balyoukan.
One M[c]Kenzie,	Weaver in Tyanreich.
Peter M[c]Farlane,	son to John M[c]Farlane in Cult of Balyoukan.
Rob[t] Low,	in Milntown of Balyoukan—was reported to be civiller than the rest to the Schoolmaster.

These people & others not known, or at least that the Boatman could not recollect the names of, in all about 23 persons, spent the night at his house & set off before daylight on their errand of mobbing the Schoolmaster.

In addition to these names there joined them

Rob[t] M[c]Donald's son, Wester Ballechin, Robert his name, &
John Duff son to John Duff in Ballarsbald.

It seems the company from north of Tummel carried them along with them, as also

Don[d] Kennedy's son, in Tulloch of Pitnacree, &
James Thomson there, brother to the Constable, John, who is said went to protect his brother, who was with the Schoolmaster;
also a son of Peter M[c]Naughton's in Tulliepowrie.

In addition to these there were the following

× Donald M[c]Lagan,	another son of John M[c]Lagan, Milntown of Balyoukan.
Alex[r] Kennedy,	son to Malcolm Kennedy in Cragganfearn. This man received the list of names at Ballechin. Cragganfearn supposed to be on the lands of Blairchroisk.
David Butter,	Dalnambo.

Don^{d} M^{c}Donald,	Taylor, in Tyanreich or Blairchroisk.
John Robertson,	in Larichmore, Findynate.
Rob^{t} Scott,	son to John Scott in Logierait.
Will^{m} Stewart,	Taylor, at James Menzies's Pitcastle.

Major Marshall, 2nd Battalion Royal Perthshire Volunteers, to His Grace.

PERTH, 1st *Sept.* 1797.

My Lord Duke, — In consequence of the present ferment, most of the cavalry stationed here have been ordered to different parts of the country.

Col. Rook & Provost Fachney have therefore ordered the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Volunteers to mount Guard & do duty in Town alternatly, of which step I have no doubt your Grace will approve. Being thus either on Guard or at Drill, with a view to bring them forward speedily, the men conceive they are called out on actuall service & entitled to full pay in terms of the Volunteer Act. But upon this subject we should wish to be honored with your Grace's opinion. I have the honour to be,

My L^{d} Duke, y^{r} Grace's most ob^{t} Sv^{t}

THO: HAY MARSHALL,
Major, 2^{d} Batt. R.P.V.

Mungo Murray of Lintrose to His Grace.

LINTROSE, 1st *Sept.* 1797.

My Lord,—I am sorry to have to inform your Grace that the opposition to the Militia Act is become very serious in this corner.

I was obliged on Wedenesday to call out the Coupar Volunteers to disperse a mob that came from Migle to attack my house, and Lay'd hold of nine of them & sent them to Perth. I was at Migle on Wedenesday forenoon when I ashoured them that there should be no further steps taken to inforce the act or such time as it was prented and distrobut'd in the parishes, but it had no effect.

I was obliged on Thursday to send to Perth for a troupe of Dragouns to protacke M^{r} Kinloch, Capt^{n} Rattree, & my own house.

Information rec^{d} from M^{r} Kinloch this morning—they are collecting from the Parishes of Blairgowrie, Rattree, Alith & Migle to attacke our

houses to the amout of 5 or 600. If your Grace shall approve, I would wish as soon as possable that a meeting of the County should be cal'd, as I understand they would much rather raise a sum in the parishes with which to pay men to turn out for the Militia than submit to a ballot.

I shall be happy to have your orders, & I remane your Grace's most humble servant,

MUNGO MURRAY.

From Kinnell MacNab of McNab reported that Mr. McGibbon, the schoolmaster, had been deforced by a mob, who had carried away the kirk register and the lists.

The same day the Lord Advocate (Dundas) wrote to his Grace, "Go on firmly with the Act, and I am confident you will succeed without much or perhaps any difficulty."

His Grace to the Lord Advocate.

BLAIR, *Sept.* 4th, 1797.

My Dear Lord,—I wish I could say that the Militia Act came to be better understood, or was more likely to be acted upon in this part of Perthshire. The bad lesson which the parishes of Blairgowrie, Alyth, &c led has been followed up by the parish of Mouline surrounding Mr Butter's house, the Deputy Lieut: below this, and forcing him to come under an engagement not to act.

Yesterday we spent but an unpleasant day here. Mr Robertson of Lude attended at ten in the morning with such men as he could depend upon, which, along with those I mustered here, amounted to about 140, among whom we had between 40 & 50 Guns, for the purpose of putting up the List on the church door. But from 10 o'clock the preceeding evening the church and yard had been filled by hundreds of men & women, whose numbers increased about 11 to perhaps about 600 men (of whom two-thirds might belong to this parish, and the remainder mischievous people from other places) & 7 or 800 women, and this assembly took place after Mr Robertson and myself had endeavoured by every means to explain the Act to our respective tenants, and when in general we had reason to think they did understand it and were satisfied.

But mischievous persons had gone about through the night threatening the burning of the houses of those who did not join.

The enclosed petition is a curious medley of good and bad disposition, and was brought down to me about 12 o'clock. I sent such a return as I thought would calm them, and if the people of this parish had only been there, I am satisfied they would have immediately dispersed. But those from other places egged them on to get a written promise from the Deputy Lieut[t], authorised by me, which I withstood until about two o'clock, and then, on the best judgement I could form, on their advancing half way down the road from the Inn, while we stood to our arms, I directed M[r] Robertson to write the paper enclosed, on which they all immediately & quietly dispersed.

The flame of misrepresentation & consequent discontent had spread in such a manner respecting this Bill throughout the neighbouring Parishes that, had we got the better completely if an attack had been made, we should have had five times as many the next day to encounter. Lives must have been lost, and probably a considerable number. I had had a letter by the post that the Volunteers of Perth had taken the duty of the town, all the dragoons having quitted it for various places. I had accounts from every parish from Alyth to the head of Loch Tay that the same spirit of active disturbance existed. It is an extreme bad lesson to learn the common people that by tumultuously assembling they can with effect oppose the law of the land, and it is highly becoming of the immediate attention of Government what plan to pursue in consequence of the turn things have taken. High rewards for the apprehension of such as threatened to burn houses, for such as were active in threatening or maltreating schoolmasters, or seizing of the Kirk Session Books, might have a good effect, but at the same time in the present temper of the country we must have a military force here before such people can be safely apprehended. And where is it to come from? In Scotland we have it not. I will in the mean time try what can be done in this parish to bring them to a sense that they have overstepped the bounds of discretion, and while they object to one mode of contributing to the public safety, and their own, should come forward with some other offer. But I am free to say the Ballot contained in the Militia Act is so much against the grain of the Highlanders in this part of Perthshire that I see no hopes of its taking place.

I have under the existing circumstances adjourned the Dunkeld & Weems District meetings from the 7th & 8th to a further day.

Yrs sincerely, &c,

ATHOLL.

P.S.—I forgot to mention that I sent to the people assembled in the church yard a List, it not being practicable to affix it to the church door.

[*Enclosures.*]

BLAIR ATHOLL, 3d *Sept.* 1797.

Unto the Duke of Atholl.

May it please your Grace,—We your dutiful Tenants, and all the country people round about, do not at all approve of Militia in Scotland, whatever encouragement you may shew us; because we do not at all wish to serve against our inclination, because our most brave ancestors and forefathers would not suffer such usage, and we your above named are surprised that you would endeavour to make slaves of brave Atholl Highlanders.

May it therefore please your Grace to abolish the Act from us, and give security for it, as we will lose the last drop of our blood before we yield to such oppression.

Your Grace's Dutiful Tenants, &c.

[*Enclosure.*]

ATHOLL HOUSE, 3 *Sept.* 1797.

Finding general dissatisfaction prevail in my District of Perthshire against the Militia Act, with a view to prevent the people from bringing themselves into a criminal situation, I hereby promise and declare that no further steps are to be taken in this District to execute that Act until the general sentiments of the country are more fully known. Trusting that his Majesty's Loyal subjects in the Parish of Blair will, if necessary, come forward in some other way to testify their spirit and Loyalty in defending their country.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
Depy Lieut: 26th District.

The above approved and confirmed by me at Blair this 3d Sept. 1797. ATHOLL.

Tradition states that when the mob advanced from the Kirktown towards the Castle, in order to protect the men they placed the women in front, with the idea that the Duke's forces would not fire on females; also that these ladies were armed with long stockings, the feet of which were filled with broken bottles, stones, &c.

The Rev. James Chalmers, Auchtergaven, to His Grace.

PERTH, 4th *Sept.* 1797.

My Lord Duke,—Your Grace did me the Honor to give me the charge of the parish of Auchtergaven in the execution of the Militia Act. If I have failed in this, I cannot impute it to want of attention on my part. The schoolmaster & his assistants were proceeding to do their duty in a proper and cautious manner, but their labour has been lost; for a party in disguise forced their way into the schoolmaster's house one night & carried off the List & the records of the Kirk Session, holding a knife to the poor man's throat & threatening him with instant death if he resisted, or afterwards should attempt to make up a new list.

I have not yet been able to find out who were concerned in this violant act, otherwise they should not pass unnoticed. Such being the case, I presume yr Grace will not think it necessary that I should wait upon you the 8th. I have the honor to be

Yr Grace's most obt & most humble Servant,

JAMES CHALMERS.

The same day Ballechin wrote informing the Duke that the people in his district had got an idea that he had sent another copy of the list which had been taken from him to the newspapers, and that he heard they intended paying him another visit.

Mr. R. Dundas, Lord Advocate, to His Grace.

EDINR, 5 *Sept.* 1797.

My Dear Lord,—Your letter, just now received, and which from the hurry of other Business I have barely time to acknowledge, has given me

the most lively concern. It is but too likely that through the Highlands this disorderly spirit will spread, & I am fully aware of the difficulties we shall encounter in subduing it. I can only assure your Grace that in the Lowland part of this country our accounts are continually improving; and that I have not a doubt now of the Act being carried through with success. You will see from the papers the additional force we are daily receiving from England, and it is the opinion of His Majesty's Ministers, in which I observe & never doubted your Grace would concur, that if this practical illustration of all the Theories so industriously circulated of late years through the country is yielded to, and if the people are allowed to remain under the impression that by violence, such as has been perpetrated on your Grace, the authority of Magistrates and of Law may with impunity be resisted, there is an end to all peace & order in Scotland while you & I live. At present I can only say that your Grace's adjourning the two meetings appears to me prudent & wise, and that I hope a little time to reflect, with a continuance of every possible exertion to explain the Act and open the minds of the people, will bring them round to a sense of duty.

The Sheriff I presume is at present at Perth: But to talk of legal procedure agst the Ringleaders, I hold to be out of the question at present.

Yours very faithfully,

R. DUNDAS.

Steuart of Ballechin to His Grace.

PERTH, 6 *Sept.* 1797.

My Lord Duke,—After what passed at my house on Monday evening, which it is unnecessary to detail at present, I did not think it consistent with my personal safety to continue any longer at Ballechin, & my duty never could require my risking such another visit, destitute of any kind of protection as I was, & from my information it was but too likely to happen. I therefore came here last night.

After the engagements I came under to the people, though extorted by extreme necessity, I am not at liberty to take any concern in carrying the Militia Act into execution.

I propose to remain a few days here, in the hope that a little time may produce a favourable change in the minds of the people of Atholl & adjoining countries.

I feel most sincerely for the very unpleasant situation your Grace & Family may have been exposed to, and with earnest wishes for a speedy return of order, I am, with great Respect, My Lord Duke, yr Gr/s most obt humble Servt,

HOPE STEUART.

Colonel Rooke (Windsor Foresters) to His Grace.

PERTH, *Sept.* 6, 1797.

My Lord,—Mr Stobie & Mr Stewart have this day received forty stand of arms, but on enquiry of Mr Brodie it appears he had no accoutrements or pouches in his possession. The Volunteers supplied them with some pouches that had been ordered for the 2nd Battn; immagining there might be some mistake, and that the pouches &c might be in some store, I applied to Majr Marshall, who sent me the enclosed account.

A chest was prepared for Blair, but your Grace's cart did not come. A Box of amunition was also ready, and if the cart comes tomorrow they will be sent. I had desired Mr Stobie to take charge of the arms, &c, by marching at some little distance, and should the cart come tomorrow I will give him information. Mr Stobie's Volunteers made a very respectable appearance. The Sergt of Artillery went off this morning. Mrs R. begs to unite with me in best respects to your Grace & the Duchess. I have the honour to be, My Lord, yr Grace's most obedt humble Servt,

CHA: ROOKE.

Mr. Stobie to His Grace.

DUNKELD, 8th *Sept.* 1797.

My Lord Duke,—Capt: Stewart & I went to Perth & got from Coll Rooke 40 stand of arms, being two chests, & suited the number of our escourt.[1] With these we marched from the Barracks to Mrs Marshall's to take a refreshment, & from thence up the whole length of the High Street, & to the Toll, with the Perth Volunteers Band playing before us in the midst of thousands. We were on our way up the country, but was told by Ld Rollo that there was no occasion for us.

No cart made its appearance, & indeed the country appears quiet at

[1] Strathord Volunteers.

present. I came here last night & was assured of this fact, notwithstanding which I have taken some precautions with regard to its proceding this day. The Town of Perth was very flattering to us; Captain Stewart & I were in uniform, & many have ordered it for themselves, but it will be very necessary that some money should be laid out on a few, both with regard to pay when out, and Uniform. In respect to this your Grace will please give directions. I am exceedingly glad the country is settled; it is very unpleasant that it should be otherwise. Mr Brodie has behaved very improperly at this time. I have got back our Sergeant & begun to exercise. I have the honour to be yr Grace's most obt Servt,

Js STOBIE.

His Grace to the Lord Advocate.

BLAIR, *Sept.* 10, 1797.

My Dear Lord,—On a Rumour of a second meeting being intended for this place on Tuesday[1] last, and a number of people actually coming within 7 miles, and just below the pass, I called upon the Tennantry and people around, and in the course of an hour & ½ assembled about 400 able Bodied men, who were all Loyal, zealous & attached. In short, this parish I consider as completely staunch, only a few days must be taken to explain sufficiently the nature of the Volunteering Business, &c, and which I have every persuasion they will readily adopt. But there has been found on the streets of Perth, and sent over to the agent of the crown office, a paper of a most dangerous tendency (this has probably before this been shown to you), which, along with several things that have come to my knowledge, induces me to think that there is a deeper design laying than an opposition to the Militia Act, and that emissaries are busily at work through this country, one of the heads of whom, by name Cameron,[2] lives at Weem, and is endeavouring to organize assemblages of the people, holds midnight meetings, and takes oaths, threatening good and peaceable subjects all round him, of whom, even in his own quarter, I have the satisfaction to say great numbers abound; But this matter ought not to go on a day longer, and I think it highly incumbent on our Sheriff to proceed immediately to Perth to be at hand to take any precognitions which may be requisite, or to act as occasion may require. For

[1] September 5. [2] Called by the people "King Cameron."

you will observe that the first step of the system has been to intimidate gentlemen in the country from acting in the Militia Act, while Cameron & some of the Ringleaders having once collected a mob for that purpose, I am persuaded will proceed, if not timely prevented, to others more serious; and I would certainly wish that some Infantry were at Perth, as well as Cavalry, for threats of burning of Houses and making people take oaths must be nipped in the bud. These procedures are in Strathtay and about Taymouth. In Atholl we will all do well.

Yrs sincerely,

ATHOLL.

On September 11 Butter of Faskally forwarded to his Grace the following letter which he had received from a gentleman in Strathtay late on the previous night:—

—— *to H. Butter of Faskally.*

6 *o'clock, Sunday Evening* [*Sept.* 10*th*].

Dear Sir,—Quietness as yet prevails. Meeting a number of gentlemen at the Kirktown of Weem today, the following report has not a little staggered them. It is said that Cameron is off to collect the Rannoch people, and that the different agents are to set on foot the whole country from Logierait to the top of Breadalbine, Glenlyon, &c—all to meet at or about Weem, for the express purpose of getting possession of all the arms in the Different Houses—and Taymouth from thence to Blair, &c. Cameron has unknown faces frequently about him; he carries on his matters between the Kirktown of Weem and Aberfeldy. He is open in his conversation, and studies that it may be overheard. He declared to Mr Fleming[1] the other day that he understood the military were coming to this country, but that he could assure him the people were preparing to receive them. In consequence of this report I can assure you of Gentlemen who intend this very night to hide whatever firearms they are in possession of. It may turn out unfounded; if so, all the gentlemen here are equally mistaken as myself. You however may make what use of it you please, and must at least receive it with a degree of suspicion

[1] Of Moness.

becoming the situation of this side of the hill people; for be assured that the incendiary Cameron and his agents are close at work.

A Servant of Sir J.'s[1] rode at full speed this morning, supposed for Blair with this report.

In haste, yours very Respectfully,

[Signature torn off.]

Cameron is dividing the people into squads of 49 men in number, to keep within the Riot Act.

Brevet-Major Butter, 18th Light Dragoons (Younger of Faskally) to His Grace.

FASKALY, 4 *o'clock, Tuesday* [12*th Sept.*]

My Lord Duke,—By the prudent and spirited exertions of your Grace I am convinced the Rebel Chief (Cameron) will not dare to carry his threats into the district of Athole, and that he will immediately fly the country. I trust your Grace will pardon me in saying that I think the honor of the country materially concerned in preventing the escape of such a notorious offender.

The few Gentlemen here will immediately raise about 30 Volunteers, armed, who will be ready to march at a moment's warning in search of him, & it will give me a particular satisfaction to be one, or the leader of the party. The Gentlemen will subsist the party, and will be ready to subscribe for the apprehending of Cameron. I have the honor to be, my Lord Duke, y^{r} most ob^{t} humble Serv^{t}, A. BUTTER.

In consequence of his Grace's representations regarding the condition of the Highlands of Perthshire, two troops of the Lancashire Light Dragoons, under Lieutenant-Colonel Atherton, were ordered from Stirling to Crieff, there to await instructions, and a troop of the Windsor Foresters, under Captain Colberg, marched on the 12th from Perth into Atholl.

At the same time the Lord Advocate dispatched Campbell of Clathick, the Sheriff of Perthshire, from Edinburgh, to remain

[1] Sir John Menzies.

in his county during these troubles, whilst Sheriff-Substitute Chalmers proceeded from Perth by Crieff to Castle Menzies.

It appears that Captain Colberg stationed Lieutenant Raynes with a party at Dunkeld, and Lieutenant White with a party at Blair, and proceeded himself with the rest of his troop to Weem, for the purpose of apprehending Cameron. On this expedition he was accompanied by the Duke's brother, Lord Henry Murray.

During the night of the 13th–14th Cameron was taken prisoner, together with another ringleader named Menzies, and at once carried under charge of the Windsor Foresters to Perth.

Sir John Menzies to His Grace.

THURSDAY [14th *Sept.*], 6 *o'clock.*

My dear Lord Duke,—Col. Atkinson[1] has wrote to your Grace about the Troops.

I hope matters will go smoothly, but my Reports from below are that an attempt will be made to rescue C. I hope it will fail, but am not at ease on the subject.

Yr Grace's most faithful Sert,

JOHN MENZIES.

Lady Charlotte Menzies to His Grace.

CASTLE MENZIES, *Sept.* 14.

My Dearest Papa,—I cannot tell you how happy I am that we have got so well rid of Mr Cameron & his friend. How anxious you must have been to hear of the success of the party dispatched from Blair. You have indeed had a great deal of trouble about this business, but I trust & hope that it is now at an end. I had just a glimpse of Lord Henry at six o'clock this morning, & was happy to hear by him that you were all well at Blair. I am glad to hear you have had such good sport lately. Pray give my kindest Love to the Duchess, & I ever remain, my Dearest Papa,

Your very dutiful & very affte daughter,

C. MENZIES.

[1] Should be Atherton.

Captain Colberg, Windsor Foresters, to Colonel Lord Henry Murray.

[PERTH], ½ *past* 4, *Thursday Evening.*

My Lord,—Will you do me the honor to deliver the Inclosed; it is the business of the day, which has near been fatal.

My best Compts to Lady Henry, Lord James, & family, if enquiring, with Compts to Mr White. I have the honor to be, with great regard,

Your Lordship's devoted humble Servant,

S. COLBERG.

[*Enclosure.*]

Captain Colberg to His Grace.

PERTH, ½ *past* 4 *o'clock, Thursday,* 14 *Sept.* 1797.

My Lord Duke,—I take the Liberty to acquaint your Grace that I have this instant delivered safe into the custody of Mr Bennett, the Keeper of His Majesty's prison at Perth, the Bodies I was at the taking of this morning, Cameron & Menzies. Mr Chalmers did not attend, but staid at Sr John's at Castle Menzies.

On my departure from Weem several Highlanders, some on foot & others on horseback, went speedily by me, & I heard the voice of them crying both on the Hill side & the Tay side, "en mass Cameron," the latter word being, I suppose, Gallic, I could not make it out; But we observed hundreds of people with Forks, Fowling pieces, Pikes and Scythes fixed on poles, pouring from the mountains, and from the water side, & the road covered with men, women & children. About two hundred ran after the carriage, & I found had an inclination to rescue the unhappy men. I beged they would not come near the carriage. I then rode upon the side, and observed to Mr Cameron what a wretched situation he had plunged himself by his interfearing in Political concerns, & that I had great reason to believe these persons who kept crowding the roads came with an intent for that purpose, and that as he was continually speaking Gallic to them, he would inform them that I should hope, & indeed that he would persuade them to desist & go peaceably to their homes, for if such an attempt were to be made, altho' my men should not fire first, yet such an event happened on their side, I had 10 Rounds of Ball Cartridge, and as I was certain I should fall a victim with some of

my men, I would send a Ball through them first. Just after this I saw a Gentleman crossing the Tay and rode full speed towards us, & went up to the chaise & said, "Cameron, see what you brought yourself to, & what is worse, a general slaughter will soon take place from the number of armed men defending a bridge with guns, pikes, & scythes." (This gentleman was a Captain Grant,[1] well known to the Duke, & who [knowing] the danger, came to apprize me of it.) He said he spoke the native language, & would so far venture to tell them from Mr Cameron that it was his desire to go quietly to Perth and in no means to be rescued. He came back & told it was of no use talking to such a large Body, that they were determined to support the pass at the Bridge and take Cameron and Menzies from the chaise, or to slaughter us. I had therefore, he said, only two alternatives, to cut my way through or use some manœuvre to draw them off, for that he durst not give me any assistance, as they would destroy him & burn his house.

As it happened, the lucky moment of thought came into my memory, which was to speak to them, but show no fear, and as lenient measures with the untaught & illiterate are always best. Before I got to the Bridge I ordered my men (except 3 who I thought a little too merry) to load their pistols, but on no means to fire, for it would then come to an open action, & the superiority of numbers and weapons would occasion my loosing the prisoners, which, as I had promised the Duke to be faithful in, I would rather loose my life first. I therefore road up before the chaise within about ten yards of the Bridge and accosted them in a friendly style thus—"I do not wish to hurt Mr Cameron, 'is friend, or you, nor do I wish my party to be hurt by you. Give me leave to explain this business to you." To wich a very stout man held his hand to me. I shook it, at the same time winking to the driver to go on, knowing that a few yards would bring him to a desent which would give me a superiority to their running, & give me an opportunity of gaining ground; which took place, and I got clear, having left them about 3 miles behind; & the chaise horses knocking up, I stopp'd at Inver to give the horses a bait—no horses to be had there, or at your Grace's house. The horses had not finished their corn when a multitude to the amount of some hundreds were within a short distance of MacGlashan's.[2] I hurried the

[1] Of Pitnacree.

[2] Inver inn.

prisoners into the chaise, had the horses to, and with my men threatened to cut them down if they approached, while the chaise proceeded as fast as possible.

They said if Cameron was confined, they Atholl, Ross, and Argyle Highlanders would rise in a mass and burn all before them. I said he was only going to give Bail to the Sheriff for his appearance at the 'sizes, and might possibly return. My party having gone forward, I put spurs to my horse, and kept about a mile before them. They followed us some miles beyond Dunkeld, when we heard some guns fire, but I proceeded, and arrived fatigued but safe.

Your Grace will pardon all errors, as I am going to wait on Mr Campbell, the Sheriff, on the business.

With every good wish to your Grace, the Dutchess & family for health and felicity, I have the honor to remain your Grace's most devoted humble Servt,

S. COLBERG.

P.S.—Pardon me, my Lord Duke, in thinking your Grace cannot be too much on your Guard, as well as Sir John Menzies. I solicit my best compts to Lord & Lady Henry & Miss G. Hay, & Lord James.

Sheriff Campbell to His Grace.

PERTH, *half past* 5 *afternoon, Thursday, Sept.* 14, 1797.

My Lord,—Before receiving your Grace's letter, with which I was honored & pleased, I had lodged Cameron, who is a hardened fellow, & his associate Menzies in Jail. He was dignified on his entry with the attendance of the Windsor & both Battalions of Volunteers, as Captain Coburg had sent notice he was attacked & a rescue threatened. Such threats still exist, but I don't believe they will be executed. To prevent all danger, however, as far as possible, a guard of 40 Volunteers is mounted at the prison, & Colonel Rooke is to send out scouts on the Dunkeld, Crief, Kinclavin & Coupar roads.

I have sent off for a Judiciary Warrant, as I conceive it will strike terror into all his associates should he be immediately transported to Edinr. I trust it will arrive tomorrow, & in the mean time I shall proceed with the examination of Cameron & Menzies, & inspect the papers found

in their possession. . . . The ringleader in Ballachan's mob was I believe one Kennedy in Cragan of Tullimat. . . .

I am, with respect & regard, y^{r} Gr/s most ob^{t} Serv^{t},

AR. CAMPBELL.

Mr. James Stewart, Factor, to His Grace.

DOWALLY, 15 *Sept.* 1797.

My Lord Duke,—I am happy to hear to day by the Blair post that peace and quietness is at Atholl House.

Yesterday exhibited a very serious appearance in this quarter. After the Cavalry and Cameron past down the Bishoprick I saw from here a very great crowd of men and women running after them. I immediately went down to Dunkeld least any of the gange should attempt to come over to Dunkeld and raise Disturbance there. A little before I arived the Troups and their prisoners, Cameron & one Menzies from Weem, went off from Invar, and were not above a minute or two off when the gange in pursute arived; missing their aim, a few returned, but the great Body staid near two hours at Invar, concerting Diabolical plans, and binding themselves down to stand by one another to execute the same, but none attempted to come over to Dunkeld, being mostly all Grandtully people & head of Strathtay. I watched their motions, and on finding that they returned, I came up on this side opposite to them. Below the Sheppards I overtook one of their gange riding slowly up this side. I entered into conversation with him, and the man frankly told me that their plans were to raise the country up before them—that is, the Bishoprick—and at Logierait so many to cross over, and to raise up all the people in Grandtully and Strathtay, and to proceed as last night to Castle Menzies, and if Sir John did not give them his obligation that he would relieve Cameron, that they were fully determined to burn Castle Menzies. That they were also to go to Taymouth and brake open Lord Breadalbane's Armory and take all his arms, and that this day they were determined to come down in a body and raise all the men on the North side of the Tay & Tummel, and proceed to Atholl House. This information I soon found to be true in the first instance. Whenever the Band came to the Inch, Peter's two servants were working in the field be east the house; a body of them came

down and forced the servants with them; they then, in my sight, came to the house in order to bring my brother with them also, but luckely he had come over a few minutes before, and I mett him at Fearnyhaugh; we saw them enter the house. After they left the house Peter went over to learn what they wanted, and immediately came up here after me, and told that his wife told him that they meant to carry him off, if found at home—that they insisted upon getting his gun, as they were sure, they said, he had one; his wife assured them that he had no gun but an old stock without a lock, which was locked in his writing room; some were for breaking the door, but one man observed that certainly the woman would not make a lye, being sensible it was in their power to break all the doors in her house if they doubted her word, on which they went off, carrying the youngest & stoutest of his servants with them, the oyr not being in health was left. I rode slowly up, and saw them halt at Dalmarnoch, Ballalochan, &c. On my arival here I wrote to Sir John's Factor p: express from Logierait to forward my letter to Castle Menzies, and desired him to warn all the tenants about the Logieraits to stand firm, and if any people came among them to force them out, to raise in a body & oppose them, and to secure the boats at night. I wrote to several other persons of confidence in Tulliemet & upwards to the same purpose, and put this parish also on their guard. After it was dark Mr Stobie & the Nairn Volunteers[1] stoped at the public house here; I went to them directly and told Mr Stobie & Captn Chas Stewart all that I have related here, and beged they would not leave Dunkeld today till the Aberfeldie post arived, and if he brought any bad news to return immediately to Blair, and that I would head all the men in this parish & upwards, & would be at Blair to day also. Passed the rest of the night in anxiety, and early this morning sent my servant to Logierait to meet the Aberfeldie post, who is now returned, and thank God with the agreeable news that no disturbance happened last night, and that all seemed quiet in that country this day. I trust the worst is over, but still must be watchfull for some time to come.

I always am, my Lord Duke,

Yr Grace's most obt & faithfull Servant, while

JAMES STEWART.

[1] They had probably been escorting arms to Blair.

The intention of the mob to attack Sir John Menzies was frustrated by their finding that Major Atherton's two troops of Lancashire Light Dragoons had arrived from Crieff, and were quartered in Weem and Aberfeldie.

Sir John Menzies to His Grace.

15 *Sep*^{r} [1797].

My dear Lord Duke,—A servant of Major Atherton's arrived from Perth last night and brought us the pleasing news your Grace's letter contains, but he brought at same time an account that the Grandtully people were rising, which gave the party and my Tenants the trouble of turning out at midnight, but it proved a false alarm.

Major A: paraded the two troops before the Castle this morning; they are very fine looking people and well mounted; after this he went up the country with a Sargent's guard, goes round by Kenmore & Taymouth & returns to dinner. He and Captain Burgiss are with us. He had agreed to stay for a few days, your letter, however, will be a satisfaction to him. After Sunday is over, without any apparent Disposition on the part of the people to rise, in a day or two after that I should think one Troop a sufficient force for protection, but of this we will be better able to judge by that time.

M^{r} Chalmers left us this morning, and will give your Grace immediate notice if he makes any discovery of importance in C.'s papers. It is judged better to delay for a few days attempting to take the other persons on Grandtully. I submit to your Grace, however, whether it might not be worth while to send from Atholl House & try to secure M^{c}Colly & Cameron of Foss; if these persons were out of the way I should hope it would leave the sedicious without a Leader, and that the well disposed would soon come to their senses.

Charlotte is very well and I believe is writing to the Dutchess. Major A. seems pretty well satisfied with the quarters he has, Weem & Aberfeldie; if he should change, I think Grandtully Castle &^{c} would not be an improper place to go to. . . .

Your most faithfull Serv^{t},

JOHN MENZIES.

Mr. Stobie to His Grace.

PERTH, 16 *Sept.* 1797.

My Lord Duke,—We got all safe home & fired three Volies at the New Inn door before dismissing. Passing Moulinearn we were informed of the disturbance on the Bishoprick side, & took the necessary precautions for our very dark march to Dunkeld, where we arived about ½ past 10 o'clock. We parted in high spirits, ready to meet again if any occasion require it. I am just now sending off a chest of arms to replace those we gave up. . . . Vast alarms were spread in our absence to make our friends at home uneasy; I must inquire after the author. . . .

I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke,

Yr Grace's most obt humble Servant,

Js STOBIE.

In the meantime Lord Adam Gordon, the Commander-in-Chief, ordered eight companies of the 2nd or Sutherland Fencible Regiment to march from Musselburgh Camp into Perthshire.

Colonel Rooke, Windsor Foresters, to His Grace.

PERTH, *Sept.* 16, 1797.

My Lord,—I have the pleasure to acquaint your Grace that Messrs Cameron & Menzies set off at seven this morning for Edinburgh, escorted by a party of the W: Foresters. We had an alarm soon after they went that they were to be interrupted at the Bridge of Arne. I sent a party to reinforce them, but the report proved groundless. We had also very unpleasant reports about intentions of people to rescue the prisoners last night; precautions were taken, and every thing remained perfectly quiet.

Two companies of the Sutherlands[1] are arrived here tonight, 200, and are to march tomorrow morning at 5 o'clock for Dunkeld—will be there about ten; they will be followed by some more for Crieff. . . .

Yr Gr/s most obt humble Sert,

CHA: ROOKE.

[1] Under command of Major Alexander Sutherland.

Sir John Menzies to His Grace (extract).

CASTLE MENZIES, 18 *Sept.* 1797.

One of the Troopers attending Major Atherton upon an excursion this forenoon down thro' Grandtully was unfortunately drowned when crossing the River at the Boat at Logierait.

September 21.—Major-General Campbell of Monzie wrote to his Grace from Edinburgh, that having received Lord Adam Gordon's orders to take the command of the troops in Perthshire, he would arrive in Perth the following day, and be happy to receive his Grace's commands.

Having got Cameron safely lodged in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, his Grace now set about endeavouring to apprehend some of the other principal movers in the late disturbances.

Sheriff Campbell to His Grace.

PERTH, *Thursday night* [21st].

My Lord,—I arranged matters as proposed with Major Sutherland in passing. McRaw[1] is to be at Logierait tomorrow night by 12, but he knows not the country nor the people; he is to endeavour to find out some person who does, but if possible it would be of great service if any trusty person from Blair, acquainted with the Grandtully ground, could meet him at Logerate.

If Captain Whyte[2] leaves Blair about 12 he will be in time to meet McRaw on his return at the Boat of Tumble.

Some more Sutherlands have arrived here. I shall arrange matters as to them tomorrow. I have made out I think who fired the gun at Inver.

I am, with respect, yr Gr/s most obt Sert,

AR. CAMPBELL.

Mr Raynes & his party are still at Inver.

[1] Messenger-at-arms.

[2] Lieutenant White, Windsor Foresters.

Sheriff Campbell to His Grace.

INVER, *Saturday, Sep^r* 23, 1797, 12 *o'clock.*

My Lord,—I left Perth this morning at two, and got here before five, where I was in a few minutes joined by M^r Ross,[1] who, tho' he found all the people in the houses he went to asleep, yet failed in apprehending any of the three persons in his warrant, as they have not for some nights past slept at home.

About 9 Capt. Whyte's party arrived with "His Grace the Duke of Lennox,"[2] one of Cameron's Castle Menzies mob, & who led on the mob from Grandtully to Inver when the rescue was attempted.

M^r Whyte does not know what M^cRaw has done, but I fancy the other two in his warrant (who were Donald Stewart, the 2^nd^ in command to Cameron on the 4^th^, and Alexander Stewart, Road undertaker, who was upon that expedition, & who was I believe the person that fired the gun at the Bridge of Braan here), have absconded. I am now waiting here for M^cRaw's arrival, and mean to employ him at once in apprehending the man who murdered the Schoolmaster, and in doing some other business.

The warrants against Moon the miller, Ferguson the weaver, & W^m^ Ballantyne the Farmer may be executed afterwards, or may keep them out of the way. I saw General Campbell, Monzie, last night, & the arrangement I suggested to him, which he seemed to make no objection to, was the following. One company of Sutherlands at Blair & Pitlochrie or Mullen (in passing I must observe that Mullen being ill affected ought to have soldiers quartered upon them). One company at Dunkeld. One at Weem. Two at Crief. One at Auchterarder. One at Blairgowrie, Alyth & Rattray, & two at Perth. The tenth company is at Kinross, and Lord Adam Gordon meant three at Perth, but left your Grace & myself to arrange with Gen^l^ Campbell.

I have the honor to be, with respect & regard,

Y^r^ Grace's most ob^t^ Servant,

AR. CAMPBELL.

[1] Probably a messenger-at-arms.

[2] John McLaggan.

Sheriff Campbell to Mr. McRaw, Sheriff Officer and Adjutant, Perth Volunteers.

INVER, *Sept.* 23, 1797, *one o'clock.*

Mr McRaw,—I learn from a servant of the Duke of Atholl's that the party with you propose remaining at Logierate this night, with a view to act again. I have sent on the "Duke of Lennox" to Perth by Mr Raynes' party & shall leave Lieut: Whyte's party here till tomorrow, when you will, if you arrive then or in a day or two, let them know they may return to Perth.

Mr Ross missed Moon, Ferguson & Ballantyne this morning, & I now enclose the warrants against them, which you may execute if you find you can do it easily. Ferguson's is close by Mullenairn on the North or Blair side. The Mill of Ballieuchan is about a mile & a quarter from the road on the right hand in going to Blair from Dunkeld, & you turn up at Mullenairn, or very near it, to go to the Mill.

Croftcroy is about a mile & a half beyond Mullenairn on the Blair road.

I also enclose a warrant for bringing one Forbes to Perth, which, after getting the information for filling up the blank, you may execute if you find time & conveniency for it before you return to Perth, but this I leave to your own discretion.

If you can find out the name of the man who is mad, & who killed the Schoolmaster, you will fill up the blank, & you may, if you miss the other persons in the riots who are of more consequence to be laid hold of than the madman, you may apprehend him. But tho' I enclose these papers, I leave it to your own discretion to execute such of the warrants as you find it convenient & suitable to do. Twenty of the Sutherlands have gone on to Blair & more will follow soon.

Yours, &c, AR. CAMPBELL.

I send this by the Duke's servant.

Warrants for the arrest of the following were sent with the above letter:—

1. *Thomas Fergusson*, weaver, son of John Fergusson, weaver in Nether Ballichandy.

2. *Thomas Moon*, miller at Miln of Pitgir.

3. *William Ballantyne*, younger, farmer in Croftcroy, for having of late been guilty actors in convocating and attending unlawful meetings, to the disturbance of the public peace, and of exacting unlawful oaths from magistrates and people, and of taking oaths themselves to oppose the law of the land, and of other riotous acts at Ballechin, Logierait, Eastertyre, Donavourd, Edradour, Balnakeillie and other places.

4. —— *Forbes*, in ——, for having been particularly active on 2d September amongst a number of riotous people who obstructed —— Robertson, schoolmaster of Moulin, and for having seized and carried of the Parish Register of Baptisms.

5. —— *McGregor*, residing at ——, for having, in the end of August or beginning of September, struck —— Forbes, schoolmaster in Fincastle, over the head with a scythe, under which wound he languished for some days and then died.

As the letter and warrants remained in the Duke's hands, it is probable that the servant missed Mr. McRaw.

Major Sutherland, Sutherland Fencibles, to His Grace.

DUNKELD, 23 *Sept.* 1797, 2 P.M.

My Lord,—I find by a servant, express from your Grace, that there has been some mistake or delay in giving directions to a Capt: detached from hence as requested about 8 o'clock last night, to be conducted by a messenger with orders from the Sheriff. After several fruitless searches during the night, and apprehending one man (who is called by the people "Duke of Lennox"), Captn McKay waited for further directions, the messenger having left him early. About 12 noon this day he got no further orders or directions, and returned this moment to quarters (2 o'clock), where we wait for further instructions. . . .

Yr Gr/s most obt & most humble Servant,

ALEX. SUTHERLAND,

Major 2d F. Regt.

Colonel Rooke, Windsor Foresters, to His Grace.

PERTH, *Sept.* 23, 1797.

My Lord,—I had the honor of your Grace's Letter by Mr Raynes, who brought in a man called McLaggan.

I am very happy that the Windsor Foresters have been able to contribute in any shape towards preserving the public peace, and am more particularly gratified by your Grace's approbation of their conduct. Mr White's party is also returned. Mrs Rooke begs leave to unite with me in best respects to your Grace & the Dutchess of Atholl, and I have the honor to be, with great respect,

My Lord, Yr Gr/s most obt humble Servant,

CHA: ROOKE.

From this date matters generally quieted down throughout the country. The Militia Act came to be better understood by the people, the lists were duly made out without further disturbances, and subscriptions were raised in the various parishes to pay substitutes to serve in place of those who should be drawn in the ballot and unwilling to join the Militia.

Colonel Rooke, Windsor Foresters, to His Grace.

PERTH, *Oct.* 6, 1797.

My Lord,—On my return last night to Perth I had the honor to receive yr Gr/s Letter of the 4th, communicating the unanimous Resolution of the Meeting of the County of Perth, of which your Grace was president, in approbation of the good conduct of the Regt I have the honor to command. I beg leave, on my own part & that of the officers, non-commissioned officers, & privates, to express to your Grace and the meeting how highly we estimate such approbation, and at the same time to return thanks for the liberal and handsome Donation, to the Distribution of which I shall attend. I have the honor to be, My Lord, with great respect,

Your Grace's most obt hum. Servt,

CHA. ROOKE,

Col. W. Foresters.

Lieutenant-Colonel Atherton, Lancashire Light Dragoons, to His Grace.

STIRLING, 6 *Oct:* 1797.

My Lord Duke,—I had the honor of receiving yesterday yr Grace's obliging Letter, & beg leave to say, in behalf of the officers & Troops

under my command in the Highlands, that we consider our humble services most amply compensated, if we had the good fortune to contribute in any degree to the restoration of the peace & tranquillity of the County of Perth. I have communicated to the Troops Yr Grace's generous intention of distributing ten guineas among them, & they request me to express their gratitude for the kind attention paid to them.

We all of us, My Lord Duke, are particularly obliged by your humane solicitude for the family of the Dragoon who was drowned at Logierait; your Grace will be relieved from much anxiety by learning that he has left no family, & was never married. I believe his only relative was an aged mother. The Troop he belonged to marched yesterday from hence to Kilsythe.

I have only to add my own particular thanks to yr Grace for the polite and obliging attention I have had the honor to receive from you, & remain

Yr Gr/s most obet humble Servant,

JOHN JOSEPH ATHERTON,

Lt Col. Lanc: Lt Drags.

During the autumn Admiral Murray was seized with another attack of illness, which terminated fatally on October 17th at Hunton, the residence of his nephew, Lord George. This seizure was thought to have been hastened by the decease of his sister-in-law, Miss King, which had occurred earlier in the month. At his death the Admiral was fifty-six years of age. He was buried beside his wife at Ockham, where a monumental stone was afterwards erected to his memory. He left his estate of Pitcaithly and his personal property to the Duke, charged, however, with legacies amounting to over £11,000.

Towards the end of the year Lord Tullibardine was gazetted as an Ensign in the 51st Regiment.

January 1798.—Lord Tullibardine proceeded to Falmouth, whence he sailed for Portugal to join his regiment, then stationed at Cascaes, seventeen miles from Lisbon. As he had

been unwell for some months previously, he was accompanied on the voyage by Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Menzies, who was going to join the same regiment.

Early this year Cameron, the Weem rioter, escaped, probably abroad, as is narrated in the following letter :—

Sheriff Campbell to His Grace.

EDINBURGH, *Jan*^{y} 18, 1798.

My Lord,—I delayed writing your Grace in the hopes of being able when I did so of transmitting a favourable account of Cameron's adventures and Catastrophe. When he was served with an Indictment for Sedition, I applied for a party of Sutherland's to be dispatched from Crieff to Weem, where they still remain.

He could not find bail, and was to my satisfaction seen by me in the pannel on Monday last; but owing to a very unnecessary delay the trial was adjourned till Wednesday at 11 o'clock, and in the interim he found bail, thro' his Agent I believe, and decamped. He is fugitated, and Menzies will be brought to trial with others of the rioters at the circuit at Perth. As Cameron may have gone North, I have written to Mr. Chalmers to look after him, but I suppose he will make off for Ireland or America. Such is the termination of all that trouble and expense which has taken place. The proof against Mealmaker, one of the United Scotsmen, was most compleat, and he goes for Botany Bay, where Cameron no doubt would have accompanied him, as the evidence must have been most satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, with respect and esteem,

Y^{r} Gr/^{s} most ob^{t} AR. CAMPBELL.

February 1. — Lord Tullibardine was promoted to be Lieutenant.

April 8.—The Duke's second son, Lord James, was appointed Cornet in the 10th Light Dragoons.

During this month Lord Tullibardine suddenly began to show signs of mental derangement, and on becoming worse,

was invalided to England, returning home in H.M.S. *Camel*, under the charge of Assistant-Surgeon Menzies, and reaching London on May 14th.

At Whitsunday the Duke sold the Pitcaithly estate to Grant of Kilgraston for £15,500.

At the Circuit Court held in Perth in May, the following ringleaders in the late "Militia Riots" in the Atholl and Blairgowrie districts were tried and sentenced :—

Atholl	William Ballentine	Farmer	Croftcroy	12 months' imprisonment and banishment from Scotland for 5 years.
	Thomas Fergusson	Weaver	N. Balachandy	
	John Robertson	Shoemaker	Balanluig	
	James Ballantine	——	in Croftcroy	12 months' imprisonment and to find caution to keep the peace for 2 years further.
	Thomas Moon	Miller	Milton of Pitgir	
Blairgowrie	Robert Dysart	Weaver	Alyth	Caution dispensed with in the event of their entering the Army or Navy.
	Duncan M^cKenzie	——	Tulliemurdoch	
	Peter Farquharson	——	Rattray	

August 12.—The Duke, having previously consulted the Lord Advocate and local justices, wrote to the Duke of Portland, requesting that the sentences should be remitted as follows, which petition the King granted :—

William	Ballantine	to be permitted to enlist in the Army.	
Thomas	Fergusson		
John	Robertson		
James	Ballantine	4 months' imprisonment	and to find the former caution.
Thomas	Moon		
Robert	Dysart		
Duncan	M^cKenzie		
Peter	Farquharson	3 „ „	

This summer the Duke engaged Mr. George Stewart, the architect, to proceed to the Isle of Man, there to superintend the construction of a pier, courthouse, and prison at Douglas.

On the formation of the County Militia this year the Duke was appointed Colonel; Graham of Duchray, Lieut.-Colonel; and Robert Stewart[1] of Fincastle, Major.

The winter of 1798–99 was exceptionally severe, as appears in the following letters:—

Mr. Palliser to His Grace.

DUNKELD, 12 *Feb*^{y} 1799.

My Lord Duke,— . . . We have a very heavy storm at present. Saturday last was the worst day I suppose ever remembered here. Dunkeld was compleately shut up in the course of Saturday night, the next morning it very much resembled a Rabbit Warren from the appearance of the holes out of which the two leged Rabbits had forced themselves thro' the snow. As there has been no general attempt to clear of the snow from the street, it forms a very curious appearance from the partial attempts that has been made by some of the inhabitants to make an easy access from and into their burrows, by which means they have thrown up considerable pyremids of snow which will be a long time of disolving. . . .

The Road betwixt this and Blair is compleatly shut up for horses—the Post on foot makes it out in twelve hours. The West Boat has been three different times opened, and always shut again by the great quantity of snow and ice coming down; it is now shut, but they are working hard to get it open, tomorrow being a market day.

Y^{r} Grace's most humble Serv^{t},

THO. PALLISER.

Mr. Palliser to His Grace.

BLAIR, 10 *March* 1799.

My Lord Duke,—I came here this day week, and have had fine weather. The low grounds are clear of snow excepting the places where it was much blown, which will take a long time to disolve.

The sheep and Black cattle are all doing very well, two of the two

[1] Formerly Lieutenant 77th (Atholl) Highlanders.

year old cattle excepted, that got over the snow into the Wilderness and eat some of the yew trees, which killed them.

The Sheep in the Glen have also stood the storm very well, and are looking much better than I expected to find them. There has been a considerable loss amongst the Deer, which I suppose has been occasioned by the snow slipping down upon them, and rushing them into the River. I have heard of about a hundred Hinds that have been taken out of the water betwixt Blair and Newburgh; there was not any Harts amongst them, or have I heard of any being found dead except two that had been wounded. There is no scarcity of either harts or hinds in the Forrest. John Crerar has been here since Wednesday. I went up to Forest Lodge with him, after which we looked into Glen Criny and Glen Mark, where we saw a great number of deer. The snow in many places there will not be of in the course of next summer, some of the wreaths are as high as this House.

One of Robertson's sons in Dalnagelsich had a very narrow escape when out looking after the sheep near to the side of the Tilt; he heard a great noise; on looking up he saw a considerable quantity of snow comeing from the top of the hill, he got in below a rock and called his dog to come to him, but it refused, and was carried away by the snow into the river, and was lost. The snow rushed down with such violence into the river that it threw out to the opposite side several birch trees, a great deal of ice, and some trout, about fifty yards into the field behind the stables. Robertson lost a hundred and twenty sheep in the burn at the boundry of your Grace's Grazing and Dalnagelsich.

Yr Grace's most obt and very humble Servant,

THO. PALLISER.

March 11.—The Duchess was confined in London of a son, who was named Charles.

Mr. Palliser to His Grace (extract).

BLAIR, 14 *July* 1799.

I went across the Forrest to the Bothie at Fywinnie on Monday to look at the cattle and the Bothie, which wanted some repair, a part of the side having fallen in and left the roof in a tottering situation, so much so that

French durst not sleep there, but went to the Bothie at Lochen every night; it is now repar'd and he has again taken possession.[1]

August 5.—Lord James Murray obtained his Lieutenancy in the 10th Light Dragoons.

During 1799 the Benchill Canal in Strathord was constructed to supply water to the Luncarty Mills.

In lieu of the land the Duke made over to Colonel Graham of Balgowan (which included 25 feet betwixt the canal and the river for upwards of a mile where it passed through the Strathord estate), he received Nether Benchill farm, Benchill pendicles, Aldron Hill, and part of Luncarty Farm = 177 Scots acres, £162 rent.

At Blair Dal Larie stable in Glen Tilt was built.

February 11, 1800.— Mrs. Colquitt, widow of Major Humphry Harrison (secretary to Duke James), died at Liverpool at the age of eighty.

From the following letter the nineteenth century appears to have begun with most disastrous weather :—

Mr. Palliser to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 27 *Feb.* 1800.

My Lord Duke,—I am sorry it is not in my power to give your Grace a more favourable account of the situation of this country, and altho' very distressing at present, it has the appearance of being more so. The snow

[1] From the above it appears that a bothy must have been in existence at Feith Uainie for some time. The earliest mention that I have met with about the place was in 1794, when John Forbes, in Achgobhal, charged six shillings for two days of a man and two horses taking baggage to and from "Feuanie."

A slated stone and lime house of two rooms, with lofts, was built in 1806, and a watcher occasionally occupied it. About 1826, as it was supposed to be frequented by poachers, the hillmen were ordered to burn it. The late Jock McAra was one of the men sent up for that purpose. It remained a ruin till 1870, when Mr. Dodd, tenant of Forest Lodge, rebuilt the walls and roofed it with thatch. In 1873 I slated the roof, lined the bothy with wood, and added a stable and fuel shed. In 1881 the stable was converted into a hillmen's room, and an outer passage, new stable, and dog-kennel were built.

is full a foot deep with a very intense frost; the ground has been for eight weeks entirely covered, the Black Cattle and Horses dependent on what is given them; in many places where the fodder is all consumed whins are thrashed and given to the cattle as a substitute for food to keep them alive. Our fodder is all done; I am now buying Hay at eighteen pence a stone. . . .

All Lude's Black Cattle are down at Meiklehour; from what I can learn, this year will make him lessen his farming concerns; he has had a very considerable loss amongst his sheep. There is still eight Ewes and thirty Hogs amissing; twenty of the Hogs and ten of the Ewes were dug out of the snow twelve feet deep, where they had been five weeks; they are all alive and much stronger than could possibly be expected.

The parks at Blair and the new Farm is covered with deer, seldom less than a thousand in the new Farm, and five hundred in the parks at Blair; there is no possibility of getting them out, they are become so tame that they stay amongst the Black Cattle and sheep and will not leave them.

The damage done to the plantations is by no means so great at Blair as here, where the woods have suffered in a most astonishing manner; the Hermitage planting in particular, where thousands of Scots Firs are broke over and blown up by the roots; very few or any of the Larch have suffered, from their being so much lighter in the top.

The Rabbits have entirely destroyed the planting adjoining the warren, all the fine Larch that was planted last season are eat down, and they are now attacking the Spruce.

Your Grace's most obt and very humble Servant,

THO. PALLISER.

March 26.—His Grace's son-in-law, Sir John Menzies, died suddenly at Castle Menzies from an attack of palsy.

April 3.—His Grace was invested with the Order of the Thistle.

Before proceeding to Blair for the season the Duke received the following gratifying address from his tenants in that district:—

Tenants above the Pass to His Grace.

BLAIR ATHOLL, *August* 1, 1800.

May it please your Grace,—That we, the Tennants, Cottars, &c, of the united parishes of Blair Atholl & Strowan, think it a matter highly incumbent upon us to acknowledge our gratitude for the many benevolent actions that your Grace was pleased to bestow upon this Parish several times before now, but more particularly this year, at a time when most of us, if not all, would have actually starved by famine, were it not for your liberal supplies both of oat and wheat meal to the parish.

We, the said Tennants, &c, sincerely hope that your Grace will not be displeased if we should meet your Grace at the east end of your own estate of Orchill, as we think it the greatest honour that can be conferred upon us to accompany your Grace in your carriage to the Bridge end of Tilt, at which place we sincerely hope your Grace will please to permit the horses to be taken out, and the carriage drawn by men, on the new Road that leads to Atholl House.

The poor of the Parish that cannot attend your Grace this day call aloud for your safety, and wish that you may live long and happy to be an honour to the Parish and to the whole nation where you reside.

Signed, by order of upwards of two hundred men present, by, May it please your Grace,

Your Grace's most obt Humble Servants,

JAMES ROBERTSON.
ROBERT ROBERTSON.

Lady Elizabeth Murray to Lord James Murray, 10th Light Dragoons.

ATHOLL HOUSE, *September the* 30th, 1800.

My Dearest Brother,—I am almost ashamed to address you, it being so long since we parted, but I hope you will forgive my laziness. I need not begin by inquiring after your health, for I have learnt all about you from Mr Robert Stuart, who is here at present. It gives me great pleasure to hear you are such a favorite in your Regiment. I am happy to find by the Army List that you are the eldest Lieutenant. I assure you it will give us all great joy to hear of your being a Captain. We did not forget to drink your health on the 29th of May at Dunkeld. I should have

wrote to congratulate you on your birthday but I could not find time, although it will not now be too late to wish you many happy returns of that day. We arrived here on the twenty-first of July before the shooting season commenced. Papa only shot about thirty brace of morefowl on the twelveth of August. There has been hardly any shooters here this year. The dry season has agreed very well with the Deer, for they are very fat. Papa has built two beautiful huts at the falls of Bruir, which makes it look extreemly pretty: we had a charming breakfast and lunch in one of them the other day. You cannot think what a delightful carriage the Sociable is; we went in it the other morning to breakfast at Glen Bruir Lodge. I never was there before. I like it much better than Forrest Lodge. Emily and Miss Ogg went two or three weeks ago to the highest top of Benniglow. They unluckily hit upon a very thick misty day, so that when they arrived there they could not see ten yards before them, although they pretended to see a great deal. Charlotte begs that I will give you her love, and that she will write to you very soon. She goes out a riding on horseback every day, which does her a great deal of good. The weather is now turned so cold that we are obliged to have recourse to fires. Benniglow was quite covered with snow the other day. Papa had a famous deer hunt yesterday; there were above two hundred tenants there, which formed a line of four miles in length. They surrounded above twelve hundred deer, but they broke through their line and got off, so that they only killed six of them; all the tenants dined in the long passage by the Dairy Kitchen.

Pray give my kindest love to Lady William Murray when you see her next. Adieu, my dearest James, for I must now conclude my letter, as I have given you all the news that is to be had. Papa and all join with me in love and best wishes to you, and I ever remain

Your most affate Sister,

ELIZABETH MURRAY.

December 20.—The Duke's brother, Lord George Murray, was consecrated Bishop of St. David's.

During this year his Grace bought, for £3300, the small property of Gellybanks, which adjoins the Strathord estate.

He also sold the superiority and feu-duties of Balquhidder to Sir John MacGregor Murray of Lanrick for £5000.

The Duke also feued the lands of Craignook on the Huntingtower estate to Thomas Young of Ardbenny for £500 and £5 feu-duty.

Mr. Farquhar to His Grace (extract).

EDINBURGH, 10 *Feb.* 1801.

One Robertson, who has taken Tomnacuag, to enter at Whitsunday, while here settling his affairs and collecting his money, was the other night carried off by a press gang. I immediately went and got him liberated, and upon enquiry learnt it to be owing to the machinations of Stewart, the outgoing tenant, also here, but who must be a knave of eminence.

May 28.—The Duke's eldest daughter, Lady Charlotte Menzies, made a second marriage with Captain Adam Drummond, R.N., brother to Megginch.

July 31.—Lieutenant Lord James Murray, 10th Light Dragoons, was promoted to be Captain.

September 7.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Dunkeld.

During the autumn the Duke's brother, Lord Charles Aynsley, entered the Church, for which profession he had been educated previous to his marriage.

This year Mr. George Stewart, architect, commenced building a mansion-house for his Grace near Douglas in the Isle of Man.

At Huntingtower the Duke feued the lands of Ruthven printfield, with the oil-mill and farm thereof, to Messrs. Young, Richardson & Ross for £10,750 and £50 of feu-duty.

In 1802 the farms of Dail na Goillsaich, Alltan dubh, and Pit an Easaidh, on the south side of Glen Tilt (the rents of

which only amounted to £32, 8s.), were taken over by the Duke, the north side having been cleared some years previously.

At this period Mr. Palliser and Mr. Stobie were busily engaged in laying out the whole estates to greater advantage, enlarging farms, reducing the number of small holdings, &c.

This year, at the conclusion of the war, the Perthshire Militia were ordered to be disembodied at Perth.

Mr. Palliser to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 25 *April* 1802.

I saw Colonel Graham last week, who mentioned to me that on the Militia being disembodied it was understood that the Colours of the Regiment ought to be lodged in your Grace's house at Dunkeld, and that they would be conveyed there by the Grenadier Company should your Grace not give Orders to deposit the colours elsewhere. If they come here, it will be necessary for Campbell to provide a dinner for them, and Billets can be got in Dunkeld for their staying all night. Colonel Graham also mentioned that the Regimental Clerk is a very good man, and that it would be a good thing to keep him on, if your Grace had any employment for him after the Militia was disembodyed, till a new Militia was called out. The Piper that your Grace directed Major Stewart to retain as a Servant for your Grace is offered £20 a year, clothes, a House and Fuel and two cows kept, to go to Ireland; if that is greater encouragement than what your Grace will give him, please to advise Major Stewart.

Yr Grace's very obt & most humble Svt,

THOS PALLISER.

As there is no further mention about the colours, it is possible that his Grace directed them to be lodged elsewhere. A pair of old colours now at Blair, regarding which nothing is known,[1] may be the old Militia colours, but as the regiment was re-embodied the following year, it is probable that they were again served out to the corps.

[1] These Colours are now believed to have belonged to the 77th (Atholl) Highlanders.

Mr. Palliser to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 2 *May* 1802.

The Perthshire Militia were disembodyed on Friday; there never was such a day at Perth. The privates got all the post chaises they could muster, filled them with the officers, after drawing them to the North Inch, where they were disembodyed, took them back to the town in the same style, and carried them from the carriages to the Inn on their shoulders; Never did a corps part on better terms, and in general with great regret both by officers and men. The whole was conducted with great decorum, the men, after being regaled by the officers with Porter, departed without any tumult or confusion, and many of them left Perth that night, agreeable to what Col: Graham recommended. . . .

Yr Grace's very obedt and most humble Servant,

THO: PALLISER.

The bothy referred to in the following letter must have been situated on Allt Chaorrain, where one put up by Lord Waterford, when sub-tenant of Fealar, existed till 1880, when it was thrown down; it was latterly occupied by the late Rob "Crom" Stewart, hillman. The site of the older bothy is still visible in front of the ruins. The bothy at Dailchruineachaidh was also built this year.

Mr. Palliser to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 22 *June* 1802.

My Lord Duke,—I have given directions for building a small Bothie near the Boundary of the Forest west of Scarser (Sgarsoch), a situation John Crerar thinks best calculated for a person having charge of the Forest north of Tarf.

This year some of the refugee French Princes, who were living at Holyrood Palace, visited Blair in September, and it is narrated that the Comte de Beaujolais (younger brother of Louis Philippe, Duc de Chartres, afterwards King of the

French) occupied Baron Maule's room in company with Sir Edward Hunter Blair and his brother James.

In March 1803 James Stewart of Urrard and James Robertson of Lude died. Lude was succeeded by his son, General William Robertson, formerly Captain 77th (Atholl) Highlanders, who proved a most disagreeable neighbour to his Grace. From his succession till his death he ever showed a most vindictive feeling against the Atholl family, and was constantly at law with the Duke, which course led to his own ultimate ruin.

At this date a long stretch of muir, over 1900 acres in extent, along the east ridge of Glen Tilt, from Carn Thoreaidh above Forest Lodge, down to the Leathad Mor below Glen Fender, was common between the Duke and Lude, the minister of Blair also having a small share. Both his Grace and Lude claimed a right of shooting over this ground, and Lude, in order to annoy the Duke, encouraged his tenants to poach both deer and grouse on it, undertaking to pay their fines in the event of their being prosecuted and convicted. The General is said to have at times taken a cannon on to the march of the commonty, and by discharging the piece endeavoured to scare the deer on the other side of Glen Tilt, and thus spoil his Grace's sport when out in the Forest. On other occasions he fired his cannon at the deer when grazing on the commonty. Three of these balls (5-pounders), found afterwards on the hill by some of the Glen Fender tenants, are at Blair Castle.

This year General Robertson brought an action against his Grace (which lasted for several years) claiming the lands of Clunemore, Clunebeag, Strathgroy, and Inchmagrannachan, as part of the Barony of Lude, in spite of the fact that these lands had been in the possession of the Atholl family for upwards of a century.

In April, on a fresh alarm of war, the Perthshire Militia was again embodied; the Duke, however, gave up the command, and appointed Lord Mansfield to be Colonel. At the same time fresh volunteers were raised throughout the whole country, and in a short time a very large force was enrolled, the armament in Perthshire being as follows:—

County Militia	Colonel	William, Earl of Mansfield.		
	Lt.-Colonel	Alexander	Graham-Stirling	of Duchray.
	Lt.-Colonel	Robert	Stewart	of Fincastle.
Volunteers.				
Loyal Clan Donachy[1]. . .	Major	William	Robertson	of Lude.
Culross.	Captain	Robert	Bruce Dundas	of Blair Castle.
Kinnaird Cavalry	Captain	——	Bruce.	
Kinnoull Rock Artillery . .	Captain	John	Young.	
Perth Cavalry	Lt.-Colonel	Thomas, Earl of Kinnoull.		
1st Brigade.				
1st (Strathearn) Battalion	Lt.-Colonel	Sir Peter	Murray, Bart.	of Ochtertyre.
2nd (Perth) „	Lt.-Colonel	Thomas	Hay-Marshall, Lord Provost of Perth.	
3rd (Atholl) „	Lt.-Colonel	Archibald	Butter	of Faskally.
4th (Stormont) „	Colonel	Alexander M.	Mackenzie	of Delvine.
2nd Brigade.				
1st (Breadalbane) Battalion	Lt.-Colonel	John, Earl of	Breadalbane	
2nd (North Strathmore) „	Lt.-Colonel	Alan	McPherson	of Blair Gowrie.
3rd (Monteath) „	Lt.-Colonel	Sir John	MacGregor-Murray, Bart. of Lanrick.	
4th (Carse of Gowrie) „	Lt.-Colonel	Hon. Charles	Kinnaird.	
Perth Company	Captain	John	Caw.	

April 24.—Mr. James Stewart, factor, Dowally, died after a short illness, and his district was placed under Mr. Palliser's charge.

June 3.—Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, died of fever in London, aged 42, and was buried in Audley Street Chapel. The Bishop died owing £13,000, and leaving a widow and nine children almost entirely unprovided for.

[1] Three companies: 1st, Lude; 2nd, Glen Errochtie; 3rd, Mounted Artillery.

His brother, Lord Charles Aynsley, succeeded him as Dean of Bocking.

During December Captain John Murray, H.M.S. *Port Mahon*, the late Bishop's eldest son, died in Jamaica.

December 8.—Mrs. Murray of Bannercross, only daughter of the late Lord John Murray, died in London. She had been mentally afflicted, and living apart from her husband, Colonel (Foxlowe) Murray, for some years.

This year "Duchess Strange" again changed her residence, this time to Scotland, where she entered on a three years' lease of Barrachnie House, near Glasgow, belonging to a Mr. Hamilton.

Stewart of Ardvorlich acted during the year as arbiter in dividing the commonty of Dalguise, when fortunately both Lochs Sgiach fell to the Duke's share.

Strowan Robertson proposed to excamb Invervack and Woodsheal with his Grace for Bohespic, but this was not acceded to.

During 1803 the Duke bought the following lands, &c. :—

The share of Cardney purchased by Dalguise in 1792 for £4400,	price	£5400
Culloden House and Garden, Dunkeld,	„	1076

His Grace also sold—

The pendicle of Whirly, part of Dungarthill, to Mr John Haggart, Advocate, for	£330
Superiorities of Fincastle, Balnakeilly, and Leanoch mor (two latter in Strathardle) to Major Stewart, younger of Fincastle, for	800
And feued the house, gardens, and 65 Scots acres of land at Stanley to James Craig, manufacturer at Stanley, at per annum	228
With a further annual sum of for the salmon fishing, and a tribute of ten good and sufficient salmon.	70

This year also the Duke excambed the farm of Blair an rash with Dr. Dick of Ballicgillowie for that of Balnamoine.

February 1804.—Colonel Robertson of Lude magnanimously offered to exchange his share of the commonty of Glen Tilt with the Duke for the *seven shielings*, the superiorities of *Lude*, *Toldaoine*, and *Strowan*, and a sum of 500 guineas!

At this date an idea was started of shortening the Military Road, where it passed Blair Atholl, by about a mile.

Mr. Pallisser to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 25 *March* 1804.

When I was at Blair, Mr Donaldson, Surveyor of the Military Roads, called on me with a proposal from Col: Anstruther to your Grace respecting the alteration of the Military Road at Blair, viz., that a Bridge should be built over the Tilt as far down the River as a good foundation for a Bridge would permit, and another Bridge built over the Bannavie on a proper situation to answer the new line of Road from the Bridge over Tilt to West Urrard, where it again joins the Military Road, which new line is to be laid out as your Grace thinks proper. On Col[l] Robertson's side of the Tilt the line leaves the present Military Road at the Craigan, and goes strait to the Bridge wherever it is built, and the aid they ask from the proprietors is a part of the Road services, and a subscription equal to £100 towards building the Bridges. It appears to me to be a very liberal proposal on the part of Government; should it meet with your Grace's approbation it will be begun immediately. . . .

Y[r] Grace's very ob[t] & most humble Serv[t],

THO[s] PALLISER.

Mr. Donaldson proposed a bridge over the Tilt at the rocks below the York Cascade, whilst Mr. Palliser wanted it below the present railway bridge, which latter the Duke approved of. The project, however, fell through.

July 30.—Mr. Stobie died at Marlehall. He had been rather ill for some time, but his death was hastened by intemperance. His factorship was eventually undertaken by Mr.

Palliser, who was himself seriously unwell this autumn, and obliged to go to Edinburgh for medical advice, where he remained for six months.

During October, the 1st, 2nd, and 4th battalions of the 1st Brigade of the County Volunteers were called out for three weeks' training in Perth, and along with the Mid-Lothian and Perth Artillery were inspected on November 6.

The following account was given of the dinner which took place after the review by Mr. Blair, merchant in Dunkeld, who was a guest on the occasion :—

Mr. Blair to Mr. Pallisser.

DUNKELD, 8 *Nov.* 1804.

Dear Sir,— . . . I may now inform what you will readily believe, that this City is now like a deserted Village. The Family gone, and Volunteers in Perth, where I also have been these last two days. The spectacle on Tuesday was really grand. I saw your 1st Lieutenant[1] employ'd in giving you particulars, but he was not to finish his letter untill after dinner, as he concluded he would then write with more *spirit*, and doubt not but he *might*.

I had been invited to dine with them, and went over with Captains Cargill[2] and Minto,[3] and Lieut: Rod[k] Robertson, but was not long in the Drawing Room ere Mess[rs] Robertson and Minto lost M[r] Cargill and I, or we them, but we found Captain James Stewart[4] just as signal of Dinner Ready was given, when it was fixt I was to sit betwixt them, as I had done at a former period. However, better laid plans have been disconcerted, as was this, for on coming to the Dining Room Door, I don't know to what I should liken the throng—going in to Church was nothing to it —the coming out of a large Congregation might—or rather the press at a Theatre first night of a famed actress. M[r] Stewart we lost, I believe; however, all got in, and for a while M[r] Cargill, M[r] Robertson (again join'd) and I stood untill most had seated themselves, when a vacant space

[1] Mr. Palliser was a Captain in the 4th battalion; Roderick Robertson, merchant, Dunkeld, his 1st Lieutenant.

[2] Banker, Dunkeld. [3] Doctor, Dunkeld.

[4] Fincastle's brother, and tenant of Kinvaid.

appearing in front of us, down we sat without knowing who were to be our neighbours, and on looking about I found we had seated ourselves immediately opposite His Grace, who might be as much surprised to observe so great a proportion of the few Caledonians there had taken their places so near him. Fortunately I had taken a little about my usual time of dining or I had been badly off. Six a clock and hardly room to use a knife and fork could not be very agreeable to those who had taken nothing from 9 in the morning. Well, Dinner over, I wished to survey the noble and Respectable Company I had got among, which I could not get done to my right untill I prevail'd upon Lieut: McDonald (who was close by me) to keep from leaning so much upon the table.

The whole company seem'd in good humor, and some capital songs were sung ere Her Grace and the other Ladies left the Room, soon after which some of a very different sort were introduced, and was not a little surprised by Lord Kinnoull singing one of these. I, however, observed that His Grace applauded every song but these, and requested Mr Cargill to remark when next should be sung, which he did, and Lord Kinnoull's met with no more respect than it deserved. I left the Room about 8 o'clock, and am told that there were several such sung afterwards—which was not the case when you were last in quarters—but it's likely *General* rules were departed from on Tuesday in compliment to some *General* officers whose taste they might suit. However, considering the many young men who must, of course, be present, I think Col: McKenzie's former regulation was a proper one. Probably being only a Visitor I should make no remarks, at least unfavourable ones. . . .

Your most obt Servt, CHAS BLAIR.

Towards the end of the year the Duke advertised the estate of Glenalmond for sale, on which occasion one of the tenants wrote as follows to the factor :—

Donald Murray to Mr. Palliser (extract).

KENACHRAGAN, 22 *Dec.* 1804.

I am sorie to see the Glenalmond estate in the papers to be Sold, it being so old and so antient in the noble Family's hand. We that are old Residenters in the country will be all dispersed like sheep without a

Shepherd. I beg of you to write me when Glenalmond is sold, and in whose hands it is fallen.

During the year the Duke disposed of the superiority of Easter and Wester Clow to Oliphant of Condie for £172.

In 1804 Lieutenant-Governor Shawe of the Isle of Man resigned his post.

This year full-length portraits of the Duke and Duchess were painted by Mr. Hopner of London.

About this time the Duke received the following rather curious petition from David Borrie, Haugh of Newbigging:—

Please Your Grace the Duke of Atheol,—I make bould to address your Grace with this my humble petition, stating as follows—

My Father and me has been tenants to your Grace now upwards of fifty years, and now within this eight years for the want of my Sight true, which I am reduced to a Low Estate, I was a bliged to Give up the farm, and the only help and Guide that I have at the present time, which is my Daughter, in December Last picked up a sheep, which was hanged in the nets and her Guts tore out by the Dogs, and for sake of the wool she picked up the carkes, for which cause she was banished from the country, but on a count of me being blind, and not able to do anny thing for my self, she continued with me to adminester as much as posible to the suport of my old Gray hairs, not being willing to Leave me until she would put my poor old carkes in the Ground; and for which cause Mr Thompson[1] has deprived me of my Guide a Gain, and has thrown her in to Perth Gaol a Gain, with a Dier young Infant only six months in her arms. I therefore flatter my self with Good hopes, knowing your Grace's Humanity, that you will commiserate with compasion my Low Estate, and cause my only suport, and the only one I have to Lay my Gray hairs in the Grave, to Get her liberty from Gaol, and in so Doing your Grace's Humanity will be recorded in my heart as a mark of your Grace's commiseration to a poor old blind and helpless old servant, and During the rest of my pilgrimage on this erth, your most humble and most obedent and faithful servt will be in Duty bound to pray.

DAVID BORRIE.

[1] Farm grieve at St. Colomb's.

March 25, 1805.—Lord James Murray was promoted to a Majority in ~~the newly formed 2nd Battalion of~~ the 79th (Cameron) Highlanders, for which step he had to raise a quota of about eighty men, of whom he got a number of volunteers from the Royal Manx Fencibles.

June 24.—The bridge over the Tay at Dunkeld was founded.

This year the Duke appears to have turned his attention to the mines in Glenlyon, which had been worked by his great-grandfather.

Mr. Barker[1] *to His Grace.*

BLAIR, 11 *Septr* 1805.

My Lord,—I have examined the mine on the Hill called the Lead Hill in Glenlyon, and find that there are two veins containing Lead Ore running almost parallel from N.E. to S.W. as near as I could guess without a compass.

They appear at the height of about 600 feet from the bottom of the hill, and are there about 30 or 40 yards distant from each other. They both dip to the S.E., the upper one rather faster than the other, and having the same general appearance, I suppose them to be branches of one vein, and that they will come together at the centre of the Mountain. The Lead ore can be traced in both of them for a considerable distance. In the lower Vein it appears at the surface at different places for 200 yards, and from ½ an inch to 2½ inches thick, and has been wrought in 2 or 3 places in a superficial way to the depth of a few feet, where the ore appears best. The Rock is hard, and besides the Lead ore the Veins contain some Quartz; and the work that has been done has been by the use of Gunpowder.

I examined a Drift which goes by the name of McKillop's Hole, near the east end of the Hill, and found it to be what Miners call a cross cut, intended to cut the Vein at a Right angle at the depth of Ten or twelve fathoms from the surface, but has been given up after having been driven 16 yards or thereabouts, and is standing at the distance of 40 yards from the nearest Vein. The Rock is so firm that this cross cut must have cost £7 or £8 per fathom.

[1] Manager at Leadhills, Lanarkshire.

With respect to the prudence or propriety of working this mine I am somewhat at a loss how to advise your Grace. Though the Lead ore is good, and it is very probable that it may become thicker as it goes down, particularly if the Veins run together as I suppose they will do, yet there is such a narrow Rib of it appearing, and being in a country far distant from the Sea, and where no fuel is to be had, I cannot give your Grace hopes of immediate profit from the working of it, nor recommend the trial, without stating that mining with all the skill that practical miners have is a lottery in which there are many blanks.

If however your Grace should be inclined to make an effectual trial of these Veins, I would recommend that they be traced down the west end of the Hill as far as possible, and from a place there to be chosen to drive a Drift or Gallery along the Vein, without making what are called cross cuts, like McKillop's hole. In these cases where the Rock is hard a great sum is expended before the vein is examined at all, which expence had far better be laid out in trying the vein itself, which is always much easier wrought than the solid Rock on each Side of it. This mode of trying the veins seems to me to be the only one worthy of your Grace's attention, and may cost £2000.

I am, my Lord, y^r^ Grace's most ob^t^ Servant,

JOHN BARKER.

October 13.—"Duchess Strange" died at Barrachnie House on her birthday, aged 74.

Rev. Lord Charles Aynsley to His Grace.

BAROCHNEY, *Sunday*, 3 *o'clock*, 13 *Oct.* 1805.

My dear Brother,—When I wrote to you yesterday I little thought what a melancholy duty I should this day have to perform in acquainting you of the fatal termination of our dear mother's illness, though illness I scarcely thought it, as her principal complaint was that of extreme weakness, which hoped she might soon recover from by nourishing diet.

Last night on going to bed she certainly appeared much weaker than she had before been, and for the first time accepted assistance in taking her clothes off, but she also said she thought she had better not go to Chapel in Glasgow this morning, without appearing at all to think it a thing impossible.

She took some white wine whey and a light pudding for supper, and amused herself through the evening as usual. We had her watched all night, but nothing particular appeared to occur, and she seemed to breathe quieter than usual, but this morning it appeared she had another fit in the night, and to be nearly speachless and far weaker than ever, but without pain; we sent instantly for the Dr, who gave us but faint hopes, but still thought she might get the better of this second attack, (for he now said she must have had a fit before he saw her,) and enjoy herself for some time longer. However, a quarter of an hour more made so great a change as to induce him to pronounce her in a dying state, and two minutes before one this afternoon she expired without a groan, or even a sigh, with every feature in her face as calm as possible, with one hand in my sister Jane's (who came in the morning) and one in mine. . . . Yrs most affly,

C. AYNSLEY.

In her will the Duchess mentioned that she desired to be buried in Dunkeld Cathedral beside her husband and father, and that the expense of her funeral should be paid by her son the Duke, which was to be in a decent but not expensive manner.

Rev. Lord Charles Aynsley to His Grace (extract).

BAROCHNEY, 16 *Oct.* 1805.

My Dear Brother,—I received your letter last night and will observe its contents. I have sent for Dr Cleghorn that I may consult him upon a proper person who may take the management of the funeral, which I expect will leave this house on Tuesday morning, reach Stirling that night, be at Perth Wednesday night, and at Dunkeld Thursday morning. . . .

If you approve of it I was thinking of having a hearse and six and two mourning coaches and six, myself and Mr Rutlege (the English minister here) in the first, and four maid servants in the other, with four men servants on horseback—all in decent mourning, but no parade of escutcheon or anything of that kind. Yr ever affte,

C. AYNSLEY.

The distance from Glasgow to Dunkeld is about seventy miles, and the undertaker's account came to upwards of £600!

December 3.—The Duke experienced another family bereavement by the death of his brother Lord Henry (aged 38), which took place rather suddenly in the Isle of Man.

This year Captain Cornelius Smelt, Deputy-Governor of Southsea Castle, was promoted to be Deputy-Governor of the Isle of Man.

During 1805 the Duke sold the Huntingtower estate through Colonel Hay Marshall, Lord Provost of Perth, who acted as agent. It was disposed of in lots as follows :—

Black Ruthven	sold to	William Dron	price £6,500
New House	„	John Martin	„ 3,500
S. Black Ruthven and Hill of do.	„	George Ritchie	„ 9,000
Toft Houses	„	Provost Hay Marshall	„ 1,400
Letham	„	George Murray	„ 3,500
Mains of Huntingtower	„	James Buchan	„ 11,000
Newton	„	John Young	„ 6,300
Superiority of Huntingtower	„	Provost Hay Marshall	„ 1,000
Ruthven Printfield feu-duty	„	Messrs. Young, Richardson & Ross	„ 1,410
Do.	„	Messrs. Richardson & Young	„ 1,175
Craignook feu-duty	„	Thomas Young	„ 117
			£44,900

The Duke also sold Dungarthill to Sir James Pulteney for £11,500, and the following portion of Glenalmond estate :—

Meikle and Little Downie
Miln Rodgie
W. M. and E. Lethendy
Kennochragan
} To Provost Hay Marshall for £10,000.

At this date the Duke completed the low road up Glen Tilt, and built the bridge of Cumhann Leum (*i.e.*, narrow leap) over the Tilt below Croftmor.

January 6, 1806.—Lord James Murray was present with the 79th Cameron Highlanders at the funeral of Viscount Nelson who had been killed at the battle of Trafalgar on the 21st October 1805.

February 20, 1806.—Lord James Murray was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and appointed to the command of the 2nd Battalion Royal Manx Fencibles, in succession to his late uncle, Lord Henry—pretty rapid promotion, considering he wanted two months of eight years' service, and was not yet twenty-four years of age!

In the following letter, written by Mr. Bisset, the factor's clerk, it is not explained why the officers of the Stormont Volunteer Battalion had been to Auchtergaven, but from his description of their return to Dunkeld it is evident that they had dined "not wisely but too well."

Mr. Patrick Bisset to Mr. Palliser.

DUNKELD, 28 *May* 1806.

Dear Sir,— . . . In coming from the New Inn last night I fell from my poney and lighted on a stone, which cut me a little above the eye. To-day however I was able to go to the office. The Doctor[1] fell from his horse, Mr Roderick[2] fell from his horse, Mr P. Robertson[3] lost his Sword and Epaulette, Mr Roderick his Gorget, and even Mr Wilson[4] did not escape, tho' on foot. Mr Cargill's[5] "rib" drove him home.

I am, Dear Sir, your most obt Servant,

PAT: BISSET.[6]

This summer a stone and lime bothy with a slated roof was built at Feith Uainie. Previous to this date, for a dozen years or more, there had been an ordinary hill-bothy there.[7]

In June Mr. Barker, who had reported on the Glenlyon lead-mines the previous year, sent two experienced miners[8] from Leadhills to test the capabilities of the Glen. He followed himself to set them to work and reported as follows :—

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[1] Captain Minto or Henderson, surgeon to the battalion.
[2] Lieutenant Roderick Robertson.
[3] Lieutenant Patrick Robertson.
[4] Quartermaster James Wilson.
[5] Captain Robert Cargill.
[6] Bissettwas not an officer. Probably a sergeant.
[7] See page 199.
[8] William Austen and Andrew Paterson.

Mr. Barker to Mr. Palliser.

DUNKELD, 26 *June* 1806.

Dear Sir,—I have examined again, in company with the two Miners, the Duke's Lead mines in Glenlyon, and have directed them to employ themselves till my return in tracing the two veins as far to the westward and as near to the bottom of the hill as they find any appearance of them in the Rock, and this they must do by taking of the Turf and superincumbent earth. I observed the remains of a smelting house, which must have been erected before the last adventurer's time, and I would infer from this that some tons of Lead ore must have been got, or have been in immediate expectancy, before any prudent man would have thought of building it.

We also discovered the mouth of a Drift, which must have been set on a very long time ago, as the oldest man I saw & who remembered the last attempt knew nothing of it, and it was nearly obliterated, and being in a proper enough place for a trial, I desired the men to open it, that when I come back some judgement may be formed of the propriety of carrying on till it cuts the veins, if it has not already been carried to that length.

Mr. Stewart of Garth has been so good as to say that if the men wanted anything they might apply to him, and I mentioned it to them, and told them, if they wanted any help, they must apply to him & you, & give their reason for it. Duncan Campbell, in whose house they are, told me he might possibly want two or three pounds to purchase some oat meal, &c. As the two miners made an unexpected encrease to his family, therefore you will please write to M^r^ Stewart about it if you think proper. I already mentioned it to M^r^ W^m^ Stewart.

If any Lead should be found so as to encourage His Grace or any other person to set the mine a working, I see that plenty of peats may be got at a distance of a mile and a half, which is a material convenience for a Lead mine.

The men have plenty of work before them, & they are such as I am disposed to place considerable confidence in, but to prevent as much as possible any indolence getting possession of them, I strongly recommend that you let them understand that his Grace will give them 2 or 3 guineas a piece, over and above their stated wages, if they exert themselves in a

satisfactory manner while they remain there. They agreed with me for 10/ per week, their board and lodging, with their expences on the Road coming and going. If it should not be convenient for you to visit them, Mr Stewart will readily do or say any thing which you desire him.

I am, Dear Sir, yours

J. BARKER.

These men were still working in Glenlyon in October, when Mr. Barker called on his Grace at Blair and reported progress.

July 21.—The Duke shot a hart at Dunkeld, which had been feeding some time in the neighbouring woods, and which weighed *ungralloched* 29 st. 2 lbs. English.

In August, on the occasion of the pipers' competition held in Edinburgh for prizes given by the Highland Society, Mr. Palliser received the following application :—

Sir John Sinclair to Mr. Palliser.

EDINBURGH, 2 *August* 1806.

Sir John Sinclair's compts to Mr Palliser. There are one or two persons at Dunkeld who dance slow Highland dances, emblematical of war or courtship. The Committee of the Highland Society wish much to have these dances exhibited at the Edinburgh Theatre on Tuesday next, and wishes that the men should be sent so as to be in Edinburgh on Monday night, or early on Tuesday morning.

Neil Gow knows who are they and the tunes that ought to be played, the names of which they should bring with them.

Let them call for Lord James Murray at Dumbreck's Hotel, or Sir John Sinclair, Charlotte Square.

The letter is endorsed in pencil, *Alexr Gow—Peter Robertson.* "The Battle," "Mcan Fhorsair"—played by Donald Dewar.

This "Mcan Fhorsair" (the Forester's son) was the ancient sword-dance, quite different from "Gille Callum." Regarding it General Stewart of Garth writes in his "Sketches of the

Highlanders:"—"Lord Crawford was much at Inverary, where he acquired the language of the country. He was not more remarkable for his elegance in dancing than in his noble way of performing the Highland dance, habited in that dress, and flourishing a naked broadsword to the evolutions of the body. The dance was called McInorsair. I have seen it performed by old men, but it has now disappeared" [1822].

At this time the accommodation at the Blair Inn was so poor that most people who were at all acquainted with their Graces usually lodged in the Castle.

Her Grace to Mr. Palliser (extract).

BLAIR, *Aug.* 18, 1806.

This morning Mr Hankey, Mr Musgrave, Chisholm and his wife, Sir James Pulteney, Sir Alexr Muir-Mackenzie and Mr Mackenzie of Cromarty are all gone. We have got some additions since, the Hon Mr Neville, Mr Vansittart, Coll Graham, and a Coll and Mrs Mackenzie expected to day. We really ought to put up a sign, it is too bad. The Duke has refused shooting to three different parties at the Inn at Blair since his return from Dunkeld.

Robert Robertson, Innkeeper, to Mr. Palliser.

BLAIR INN, *Sunday evg* [*Oct.* 1806].

Sir,—Owing to the throngness of the House there is a party new arrived, & if her Grace would be so very good as give Beds to the gentleman & Lady that is at Atholl House just now, who is to dine there, if her Grace keeps them all night I can put up the other company, if not they must go to Dalnacardoch. Your answer by the bearer will oblidge yr ever obedt Servant, R. ROBERTSON.

Oct. 20th – The Dukes sister, Lady Amelia Gannon, died. At Blair drive made through Diana's wilderness to west side of the Bannie.

This year General Campbell of Monzie "set up to contest the county" in opposition to Colonel Graham, but withdrew before the election, which took place in November.

During 1806 the following superiorities were sold :—

Balnald and Finniegand, in Strathardle,		to Provost Marshall.
Ballechin and Tulliepowrie, in Strathtay,		to Stewart of Ballechin.
Bollfracks,	ditto,	to General John Murray.

May 19, 1807.—Lord James Murray succeeded Colonel Graham as member for Perthshire.

Mr. Palliser to His Grace.

BLAIR, 21 *May* 1807.

My Lord Duke,—I arrived here last night. . . . When I got to Dunkeld yesterday morning the Illumination on account of Lord James Murray's election was not extinguished. The remains of such a Bonefire as I understand was never before exhibited in the city was then burning, around which were all the Boys and Girls assembled, while those of more mature age, from the effects of the preceeding evening's entertainment were tottering along as well as they could, keeping at as great a distance as possible from the Flame; something of a similar feeling they were going to quench at Miss Lindsay's Fish pond. His Lordship has certainly met with a very warm reception.

Blair is looking much better than when I was last here. The slopeing of the Banks of the Bannevie looks remarkably well, and will very soon be all green.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, my Lord Duke, your Grace's very obed[t] and most humble Servant,

THO: PALLISER.

The following letter shows what the weights of the Loch of the Lowes trout were at the beginning of this century. Now they have for many years been almost extinct, the pike having superseded them :—

Mr. Palliser to His Grace.

DUNKELD, 7 *June* 1807.

My Lord Duke,—On Tuesday last I sent Lord Melville a Salmon, four Loch of Lows Trout, one of them five lb., two of them four lb. each, and

one about two lb.—(I never saw finer trout)—two dozⁿ Perch, two dozⁿ eel, two pike, and a pine. And yesterday a Red deer stag, two dozⁿ Loch Broom Trout, two dozⁿ Perch, two dozⁿ eel, a large pike, half a dozⁿ pigeons, and a pair of Rabbits. John Crerar shot the stag in the little field behind McCrae's old house; he thinks it is the second best, but not so good as we expected in bulk, only weighing fifteen stone,[1] which will not be above eight stone of venison; he will cut pretty well on the haunches, but there is very little fat on the inside. I sent him with his skin on.

I understand Lord Melville is to leave Dunira early tomorrow morning for Edinburgh, and does not at this time return to Dunira; I shall hear by the Carter who I expect back early tomorrow; in case his Lordship should not go, fish will be sent on Tuesday again.

I have sent your Grace a plan of the two Rooms at Stᵗ Columbes Farm to regulate the quantity and size of the Furniture. I think a Dozⁿ chairs for each room, two small tables for the Drawing Room, a Dining Table with two round ends to answer as a Breakfast Table, or to make an addition to the Dining Table, would be sufficient. Your Grace will either please to send carpets with the Furniture or let me know what kind your Grace would like and I shall order them here.

I have the honour to be most respectfully,

My Lord Duke, yʳ Gr/s very obᵗ and most humble Servᵗ,

THOˢ PALLISER.

This month an unfortunate affair occurred in the 2nd Battalion Royal North British Fusiliers (21st Regiment) at Newry Barracks, Ireland. On the night after the General's inspection an altercation took place after mess between two of the officers, Brevet-Major Alexander Campbell, brother to Captain Campbell, Borland, and Captain Alexander Boyd, regarding a word of command which the former had given at the inspection, and in which he had been corrected by the General. Major Campbell maintained he was right and the General wrong, whilst Captain Boyd replied that neither was correct according to the

[1] 15 stone Dutch = 17 stone 10 lbs. avoirdupois.

Army Regulations. Shortly afterwards the two officers retired together into one of the messrooms. In a few minutes two shots were heard, and on a waiter and some of the officers entering the room, Captain Boyd was found shot in the stomach, of which wound he died the following day.[1] Major Campbell wrote as follows to the Duke a few days afterwards :—

Brevet-Major Campbell, 21st Regiment, to His Grace.

[At William Bowie's, Esq.[2]] Ayr, 7th *July* 1807.

My Lord Duke,—On the 22nd ult. I had the misfortune of involving myself in a most unfortunate duel with a Captn Boyd of the Regiment at Newry Barracks. It was late in the evening, we were both much heated with wine, and a hasty meeting took place, which I lament to say proved fatal to my opponent; he only survived it about 18 hours, but in justice to me declared before his death, to the Surgeon of the Regiment and some more of the officers, that on my part everything had been conducted in a fair and honourable manner. I was, however, under the necessity of leaving the country, to avoid a rigorous confinement, until the assizes come on, that must of course decide my fate, which I understand will be on the 20th current at Armagh.

If either my life or commission are affected, it will plunge an amiable and affectionate wife, with four dear young innocents, into a dreadful state of misery. I have, my Lord Duke, served my King and country zealously and faithfully for upwards of 26 years, have no dependence but on my profession, and no habits but those of a soldier, and if deprived of my commission, existence to me is no longer desirable. May I therefore, in the most earnest and humble manner, implore your Grace's intercession in my behalf with the Duke of Richmond;[3] and if from your Grace's knowledge of me, and duplicates of Testimonials in my possession, which I take the liberty of enclosing for your information, you would be pleased to oblige me with such testimony of my character and

[1] Clark's Record of the Royal Scots Fusiliers.
[2] Major Campbell was married to a daughter of Mr. Bowie, Provost of Ayr.
[3] Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

conduct as you may feel justified in doing, it would, as your Grace must be well aware, be of the utmost importance, and have very great weight with the Jury before whom I must so soon appear.

Nothing, my Lord, but the *awful* and *critical* situation in which I have the misfortune to be placed could ever have induced me to have taken this liberty. May I therefore hope that the unhappy situation in which myself and family are so deeply involved may by your Grace, who is both a husband and a father, be deemed a sufficient apology. With the highest respect, I have the honour to remain, my Lord Duke,

Yr Gr/s ever faithful and most obt humble Servant,

ALEX. CAMPBELL.

During 1807 his Grace sold another lot of the Glenalmond estate, viz., Wester, Mid, and Easter Fendoch, Tomnacroiche, and parts of Newton and Craignafarar, to Charles Moray Stirling of Abercairny, for £10,500; and the following superiorities:—

Glenquey . . .	to Hepburn of Colquhalzie.	
Edradour . . .	„ Samuel Anderson.	
Nether Gartwhinzean .	„ John Coventry.	
Easter Bleaton . .	„ Sir James Pulteney.	
Innerhadden . .	„ Alan Stewart of Innerhadden.	£1160.

The following curious petition to the factor shows what straits persons were sometimes put to, who unfortunately had lunatic relatives residing with them.

Unto the Honble Thomas Palisher, Esquire, in Dunkeld.

The Petition of Poor Hellan Duff, Relict of the Deceased John Duff, late Residing in Dunkeld, Feb. 19, 1808.

Most Humbly showeth

That the Petitioner's Husband Died severall years ago, left her with a helplesss Familie, two of them are perfectly Derainged in their Judgement, By which means that they are not only Rendred Incapable for

earning any subsistance for themselves, Perticulary one of them (a girle) is so much Distracted that she is tyed with a straite Jacket & Ropes, that she Requires attendance Both night and Day, and has nothing But what she gathers from all well Disposed, Humen & Benevolente.

That the said girle is at Present is much swelled in her hands & feet with the Ropes, &c, and the poor Petitioner has no other way of confineing her without Being in Danger. She humbly Pleads of your Honour that you would be Pleased to grant her as much of course wood as would close up her Bed at sides, ends & tope, By way of a cage to keep her into, to Relive her from the pains that she suffers By the Ropes, &c.

May it therefore please your Honour to consider this Petition, and thereon to grant the poor petitioner the Desire thereof, and to do therein otherwise as you in your wisdom shall see proper for her. And she shall ever pray that God may Bliss you.

HELAN × × DUFF.

April 8, 1808.—The Duke's sister, Lady Charlotte, died of paralysis at Bath, aged 53.

May 5.—His Grace's brother, Lord Charles Aynsley, died of inflammation of the chest at the Deanery at Bocking, aged 36.

May 28.—His Grace's youngest daughter, Lady Elizabeth, was married in London to Captain Evan MacGregor Murray, 15th Dragoons, only son of Sir John MacGregor Murray, Bart.

June 12.—The Duchess's third brother, the Hon. Andrew Forbes, Chief Registrar in the Isle of Man and Captain Royal Manx Fencibles, died at Douglas.

The following letter from the late Bishop of St. David's eldest surviving son, who had entered the Church, shows that at this date he was appointed to the living of Woodchurch in Kent.

Rev. George Murray to His Grace.

LONDON, *June* 11th [1808].

My Dear Uncle,—I returned from Woodchurch the beginning of the week, & am very well pleased [with] my Living as far as relates to its

value, but the house is in a miserable condition, & am afraid will hardly stand the next winter. The situation is very bad & unhealthy, & is subject to a periodical ague which is called the marsh Fever, & this in spring & autumn is very prevalent. The curate has been twice ill with it in the course of two years, but he appears very anxious to remain, which he is very welcome to do as far as I am concerned; it is much too damp a situation for me; there are also many other inconveniences & objections to it as a residence. I shall therefore endeavour to obtain a curacy elsewhere; if a *perpetual* one, I shall then have a *legal* excuse for non-residence; if that cannot be obtained, I must endeavour to persuade the Archbishop not to enforce the law against me. The parishioners are to pay, according to the present agreement, £660 in December; there will be some trifling deductions due to Mr Wordsworth, about £60.

To George Murray, Clerk, A.B., is the form of Presentation. My holding Woodchurch has, I believe, nothing to do with the Isle of Mann. . . .

Yr affectionate Nephew,

GEORGE MURRAY.

July 3.—Major Campbell, 21st Regiment, who had appealed to his Grace to endeavour to aid him after his fatal duel with Captain Boyd a year past, wrote from Dublin to inform his Grace that, having received a letter from his agent there telling him that if he did not surrender at once he would be outlawed, he had at once set out for Dublin, where he had arrived the previous day, and had had a conference with his counsel, who gave him no hope or encouragement, on the contrary, advised him not to surrender. That he could not reconcile himself to becoming an outlaw, and feeling conscious that he had been actuated by no base or foul motive, and had done nothing more than what he unfortunately felt himself called upon to do at the time, he was resolved to surrender.

July 8.—Major Campbell again wrote (from Newgate Prison, Dublin), announcing that he had surrendered that evening; that his counsel assured him he was in most imminent danger,

and supplicating his Grace's further aid and good offices with His Majesty's Ministers on his behalf.

August 4.—Major Campbell's trial came off at Armagh assizes, when he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. After the trial he sent the following letter to his Grace :—

Major Campbell, 21st Regiment, to His Grace.

ARMAGH PRISON, 9th *August* 1808.

My Lord Duke,—I have been tried and convicted, the cause of which I feel with the deepest sorrow, yet I have the consolation to state that it is upon a point of Law alone that my fate has been determined, and that nothing appeared in Evidence or exists in Fact against me derogatory to the character of a soldier or a gentleman, but that I was brought in guilty merely because duelling is illegal. In proof of this I beg leave to enclose to your Grace copies of a Recommendation from the Grand and Petit Jury to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in my favour. These documents, with other Testimonies in my behalf, are to be immediately transmitted to England, to be laid before His Majesty, to decide whether or not I am to be considered as a fit object of his royal clemency. Could you, my Lord Duke, in any degree assist in protracting the life of a Father to four innocent children, and of a husband to a virtuous and affectionate wife, it would be a humane action.

General Archibald Campbell, Achallader, was present at my Trial, and set off immediately afterwards to Dublin with the originals of the enclosed, and a strong Testimonial in my favour signed by himself and many respectable officers to whom I have been known for upwards of twenty years, but I lament to add that the Duke of Richmond declined to decide on my case, saying he would instantly forward it to Lord Hawkesbury to be laid before the King, and as I understand has granted me a respite until his Majesty's pleasure is known.

In addition to your Grace's former humane offices, may I further presume to solicit that your Grace would use your Influence with His Majestie's Ministers in my behalf.

My unfortunate wife having left me this day, I really feel unable to write with my own hand, and have therefore taken the liberty to

express myself by the pen of another, which I hope your Grace will excuse.

With the highest respect, I have the honour to be your Grace's most obliged & most obt humble Servt, A. CAMPBELL.

Mrs. Campbell posted from Armagh to Dublin, where, finding that the packet had sailed, she hired an open boat with two watermen and crossed the Channel in it to Holyhead; thence she proceeded to Windsor, where she obtained an interview with the Queen, and presented a memorial imploring Her Majesty to intercede in favour of her husband.

The Duke also made application on behalf of the Major, and received the following reply :—

Lord Hawkesbury to His Grace.

WHITEHALL, 19 *August* 1808.

My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's letter of the 16th inst, and in reply I beg to acquaint you that Major Alexander Campbell's case has been laid before the King, together with every thing which has been urged in the Major's favor, but that His Majesty, after considering all the circumstances of the Transaction, has felt himself under the painful necessity of leaving the law to take its course.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Grace's most obedt humble Servant,

HAWKESBURY.

The King being inexorable, and the temporary respite having expired, the sentence was duly carried into effect on August 24th, before Mrs. Campbell's return from England. After the execution the unfortunate Major's body was given up to his relatives and buried at Ayr.

This autumn the Duke received the following interesting letter from General Melville of Strathkinnes, who was probably

the last survivor of Sir Andrew Agnew's garrison during the siege of Blair Castle in 1746. The narrative referred to has already been given under that date. The General died about a year afterwards.

General Robert Melville to His Grace.

EDINBURGH, 36 GEORGE ST, 5 *Sept.* 1808.

General Melville, who has been forced ever since his total privation of sight to cease the writing of Letters requiring his signature, Trusts that the Duke of Athol will have the goodness to excuse G. M.'s doing himself the honour of thus addressing him in a note,—The occasion of which is as follows,—That G. M. with his relation M^r^ Whyte-Melville of Bennochie, having had the honour in Summer 1777 to pay their respects together to his Grace at Blair Castle, where they were favoured with a most polite & obliging reception, the great Improvements which had been recently made, both to the exterior structure and inward arrangement of the House, which his Grace was pleased to show them, failed not to strike G. M. very forcibly on a comparison of its then state with that in the Spring of 1746 (31 years before) when G. M., an Ensign in His Majesty's 25^th^ Reg^t^ of Foot, had served in the successful defence of it by a Garrison commanded by L^t^ Colonel Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., and had made some juvenile Notes on the subject: These however he had not imagined would be fit for any publication, but merely to serve himself as true *Memoranda* of occurrences which had happened. And as a complete History of the Rebellion with all its remarkable incidents was soon after reported to be intended for publication by a literary Gentleman of Note,[1] who had been, as it was said, a Witness of many of the Transactions, it was expected with feelings of interest and curiosity by G. M. & many other officers of the Regiments which, having been recalled from Service in the Netherlands, had returned to England in autumn 1745, where, & in Scotland, they had continued to serve until after the Victory at Culloden & the reduction of the rebels. That ever since, notwithstanding expectations were given from time to time that the History in question would

[1] Home.

certainly be published, yet it never did take place until 1802, at London, when it would be unpleasant to say how greatly, & in how many respects, the public was disappointed by the production. But the particular Friends of the author, & many persons in general, willingly ascribed his errors & defects to a decline in his intellects, occasioned by a violent accident, which had been followed by ill health, & prevented a final revisal of his manuscript. But whether that was the reason or not, its public appearance was very unfortunate. For it not only caused that general disappointment already mentioned, but proved to be peculiarly offensive to G. M. & a few Military Veterans, who had survived but not forgotten the merits of brave & worthy Brother Officers, whose descendent & other relatives still living *feel* also injured by some gross & false aspersions on the courage & military behaviour of the deceased. And to remedy effectually this evil, as it now stood, seemed to be impossible, excepting in two ways; namely, to convince the author, who is still alive in Edinburgh, that he had been shamefully imposed on, in whatever he has said against the commandant & garrison of Blair Castle, by some very partial person, who certainly knew nothing of what passed in it, although he might have been connected with, and got his stories, false as they were, from some of *those* who were concerned in the attack, as is supposed to have been the case, and therefore that he should with a good grace & just feeling have acknowledged this imposition, and in some periodical papers have substituted the truth—or, if he should have unexpectedly persisted in refusing this justice to the living & to the memory of the dead, then that the same should have been done by G. M. with the approbation of the others interested, and the conduct of the Historian censured with all the severity which it would have justly merited. But G. M., very desirous to know the real state of his health & intellects before he should proceed farther, employed *confidentially* a Friend to learn it from a Gentleman, who is a near relation of the author, & is almost the only Friend whom he sees in his confinement to the house.

The report which G. M. received on the part of that Gentleman was most candid & honourable. He declared his disapprobation of the History with great regret for its Publication, & the more so that it contained these injurious reflections or assertions respecting the Military Officers of which G. M. had complained. But that his Kinsman was become so much superannuated, as was known to others, that it would

be impossible to make him understand either what was wrong, or what he ought to do to put it to rights. In this *dilemma* G. M. could not see anything which it became him to do, excepting to refer his Friends, who may wish to know the truth on the subject in question, to a genuine & simple narrative of the facts, which having been so long written before the History of the rebellion was published, bears of course no reference whatever to it. But whoever shall be pleased, after the Perusal of the History in the pages from 201 to 206 inclusive, which contains all the false & injurious assertions or insinuations which are made against the Commandant, the Garrison, the 21st Regiment, (or Scotch Fusileers), & the Argyleshire Militia, neither of which two Corps were then in Atholl, but with the Royal Army at or about Aberdeen, will find from the full and true narrative that there was not the least reason even to insinuate any want of valour or deficiency in Military discipline, either on the part of the Commandant or his Garrison, which consisted of 300 Rank and file, being composed of small detachments made from the Foot Regiments of the Duke of Cumberland's Army at Perth, when on its march towards the North. But G. M. is far too much convinced of the equity, not to say magnanimity of the Duke of Athol's sentiments, to suspect in the least that they could be at all influenced by such absurd falsehoods, to the disadvantage of Military Gentlemen of merit & character. G. M., on the contrary, is sure that no such conclusion could take place with his Grace, were even the objectionable passages in its first, & most probably the last edition of it that will soon appear, to become the subject of his attention. But the reason which now induces G. M. to take the liberty of proposing to send in a small parcel to his Grace the two Edinburgh Magazines containing an authentic account of the attack & defence of Blair Castle, is indeed that he cannot but flatter himself that, while it may mark in some degree his esteem & respect for his Grace, it may also serve to illustrate the true particulars of an event which cannot be uninteresting to his Grace. If therefore G. M. is not in error on this head, he will hope to be honoured with an answer in a few lines, at the place of date, directing him whether or not to forward this small parcel for his Grace at Perth, Dunkeld, or Blair Castle.

P.S.—Genl Melville, having just finished to dictate the preceeding, which has run into such unmerciful a Prolixity, is almost ashamed to

obtrude it on his Grace's patience, trusting however to his Goodness, & that he may indemnify himself by the brevity of his reply, G. M. hazards the sending of it.[1]

November 7.—The bridge over the Tay at Dunkeld was opened.[2] This bridge, by Telfer, consisting of five water and two land arches, with a total length of 685 feet, was built by the Duke at a cost of about £30,000, towards which about £7000 was granted by Government. Under the Act of Parliament (passed in 1803), the Duke had been empowered to levy a pontage until the debt on the bridge was paid off, and further until a sinking fund of £1500 for the maintenance of the bridge should be accumulated; but his borrowing powers on the security of the pontage were under the Act restricted to £18,000.[3]

This winter exceptionally severe weather was experienced at Blair.

Alexander Hardie, Farm Grieve, to Mr. Palliser.

BLAIR, 21 *Dec.* 1808.

Sir,—We have very course weather hear at present. The Stock is dooing all well as yet.

Donald McIntyre is very bad. He took badly in the hill yesterday with a cramp in both legs. He took it before it was dark, and it was five

[1] It is difficult to understand what had proved so offensive to General Melville in Home's "History of the Rebellion." Home casts no aspersion on the courage of the troops, except when he states that Sir Andrew Agnew marched towards Bridge of Bruar, and after gazing a while at the Highlanders, returned to Blair; which story I have proved (under that date) to have been an invention. Home was certainly mistaken in saying that the 21st *Regiment* was in Atholl, but General Melville was equally inaccurate in stating that the Argyll Militia were not there.

[2] In 1461 Bishop Lauder laid the foundation of a bridge, to be built partly of stone and partly of timber. There is, however, no evidence of its completion.

In 1512 Bishop Brown founded another bridge, to be built of stone, of which he finished one arch.

In 1514 his executors drove the piles for two others, and gave Bishop Douglas £240 Scots (£20 sterling), with which the bridge was finished for foot passengers. No account exists of when it was destroyed.

[3] The thanks the family received at the hands of the public for this undertaking will be seen later on under date 1868.

a'clock this morning before he got home to his own house. His hands is both frosted, they are swelled as big as three hands, and the whole of his fingers is running of so much, that the whole bed is sweeming of blood. I think the sooner you send up the Doctor it will be so much the better.

I am, Sir, yor most humble and Obedient Servant,

ALEX. HARDIE.

During this year Lady George Murray, widow of the late Bishop of St. David's, was appointed Lady-in-waiting to the King's two eldest unmarried daughters, the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth.

At Blair, Croftmor farm in Glen Tilt was built.

During 1808 the Duke sold the following lands :—

In Glenalmond, Corriemuckloch, Newton, Craignafarrar,	to Provost Hay Marshall, for £12,000.
In Strathardle, Soilzarie.	to John Pennycook, for £5000.

January 18, 1809.—His Grace's second daughter, Lady Amelia, was married at Dunkeld to Mr. James Drummond, grandson of the Viscount Strathallan who fell at Culloden, and whose name, as well as his eldest son's, had been included in the Bill of Attainder passed in 1746.

*

In May, on Lord Mansfield resigning the command of the Perthshire Militia, the Duke offered it to his son, Lord James, who, however, elected to keep his own regiment, the Royal Manx Fencibles, upon which Lord Kinnoull was appointed.

At this same date the various volunteer corps in the county were reduced, and four battalions of local militia were formed in their place, mostly composed of members of the former volunteer corps.

* See Addenda vol. v., p. xxxvii.

They were commanded by the following officers :—

Highland Battalion	. Colonel	Robt. Stewart	of Fincastle.
Western „	. „	Sir P. Murray	of Ochtertyre.
Central „	. „	Sir A. Mackenzie	of Delvine.
Eastern „	. „	James Hay	of Seggieden.

In June the Duke and Duchess proceeded to the Isle of Man, where they occupied for the first time their newly erected mansion, "Castle Mona," which had cost his Grace £36,000.

At this time the full-length portrait of George III. (now at Blair) was sent to the Isle of Man, the Duke having obtained His Majesty's permission to have a copy made from the original painted by Sir ~~Joshua Reynolds~~. *Thomas Lawrence.*

Mr. Palliser to His Grace (extract).

PERTH, *July* 21, 1809.

My Lord Duke,—I was honor'd with your Grace's Letter of the 14th curt in due course, at that time when I was at Blair, and I suppose never was remembered such weather. On Monday the 17th July I was storm stayed at Forest Lodge for three hours by wind, sleet, and rain. The tops of the hills were all covered with snow. I almost lost the Pheaton at the Lodge soon after the horses were taken out; the wind was so very high that it was put in motion and nearly blown over the Banks into the Tilt a little below the Garden.

This year the Duke commenced building the entrance lodge, the stables, and "the square" at Dunkeld,[1] the architect employed being Mr. Archibald Elliot of London, who had finished Castle Mona after the death of Mr. Stewart. His Grace took the opportunity of Mr. Elliot's presence on the spot to have an examination made of the condition of Dunkeld House, when he reported that he found the timber of the roof

[1] The lodge and stables cost £8575; the square of byres, &c., £3229.

in a very decayed state, and that the whole would require re-roofing, and that the settlements and cracks in the outside walls were so numerous that he was not certain they would not fall apart when the roof was taken off, also that the windows were all bad, and that he therefore considered to repair the house would be both difficult and expensive, and recommended that any repairs or additions should be made in the most temporary way.

The Duke also entered into negotiations with the Navy Board with a view to the introduction of larch timber for ship-building, and procured an order for a ship-load, which was sent to the Government dockyard in the Thames for trial, and which being found suitable for the purpose, was followed by larger orders, and the price fixed at four shillings per foot.

During 1809 the Duke sold to Dr. Dick of Tulliemet the farms of East and West Achnabeachan, Drimmin, and Milton of Tulliemet, and also the superiority of Achnagie, &c.

Petition by Patrick McGlashan, at the Lint Miln of Dalcapon, to His Grace the Duke of Atholl, March 6, 1810.

Humbly sheweth,—That in the year 1788 Yr Gr/s Petr got possession of a small pendicle here, where he yet resides, and this by a Tack from your Grace for 21 years, which Tack expired some time ago, and a little augmentation has also been given since the expiry thereof.

That your Petr being a wright by trade, and having got but a bad steading at his entry, he at his own *sole* expence built thereon a good Dwelling house & a work shop of Mason work; He also errected a Lint Miln on his own expence, all of which exceeded £100, which can be proven, being more than any other Tenant in the neighbourhood has expended on Improvements within that period.

That yr Petr finding yr Grace disposed to grant four year more of the place to him, as well as to others of the Tenants of this quarter from Whity first on an augmentation of Rent, he gave in his offer, but not

being accepted of, a List came to Donald Robertson, yr Gr/s ground officer, specifying the rent required. Yr Petr subscribed that List, and agreed to give the rent put on by yr Grace.

Yr Petr having thus agreed to the rent put on by yr Grace, thought himself sure of his possession till a few days thereafter, when Mr. Palliser personally informed him, that in consequence of Reports made to your Grace that yr Petr was destroying your woods, & also poaching, it was resolved to remove him.

It is painful for yr Gr/s Petr to explain the causes of this accusation, but finding himself unjustly aspersed, from envy and sinister views, & all by party work, he is thus laid under a necessity of stating the facts as they really stand, leaving it to yr Gr/s goodness to proceed thereon as the merits thereof may suggest to yr Grace.

Yr Petr candidly owns that he at sundry times got Timber from yr Gr/s woods, & even your Inclosures, but this he *never* did *take* of his own accord.

Donald Robertson, yr Gr/s ground officer, employed yr Petr several times making carts & Box wheel Barrows, &c, shearing to him in Harvest, & he also dressed his Lint to him every year since he came yr Gr/s ground officer, (the quantity being often considerable,) and all the payment he ever got was by Timber given him by your said ground officer from yr Gr/s woods and Inclosures, which timber he marked, pitched out, & delivered to yr Petr, and on this fact yr Petr offers a substantial proof.

Your Petr admits that he used the gun a little 4 or 5 years ago, but fearing it might offend yr Gr/ gave up the practice for at least 3 years back; but within that period he was obliged at the ground officer's orders to go out and kill game for him, and [as] he had not a dog of his own, he was obliged to hire a man and a dog for payment to procure them, which game was delivered to Donald Robertson's family at Logierait, & no reward given or asked, nor offered, not even what your Petr was out of pocket to the man who assisted him.

That yr Petr, considering that such conduct should not be persisted in as to the wood, determined to give up & get payment as he ought for any service he might do; by this he lost the man's favor, & his resentment now takes place. Yr Petr is indeed at a loss to conceive how this man would venture to accuse him, which accusation, if fully and freely investigated, would turn out so much agt himself, however willing he might be

to hurt y^r^ Pet^r^. As to game, if properly scrutinized, y^r^ Pet^rs^ fault is but a cipher.

Your Grace's Pet^r^ does not doubt but you will at once perceive that whatever impropriety might be in your Pet^rs^ conduct as to the wood and game, that he acted under *awe* and the terror of offending a man who appeared to assume such power as might turn him out of his place, right or wrong, if he did not pay a just deference to his authority.

Y^r^ Pet^r^ here states facts in general, but if y^r^ Gr/ will have the goodness to institute a minute investigation, y^r^ Pet^rs^ allegations will appear in full light, & perhaps may bring something more to view, hitherto under a cloud. May it therefore please y^r^ Gr/ to take y^r^ Pet^rs^ representation of facts into y^r^ serious consideration, & to cause a full, free, and minute Investigation to take place, & if it appear that y^r^ Pet^r^ has not acted in anything improper, excepting so far as obliged to comply with this man, who assumed authority over him, to grant him the favor of a continuance in his possession, when he assures y^r^ Gr/ that no man shall ever be able to make him act an improper part, or offend y^r^ Gr/ directly or indirectly in any time coming, & y^r^ G/^s^ Pet^r^ as in duty bound shall ever pray.

PATRICK M^c^GLASHAN.

P.S.—Y^r^ Pet^r^ has not the least blame on M^r^ Palliser; he knows well that he has been imposed on and advised by others.

April 10, 1810.—His Grace's son-in-law, Captain Evan MacGregor Murray, was promoted from the 15th Dragoons to a Majority in the 103rd Foot.

Mr. P. A. Agnew to His Grace.

14 HARLEY S^T^, LONDON, 6 *May* 1810.

MY LORD,—When the accompanying sword came into my possession in India, I trusted I should one day have the opportunity of requesting

a place for it in your Grace's collection at Blair. May I flatter myself with the hope that your Grace will honor me by accepting it? It was found on the capture of Apeer Ghur, a stronghold in the Dekkan, among a variety of articles said to have been deposited there by the Emperor Arungzebe, and may have been one of his personal weapons, tho' I should think more for ornament than use. The scabbard, which is evidently of modern date, is very unworthy the rest of the weapon, the handle of which is curious. I should have waited on your Grace with the Sword, but have been very much occupied, and leave Town this morning for India.

I have the honor to be y^r^ Gr/^s^ most faithful humble Serv^t^,

P. A. Agnew.[1]

May 19.—Lord James Murray was married in London to Lady Emily Percy, fourth daughter of Hugh, 2nd Duke of Northumberland.[2]

During 1810 the Duke sold his London house, No. 17 Portman Square, which appears to have been called by some Atholl House. The superiority of Garth was sold to Robert Stewart, the Laird, for £1407, and Outer Mains of Hunting-tower to Captain George Balvaird, Royal Perth Militia, for £886.

[1] The writer of this letter was possibly Patrick, youngest brother of Sir Stair Agnew, Bart., of Lochnaw. Apeer Ghur was captured by the British in 1803 from the Mahratta Chief Scindiah, but was afterwards restored to him. Arungzebe was son of Shah Jehan, who built and is buried in the Taj at Agra, and was the last of the Great Moguls of Delhi.

[2] See Appendix (Genealogical Table of Murray, Duke of Atholl).

L^t.-Col. David Stewart (Garth) West India R^gt. to L^t.-Col. Lord Ja^s. Murray.

TRINIDAD, 30 *Sept.* 1810.

MY LORD,—Accustomed as I have ever been to look up to the family of Atholl with respect and affectionate esteem, thus imbibing with my mother's milk the feeling of my forefathers, it was with a pleasure consonant to such sentiments I lately heard of your marriage, on which I now, in unison with all those men of Atholl who feel as I do, beg leave to offer my heartfelt congratulations on a circumstance that must afford satisfaction to every friend of the family. May you, my dear Lord, with your fair Bride be as happy, honourable and prosperous as I so sincerely wish you, and sure am I your measure will be complete.

As you will probably commence housekeeping some of these years may I, agreeable to the custom of an Atholl Highlander, offer my mite to sett up your house, and beg Lady Emilie's acceptance of a small case of birds to form part of her dressing room decorations. These birds are all of this Island, somewhat different but equally beautiful (wishing to send a variety) as those I had the honour of sending the Duchess a few months ago. This Island furnishes a wonderful variety and in great numbers. Those I have chosen are of course the most admired and rare. The box is meant only for the carriage, and to make it less bulky the birds are crowded one behind the other. By a different arrangement, and putting them in a case fronted with glass, their brilliancy and variety of colour will be more fully displayed, and by entirely excluding the air the same splendid brightness of tint, light, and shade will be preserved for any number of years. Great care has been taken in the preserving of them, I hope they wont suffer from damp on the passage. I am anxious for the safety of the birds, living and dead, which I used the freedom of sending the Duchess. The Macaos with all their splendour of colouring are hardy birds and I have less fear about them than the preserved birds, and this on account

of those sharks at the Custom House, of whose depredations on such things (particularly of the kind in question) as have to undergo the ordeal of their inspection I have heard many tales. However the man who took them in charge promised fair, and this box I send to Greenock, where there is less risk than in the London Custom House, by an officer of my regiment who if he follows the directions I have given him they must go safe. My great dread is that they wont be perfectly secured after they are opened at the Custom House. Heavy as the duty is levied *ad valorem* (and I have valued them low to prevent suspicion or curiosity) and this young gentleman manages adroitly, the box may pass without opening. I fear that B Cock of the Orronocco, being a delicate bird, has not reached safe. I have here a most beautiful Flamingo of a colour something between the richest crimson and Vermillion, which I wish much to send to Lady Emily, but the delicacy of the bird makes me afraid to venture him at this season. Here he walks about among the fowls perfectly domesticated. The spring will be a better time for a voyage.

In this fine and interesting Island we have the beautiful and sublime combined, and except some parts of Atholl and Tay Side nothing can surpass the romantic beauty and scenery of the rocks, valleys, mountains, plains, hills and rivers that are in endless succession and variety. The richness of the foliage and variegated verdure of the woods which cover these is only to be equalled by the brilliancy of the plumage of the feathered creation. I have often seen shrubs and bushes with flowers and blossoms, but till I came to Trinidad I never saw trees of the finest size and dimensions whose blossom would shame a tulip border. I came here early in spring (after the capture of Guadaloup) when every tree and vine (these vines creep up the stem to the very tops of the highest trees and bear the most beautiful flowers) was in full blow. Indeed every month does in a manner bring a fresh change, so those that were in blossom last month are in seed this month, and now we have a second spring, and one tree with which the woods are studded has now a blossom equally in delicacy and clearness of colour to a yellow lilly, and behind my house is a remarkable tree (which I am sure the Duke of Atholl would give more than I need name to have

placed on the lawn of Dunkeld or Blair) that smells and blooms like a hawthorn bush on a mild may morning. But altho' this Island shines so bright in the inhabitants of the air and the productions of the earth of such as are beautiful and valuable, under the earth or its surface there is little, so that however noble and extensive the range and scope of the Botanist and Naturalist may be, that of the Mineralogist is but scant. For my own part being no Botanist, Naturalist, nor Mineralogist, and I may add Medalist, these advantages are more lost upon me than on one better qualified. However I do amuse myself sometimes with one or other of these, and I do not dispair of seeing some beautiful plants thriving on Tay Side or at least in a hot house. And I have made already a tolerable collection of the snake and serpent tribe, the skins of some of which are beautiful in variety and colour, but difficult to preserve the true tint in spirits or any other mode of preservation. Of these, if your Lordship has any inclination for the like, I shall have pleasure in furnishing you with various kinds and specimens. My military avocations not being sufficient to occupy my mind or time such pastimes are the more necessary. The Society here tho' improving daily is none of the best. You have heard of General Picton and Colonel Fullarton's business. The Colony has lately been split and divided into parties, the old cause politicks is the occasion of this, and the difference between Spanish laws under which they are, and English laws under which many wish to be. With these I mix not nor meddle. It is my duty to protect the people from the common enemy, and not to increase their enmity by joining a party which in a confined community and second in command as I am here would probably have that effect. So instead of taking a side and thus separating the more, I have done my best to bring the people together, and at the earnest request of the Governor, who being himself one of the best of men is always for that which is best and proper, we have set some social and merry meetings on foot, and this cohision and inter mixture seems to have the best imaginable effect in sweetening the sourness caused by their bickerings and heartburnings, and disputes about laws, jurisprudence and such subjects as I am sure they do not understand. In this sociability the Militia take the lead in allowing of nothing but that which promotes

happiness and harmony, and my corps and myself have got into great favour with the people, black, white, and all shades of colour and complexion. Of the latter indeed there is not much in this climate, the vermillion of the ladies not being of that showy brightness which makes my Flamingo look so gorgious and gaudy as he stalks with his awkward gait among the fowls whom he keeps under due controul, and it is highly amusing to see this bird driving the fowls of an evening into their house before him, and till the whole are housed will he himself take shelter. But I beg to be excused for running on at this rate—the truth is I always get into such a flow of spirits when I think of home, Atholl, and Perthshire, that I am sometimes afraid that I shall forget myself. May I beg leave to be remembered in the most respectful manner to the Duke and Duchess, and I remain, My Lord, &c. &c.

DAVID STEWART.

February 27, 1811.—Lady Emily Murray was confined at Alnwick Castle of a son, who was christened John James. He, however, only lived till the 16th of May following.

May 9.—The Duke's nephew, the Rev. George Murray, son of the late Bishop of St. David's, married Lady Sarah Hay, second daughter of the 9th Earl of Kinnoull.

June 11.—Major MacGregor Murray was appointed to the 8th Dragoons, and soon afterwards proceeded with Lady Elizabeth to the East Indies, where the regiment was stationed. On arrival in India, Major Murray was appointed to the staff as Deputy Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Steuart of Ballechin to Mr. Palliser.

BALLECHIN, 9th *July* 1811.

Sir,—An occurrence of rather an alarming nature only accidentally came to my knowledge a few days ago. A tenant of mine, one Patrick Thomson, an Auctioneer, was here doing some business for me, & he happened to introduce some extraordinary account of the behaviour of one Alexr Douglas, a shoemaker at Balinluig, who he had reason to think had a design of murdering him. Thomson told me the story, but wished me to take no steps in consequence, as he did not like to be instrumental in bringing forward a matter of this kind. However, I viewed the circumstances in a very serious light, & insisted on Thomson coming before me as a Magistrate & making a declaration. Accordingly he came here last night & made the Declaration I herewith beg to send you as a Magistrate, & particularly as the man resides upon the Duke of Atholl's lands. I took down what he said nearly in his own words, and put down everything I considered important, though perhaps not very formally; however I believe it will answer the purpose. I read it over to Thomson, & he is ready to make oath to the truth of it. From Thomson's account I think the probability is that Douglas intended to have murdered him, if the opportunity had not providentially failed him, & if Thomson had been intoxicated & consequently off his Guard, he might have lost his life. I am quite at a loss what ought to be done in this case, & I could wish you to take it into consideration. Perhaps it might be advisable to call the man before us for examination, & any day you appoint this week, for I am not certain of being at home next, I would meet you at Logierait, & Douglas could be called before us, Thomson & the men mentioned in the Declaration, & after examination some resolution might be come to. I shall be glad to have your opinion on this subject. I do not know whether you heard that this Douglas is not well thought of, & suspicion a good many years ago attached to him of having murdered and robbed a Drover, God knows whether justly or not. If you saw Mr Robert Dick he could give you some account of that suspicion and probably others, as it has formerly been much spoken of, & this late affair may revive it, as Thomson says this is quite generally talked of.

I am, Sir, your most obt Servant,

HOPE STEUART.

Patrick Thomson's Declaration.

At Ballechin, 8 July 1811, Appeared before me, Hope Steuart of Ballechin, one of His Majesty's Justices of Peace for the County of Perth, Patrick Thomson, Farmer at Tullipourie, and voluntarily emitted the following Declaration:—

That about three weeks ago, to the best of his recollection, he happened to have some business to transact at the Widow Duff's at Balanluig—he arrived there about one or two o'clock in the afternoon—he immediately enquired for Alex^{r} Douglas, shoemaker there, as he had some money to receive from him. Douglas came to the house, & excused himself from paying, for want of money. He (Thomson) called for some whisky, & gave him a glass of it, & told Douglas he had no occasion to wait as he had no money to give; the other replied, as he (Thomson) was alone, he would not be the worse of his company. Thomson told him he might do as he pleased, but that if he staid he had better give him some whisky, to which he assented & called for a little. Douglas soon after went out, but returned by the time he (Thomson) had dined, & by the time he returned he (Thomson) had half a dozen people with him paying him money, as this was a day that he (Thomson) was collecting some roup money, being an Auctioneer. Thomson adds that only two of these men had been paying money, the others were chance passengers. Thomson further declares that he was employed in receiving money from various people till near twelve o'clock at night, & though Douglas had no business to do, he (Thomson) declares that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, Douglas never quitted the room the whole of that time, at least that he (Thomson) never missed him; that Douglas occasionally, when the glass came round to him, continued sitting & drinking without ever offering to pay, excepting for the small quantity he first called for. P. Thomson remained for about an hour after his business was over, taking a few glasses with some acquaintances, viz., Robert Low, Dyer, Moulinearn, John M^{c}Craw, there, David Butter, Ballachallan, Robert Robertson, a labourer at Balintuim on Colonel Fergusson's land, with some others that he does not presently recollect; Thomson is sure that Douglas observed him receiving money, & that he (Thomson) had a considerable sum besides

in his Pocket Book. Thomson remarked that before he took his departure, about half an hour perhaps, that Douglas withdrew. When Thomson came out of the house & had mounted his horse, he observed Douglas standing on the opposite side of the road. Thomson had some little conversation with him in passing, & Douglas begged of him to allow him a little time to pay the money. Thomson bid everybody standing about the door good night, & rode off at the gallop towards the Boat of Tummel. When he got to the river side he cried out repeatedly for the Boat, without being answered, & had not stood there quite five minutes, when he observed some person approaching him. It was a moonlight night & something clear, so as to enable him to discover the person approaching him pretty distinctly, who appeared to be stooping & ascending by the brink of the river towards him. Thomson called out *Who's there?* in Gaelic, no answer given; he called out again, no answer; he called out a third time, & the person straightened himself up & said in Gaelic, *It is me.* All this time Thomson kept approaching him, imagining at first it might be some poor person, or some person in liquor. On hearing the voice Thomson immediately discovered it was Douglas, & said, *What brought you here, Douglas?* Douglas answered, *You should take quarters.* Thomson replied, *Whether I take quarters or not, I believe you would wish me to take quarters,* meaning that he (Douglas) had a design upon his life. At this instant Thomson was within twenty yards of him, & observed something with a long shaft across his arm & covered by his leather apron. He stopped his horse, being alarmed. Douglas continuing slowly advancing, Thomson called out, *What is that you have there for me? Nothing, nothing,* Douglas said, & Thomson replied, *That you have, you scoundrel.* Thomson having nothing to defend himself, & Douglas getting betwixt him & the land, that is, seeming to wish to prevent him from escaping, Thomson had nothing for it but to rein round his horse to the river, & rode through a little of the water till it came up nearly to the top of his boots, & when he was clear of him, he galloped towards Balinluig, & when he got there, he found the people he had but just parted from still standing & talking upon the road before the houses; he immediately called out to them to *come with speed immediately to assist him yonder,* and threatened to make them answer for the consequences if they did not. Thomson turned round and galloped towards the river lest he should lose

Douglas, & when he saw him crossing into the bushes, he quitted his horse, ran up, & took hold of him by the neck, & asked him *what he did with a fearful thing he had;* he said *he had nothing.* Thomson forced him down to the ground, & Douglas roared out *murder* repeatedly, & said, *I will afront you now. Be that as it may*, said Thomson, *I will take you before a Justice, so that you shall never do this again.* By this time the men had come down, viz., the aforesaid Robert Robertson, David Butter, & widow Duff's son, & Thomson told them that if they did not accompany him to a Justice he would make them suffer. Douglas refused to come before a Justice till Thomson pretended to be a Constable, when he said he would go willingly before any Justice; & when Thomson dragged him towards the ferrying place, he begged Thomson to let him go, & said he would give him half a mutchkin whisky. The men who were present entreated Thomson to release him, & allow him rather *to fall into other people's hands*, which he complied with, as he found no likelyhood of getting over the river; Douglas immediately ran off, & Thomson took the men to Widow Duff's and treated the men to some whisky, as he had detained them at the river more than an hour. Widow Duff told them Douglas's wife was almost distracted at her husband's being out all night.

Thomson conjectures Douglas might have thrown the weapon he had into the river, that he thought it might be nearly the length of a musket, but what it was he cannot say.

Thomson about Daybreak went home by Port na Craig, & went up the country with the Innkeeper's servant at Blair in Atholl, who was travelling thither from Dunkeld.

Peter Thomson declares that the above named men concurred with him in thinking that Douglas harboured & intended the design of murdering him that night, as Douglas labours under a very bad character, & they all thought Douglas's plan was afterwards to throw him into the river.

Patrick Thomson declares his reason for not giving information respecting Douglas before was his being very averse from bringing a man to punishment.

The above Declaration, emitted by me & written by Hope Steuart of Ballechin in my presence, I declare is as nearly as possible the very words

& substance of what I have dictated to him, & are consistent with truth as far as I can recollect of the circumstances, & written on this & six preceeding pages.

PETER THOMSON.

HOPE STEUART, J.P.

Mr. Palliser consulted with Mr. Rutherford, his Grace's Perth agent, and some of the local Justices, who were unanimously of opinion that the occurrence had been brought about by a too profuse quantity of whisky having been consumed by the party, and that there was no evidence to convict Douglas; and further, it was Thomson who had committed an assault, and that if the case was taken up it might prove serious for him; so the matter was allowed to drop.

This summer the stables were built at Dail Larie, near Forest Lodge, in Glen Tilt.

In August the Duke was obliged to take out an interdict against Mr. Humphry Sturt, the shooting tenant at Lude, who persisted in shooting grouse on the Seven Shealings, being instigated thereto by General Robertson.

During autumn his Grace appointed Sir Alexander Muir-Mackenzie of Delvine to be Vice-Lieutenant of the county.

This year the Duke had some trouble with the Duke of Gordon's Badenoch tenants, who were encroaching considerably over the county march.

At this time his Grace's son, Lord Charles, was sent to Harrow School, and St. Adamnan's Cottage[1] at Dunkeld was altered and improved for Miss Ogg, who had been governess to all his Grace's children.

Also the drive from Polney by Cally to Craig Lush Loch was made.

A public bridge over the Tummel at Balanluig was talked of, but was not carried out, owing to want of funds.

[1] Formerly the inn.

During 1811 the Duke sold the following superiorities :—

Killiechassie Black Hill	to R. Stewart Fleming of Killiechassie, for	£257
East and West Clochfoldich Pitlochrie and Miln Easter Stix	to R. Stewart of Clochfoldich, for	293
Eastertyre Baledmund Drum of Pitlochrie Pitfourie	to Major McGlashan of Eastertyre, for	372
Findynate Tomghoulan Donavourd ~~Balantuim~~ ~~Croftnasalagag~~ ~~Middle Haugh~~ Wester Callie Binzean	to Major Alston (who bought Urrard), for	418
Derculich Tullochcurran Dalnagairn	to Alexander Stewart of Derculich, for	326
	Total	£1666

The late Lord John Murray's daughter, Mrs. Murray, had died in 1803, and her husband, General (Foxlowe) Murray, had then succeeded to the whole of the late Lord's leasehold estates and his personal property, including pictures, plate, furniture, &c.; but the freehold estates in Yorkshire and Derbyshire were left to him for life only, and afterwards, failing issue, to the Duke of Atholl and his heirs. This year the Duke and General Murray agreed to have the estates put up to auction and to divide the proceeds.

At the sale the General purchased Bannercross himself, with a view of bequeathing it to his sister, Mrs. Bagshawe.

The result of the transaction was that the General lost half of his income for the remainder of his life, but obtained the power of leaving the other half to his heirs, whilst the Duke sacrificed half the value of the property at the General's death for the sake of immediate possession of the other half.

Considerable and tedious delay took place over this business, and it was not finally settled for two years.

During 1812 three of the Duke's nieces were married: Miss Charlotte Murray-~~Aynsley~~, eldest daughter of the late Lord Charles Aynsley, to Major-General John Oswald, younger of Dunnikier; Miss Charlotte Murray, eldest daughter of the late Bishop of St. David's, to the Rev. Townsend Selwyn, afterwards Canon of Gloucester; and her sister, Caroline, to the 3rd Earl of Ilchester.

This spring Lord James Murray was appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince Regent, and consequently had to vacate his seat in Parliament. To fill the vacancy thus created the Duke set up his son-in-law, Mr. Drummond of Strathallan, who was at once opposed by Sir Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre, and shortly afterwards another party, headed by Lord Kinnaird, nominated General Sir Thomas Graham of Balgowan, who was at that time serving with the army engaged in the Peninsular War in Portugal.

Before the polling day Sir Patrick Murray withdrew, and on the 19th of March Mr. Drummond carried the election by 69 votes to 51; majority, 18.

General Graham knew nothing about the election till it was over, and, unconscious of the political troubles in Perthshire, wrote the following letter to his Grace, expressing his views regarding Dunkeld House:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham to His Grace (extract).

THOMAR [PORTUGAL], 27 *Feb.* 1812.

I should have thanked you, my D^r^ Duke, for y^r^ letter of the 2^d^ Dec^r^ long ago, but it came at a busy time, just as our operations were beginning ag^st^ C: Rodrigo, & it afterwards escaped my memory. . . . I cannot but wish that you will reject all idea of patching & repairing the Old House. Prop it, if you will, to make it safe to live in, but it will cost more than a new one to make it a good house, & you will repent not having built from the foundation on new ground before the work is half over. According to my ideas, you w^d^ save nothing but some of the walls. You must take off the roof & take out all the timbers, alter doors & windows, & after all make a bad job in the worst situation about the place. Having done so much by the Bridge & the change of the road, it would be a thousand pities not to enjoy something of the beauties of these immense improvements from the windows of the house, w^ch^ w^d^ be the case if you build only a hundred yards or two further west.

July 22.—At the battle of Salamanca Captain Richard Murray, 5th Regiment, eldest son of the late Lord Henry and nephew to his Grace, was so severely injured about the chest, by being ridden over by a dragoon, that he was invalided home and placed on half-pay.

October 29.—At the general election Mr. Drummond was again opposed to Sir Thomas Graham, but succeeded in retaining his seat for the county by the narrow majority of 7; 75 votes to 68.

At Dunkeld Duncbuie Lodge was built.

In February 1813 a riot took place among the militia who were in garrison in Perth, which is narrated in the following letter from Captain Duncan, Adjutant of the Central Regiment of Perthshire Local Militia, to his commanding officer, Sir Alexander Muir-Mackenzie, and forwarded by him to the Duke.

Captain Duncan to Sir Alexander Muir-Mackenzie, Bart.

PERTH, 19 *Feby* 1813.

Sir,—I have to acquaint you of a Mutiny that took place this day among the Troops in Garrison of a very serious & disagreeable nature. I understand from good information that the thing has been going secretly on among different Regts of Militia for some time past. Captain Menzies of the Perthshire received a letter last night from the officer commanding that Regt in Edinr, that there was one of their men on pass in Perth; after an investigation in the Regt he was found out to be a ringleader, & was here for the purpose of coresponding with the Regiments doing duty in this place. He was directed to get a warrant to apprehend him and seize his papers; the information was so correct that there would be a letter to him with last night's post, which was likways ordered to be stoped. Captain Menzies immediately got a warrant, and apprehended him & seized his papers, consisting of various corespondence & memorials, sum of which I understand was verry strong indeed. He likeways seized the letter at the post office which was address'd to the man's father, was well wrote, but not subscribed, cauting him that they was discovered in Edinr, to secure himself & papers, and advise their friends in Perth to stand tru. In consequence of this man being seized and the nature of his papers, Captain Menzies judged it unsafe to lodge him in any of the Regimental Guards, so keeped him in custody of some of his men during the night, to be examined by the Sherrif this day at 10 o'clock. From him being apprehended last night the information went to the Barracks that he was lodged in goal. At the General Parade at 10 A.M. the Renfrewshire burst from the ranks with a general huzza & a cry of "fix bayonets;" the officers attempted to stop them at the gate, but was oblidged to get out of their way, as the men ran upon them with charged bayonets; the officers, however, ran along with their men all the way to the goal, attempting to restore order, which was inefectuall; different attemps was made at the officers with fixed bayonets; one in particular at Colonel Dunlop, who parried of the point with his hand. Fortunately by this time the Durham Militia had arrived, and one of them knocked down the man that made the push at Coll Dunlop & seized him. A few of the fifeshire join'd the Renfrew, & one of them knocked down the centinel at the goal. The Durham behav'd in a most exemplary manner,

and was at the goal within a few minutes of the rioters. There was six of the most desperate of the ringleaders disarmed & secured, & in a short time the remainder dispersed. A meeting immediately took place between the Magistrates & Commanding Officers, at which I was present. General Durham was at Largo, but was sent for by express. At ½ past 12 o'clock it was resolved to march the Renfrew to Dundee & the fife to Dunkeld & Coupar Angus; but the doubt was would they march. In the meantime it was judged prudent to send of the Prisoners to Edinburgh in post-chaises guarded by steady men of the Durham. Which took place about ½ past one, excepting the Perthshire man, who was under examination before the Sherrif. He was sent of in about ½ an hour after, but unfortunately the chaise was drove back by the populace in the South Inch. A little after two the Renfrew & fife marched on their different routes. A guard of the Durham, headed by the magistrates, escorted the chaise with the Perthshire [man] past the frierton toll. On their return they seized one of the populace for pelting the escort with stones, & lodged him in goal. It was then judged necessary for the public security to turn out the local Militia in Perth & neighbourhood. At 3 o'clock, in conjunction with Colonel Hay, I received an order to assemble. Paraded at ½ past 4 under arms, Captains J. & C. Stewart, Whitson & Dick; Subs Latta, Rennie, D. Burns, A. Burns, Brakenridge, Sinclair, a considerable number of N.C.O., & about 100 Rank & File. Colonel Hay about the same number.

"Orders."—Col: Hay mounts a Piquit of 1 Captn, 2 Subs, & 50 men, with as many of the Durham to parole the streets all night. The whole to turn out in case of alarm, and to parade tomorrow at 11 o'clock. I have order'd 2 serjeants & 4 file of men to remain in the Store all night. I have sent express to acquaint Coll Murray & Coll Smythe what is the orders of the day. Every thing remains perfectly quiet at present, & hope will continue. I shall write you again tomorrow. I have the honour to be, Sir, Yr most obt Servant,

JAMES DUNCAN,
Capt. & Adj. C.R.R.P.L.M.

In the letter which Sir Alexander Mackenzie wrote to his Grace when forwarding the above report, he stated that on receiving Captain Duncan's letter he had immediately quitted

Edinburgh for Perth, where he found all quiet and the local militia dismissed. That it appeared that Colonel Dunlop, who was senior officer, had conducted himself with great steadiness, and that the magistrates had acted with much firmness. The mob of Perth was, as usual, very unruly, and had endeavoured, by abusing the men and calling them cowards, to prevent the Renfrew from quitting the town. However, they had gone, though the officers and non-commissioned officers had had some difficulty in getting them to march across the bridge *en route* to Dundee. That the General had ordered the Fife back from Dunkeld, and declared that they were not much implicated, as when the disturbance took place the whole of the men of that regiment, with the exception of nine, were under arms on parade, but that he, Sir Alexander, understood that when the Fife were at Dunkeld their language was very violent and outrageous.

That he understood that the Renfrew had not exhibited any appearance of penitence at Dundee, and that it was in contemplation to disarm them. That a considerable number of the ringleaders had been apprehended, and a court-martial was to assemble in Edinburgh for their trial. That Major Craigie considered the greater part of the Perthshire to be well inclined, but that there was a considerable number of great villains among them, all of whom had not been discovered.

Sir Alexander further stated that on the night of the 24th three troops of cavalry and detachments of the Durham and Fife Militia regiments, with two field-pieces, all under the command of General Durham, had marched to a field near Inchture, whither the Renfrew had previously been marched from Dundee, and that the latter had been made to ground arms, and ten of the ringleaders had been seized, after which the regiment was marched back to Dundee with their arms, but without ammunition, and that it was hoped a stop had been put to the affair.

June 4.—Lord James Murray was promoted to be Colonel, and appointed Aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent.

June 13.—Lady Charles Aynsley (his Grace's sister-in-law) died.

July 21.—Colin Brown, merchant in Crieff, wrote informing Mr. Palliser that Lieutenant John Murray (formerly Robertson), H.P. 42nd, natural son of the late Lord John Murray, who had lodged with him for four years, was in a dying state, and also owed seven months' rent.

September 21.—Mr. George Farquhar died, having been thirty-five years "Edinburgh Agent" to his Grace. He was succeeded by Mr. Robert Graham, brother to Duchray.

During 1813 some improvements were made on Stanley Hill, Dunkeld, and the first mention is made of working the marble quarry in Glen Tilt.

Early in 1814 the Duke's nephew, the Rev. George Murray, was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man.

The European war, which had continued for so many years, was now at last brought to a close, and on March 30 the Allies entered Paris. This was followed by the abdication of Napoleon, the recall of Louis XVIII., and the declaration of peace, which caused great rejoicings throughout Great Britain.

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Mr. Palliser to His Grace.

DUNKELD, 14 *April* 1814.

My Lord Duke,—I most sincerely congratulate your Grace on the glorious good news, and I am much gratified by your Grace's early communication thereof. I was at Blair when I had the first intelligence from your Grace, which I immediately [communicated] to Fincastle, Shierglass, Major Alston, the Minister, Strathgroy and Captn Robertson, who assembled at the Inn at Blair in the evening. We had no guns to fire, but a most splendid Bonefire, regaled your Grace's tenants and servants with Porter, and spent a very pleasant evening in bumpering the health of the day.

※ *See Addenda, vol. v., p. xxxviii.*

On my return to Dunkeld on Tuesday evening I was honor'd with your Grace's letter of the 12th. The post was very early in, and in time for firing the guns; a most splendid Bonefire, and effigy of the exil in the flames, the Bells ringing, and Smytten's [1] long room re-echoing Hurrah, Hurrah, &c.

John Stewart, Overseer, to Mr. Palliser.

BLAIR, *Aprile* 19, 1814.

Sir,—The road that runs along to the end of Blair parks by the Garry side is so much practused by travelrs, that their is very few that goes the public road. They hort the grass by makeing new roads, Bracks down railing, and it has been attempted to take great flocks of sheep that way, which might have been dangres to the stock on the place. If it can be stoped please give me orders. Differin people have ben for this some days past gathern the dung on Blair Wakter parks to carry it off to other grounds, but I have put a stop to that practise as it robs parks of its manure. I houp you will be so good as to send the meal Book with the post.

A distressing afair happned at Lude last night. Betwine six & seven o'clock in the evening a number of men asembled at Lude, and after fireing some rounds of canons,[2] whilst in the act of loading, one of them went off and killed one man on the spot, and drove a hand from another.[3] The man killed was a Donald McPherson, one of the Sauers at Blair last year, and is said to have left a large poor famley.

Sir, your obld Servt,

JOHN STEWART.

At the peace, in recognition of his services during the Peninsular War, Sir Thomas Graham, M.P., received a peerage, being created Baron Lynedoch; and shortly afterwards Sir Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre issued a circular to the freeholders of Perthshire intimating that he was prepared to contest the next county election.

[1] Culloden House.

[2] In celebration of the peace.

[3] When in Winnipeg, Manitoba, in 1881, I made acquaintance with a newspaper editor named J. P. Robertson, who told me he was from Blair, and that it was his grandfather (a mason who had worked at Dunkeld Bridge) who got his hand blown off at Lude.

Robertson had emigrated in 1845, and is still in Winnipeg, being now Librarian in the Provincial Library (1896).

Many British subjects now took the opportunity of visiting Paris, which had long been an impossibility; among others, Lord James Murray, who was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Lord Percy. They sailed from Southampton on Monday, April 25th, landed at Havre the following day, and reached Paris on the evening of the 27th. From thence Lord James wrote as follows :—

Lord James Murray to Lady Emily Murray (extract).

PARIS, 30 *April* 1814.

. . . If Paris was half as large again, I do not think it could contain the people that are daily flocking from all parts of the world. We are very comfortably off, however, at the Hotel Mirabeau [in] formerly Rue Napoleon, but now changed to Rue de la Paix, near the Place de Vendome, where Bonaparte's statue was at the top of a most beautiful column of Bronze, made out of the cannon that had been taken by him at different periods. His statue had been lowered down with a rope about the neck a few days before, and it is said that the Emperor Alexander has ordered that it should be sent to Petersburgh as a Trophy. The name of Bonaparte I have scarcely heard mention of since we have been here.

We have dined every day with Lord Cathcart since we came; he has been very kind to us. He lives in Brotheir's house, which is more magnifique than any thing you can conceive—the rooms hung with different coloured velvet and gold lace, and the apartments in every respect most splendid.

Lord Cathcart dines according to the Russian custom, which is very curious. The table is laid out entirely with the desert, and you see nothing else. The first day I was rather alarmed, being hungry; some sandwiches had made their appearance in the Drawing Room, with Brandy and other spirits, the moment before we went to dinner, but I had declined tasting any. We were, however, not kept long in suspense, as a plate with something very good was set before me, and afterwards fifty other things, all of which I was told I *must eat*. The most delicious wines of all sorts are handed to us faster than we could drink. Fish and cheese appeared about the middle of the dinner. I cannot say that this luxurious style suits me. . . .

The Emperor Alex^r leaves this on the 12^th and remains a fortnight in England, from whence he proceeds to Holland on his way to Petersburgh. Count Platoff is to accompany him, with some of his Cossacks, Lord Cathcart and suite.

Lord James Murray to Lady Emily Murray (extract).

PARIS, 5^th *May* 1814.

. . . The King of France made his entry into Paris on Tuesday [3^d]. The day was beautiful, and the sight altogether was affecting and magnifique. The National Guard and the French Troops of the Line consisted of between 30 and 40 thousand men. About 30 coaches and six (the carriages painted white, and the same liveries) containing the Mayors and constituted authorities, 20 coaches with eight horses each (carriages all gold) belonging to the King with his attendants. The King himself following in an open carriage with eight white horses with plumes of white feathers. It must have been a day of great fatigue to him, but he was looking very well, and indeed better than when he left London.

All these carriages and horses which I have enumerated had belonged to Bonaparte, and it was easy to perceive that his arms had been blotted out for those of the Bourbons. In the evening there was an Illumination, which was reckoned grand for this city, but which I thought very paltry. The fireworks on the Pont Neuf were very fine. Bonaparte's Imperial Guard were in the procession in the morning. This perhaps was not quite politick or fair upon them, as they were known to have been (and the greater part still so) devoted to him. They looked very sulky, and I heard several of them calling out "Vive l'Empereur" in opposition to the General cry of "Vive le Roi." . . .

We heard to-day of Bonaparte's having embarked at Frejus on board the Undaunted Frigate; this was the place that he landed at when he ran away from Egypt. Colonel Campbell, who was wounded by a Cossack at the attack upon Paris, accompanied him, and not Lord Berghersh, as was stated. Bonaparte (by letters from Col: Campbell) was obliged to resort on his journey to all sorts of disguises and expedients to save himself from the Fury of the people—in one place he is stated to have disguised himself as a Post Boy, with the great Boots which they wear and the white Cockade, to save his life, as they had erected a Gallows and had

determined to rescue and hang him. It is mentioned that when he got on board the English Frigate he gave a deep sigh and said that it was the first time for some years that he had ever felt in security. He is very fond of Colonel Campbell, and scarcely speaks to anybody else. . . .

Tomorrow we intend to go over the field of Battle from S[t] Dennis to Paris, with some of the officers who were present on the occasion to describe the events that occurred. Everything was prepared for the assault when the capitulation was made. The Guns were pointed at the most conspicuous publick buildings, and the matches lighted, so that the city of Paris had a very narrow escape. . . .

I am sorry to say that much bad blood still remains between the French and the Allies; seldom a day passes without a duel, and many officers have lost their lives. The Allied armies, I understand, are soon to withdraw, but I trust they will not go very far, at least for some time, as this country is, I think, still in a very unsettled state, and many very dissatisfied people who would be very happy to do mischief. We have been very fortunate in weather, not a drop of rain, and the air most delightful.

It is very tiresome walking in the streets of Paris; there is no side-pavement, and the coachmen drive very quick, and scarcely give you time to get out of the way. The Cossacks likewise ride furiously through the streets, it is therefore necessary to keep a sharp look out.

The fashionable carriage here is a gig with the head up; all ranks make use of it.

Lord Wellington arrived the day after the King, and it is astonishing the curiosity with which the Good people of Paris look at him. He is cheered wherever he goes. He only remains a few days. Marshal Beresford is likewise here. . . . Crowds of English are here, and amongst others, M[r] Singleton and Middleton, Sir W. Cumming, John Hay—in short, you might fancy yourself in the streets of London.

Lord James Murray to Lady Emily Murray (extract).

PARIS, 9[th] *May* 1814.

On Saturday we went to see Malmaison, the favorite retreat of Bonaparte before his second marriage. It has since been occupied by

Josephine. When we arrived there we sent in our names and asked permission to see the house. She immediately invited us in, and with great politeness shewed us every thing herself. Her manners are peculiarly elegant and pleasing, and we were quite delighted with her. She paid many compliments to the English nation, and said how happy she was to see us as travellers instead of being prisoners, and ended by inviting us to a Dejuné on the Monday following. We are this moment returned from it. Conceive Percy sitting on one side and myself on the other; she made every allowance for our bad French, and we spent a very pleasant morning. Her daughter, the ci-devant Queen of Holland, was there, and two of her children. She talks a little English. . . .

I asked the Empress whether there was any good print of her in Paris, she said that there was not any that was reckoned like, but such as it was we should have it, and she went and fetched several and made us a present of them. She said that if we would allow her she would send a better likeness on china[1] to us in England. . . .

The repast was superb. I told Josephine that it was what in our country we should call a most excellent dinner. All sorts of dishes, amongst others Roast Beef and plum pudding, magnificent desert, and ending with muffins and coffee.

Lord James Murray to Lady Emily Murray (extract).

PARIS, 15th *May* 1814.

This will be the last time, Dearest, that I shall probably write to you from hence, as we intend leaving this place on Tuesday next, to go by the way of Boulogne and Dover. . . .

Some days ago Percy, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, myself and about ten other Englishmen gave a dinner to Count Platoff; he remained with us from 5 till half-past 10. He seemed to enjoy himself very much, and admired our English habit of drinking healths with three times three. I believe the people of the Hotel thought us a parcel of madmen. We have got a Cossack of the Don and three Cossack horses that have been through the whole of the campaign. They will not, however, leave this for a week after us.

[1] One of which is at Blair.

June 7.—The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia and sons, Count Platoff, General Barclay de Tolly, Marshal Blucher, &c., arrived in London.

At this date Lady Emily Murray, being in delicate health, was living at the Duke of Northumberland's house at Sion.

Lord James Murray to Lady Emily Murray (*extract*).

[LONDON, 8th *June* 1814.]

. . . No house had been prepared for Count Platoff, and he is obliged to be in a dirty hole in Lower Brook Street. I have offered him our House[1] for a few days till he can get a better, and I believe he comes in tomorrow morning. I am quite vexed that those who should have done it have not paid him more attention.

Lord James Murray to Lady Emily Murray (*extract*).

[LONDON, *June* 13, 1814.]

. . . I suppose Percy told you how he found us occupied when he called at my house on Saturday evening. Platoff was dancing a Cossack Dance when he came, which is neither more or less than a Dance which is known in the Highlands of Scotland by the name of the Sword dance, and which is extremely elegant. As the Duke of Richmond came with Percy he took a shy fit and stopped, but when I informed the Duke of his reason, he very good humourdly danced a reel, and then Platoff exhibited again. Knowing that he was fond of Musick, I had Gow's Band playing during dinner. He was very unwell when he sat down, but he said that the musick was so excillerating that he felt his spirits mounting and he fancied himself at home, which was the greatest compliment that he could have paid. He says that the instruments are the same, and the Scotch airs are by no means unlike those of his own country. That which won his heart was "The Braes of Tulliemet," which he begged to have frequently played. He was very anxious to see the Highland Fling, and accordingly I got Moon,[2] who dances very well, and some others to figure

[1] 19 Great Cumberland Place.

[2] John Moon, from Bail an-t-sheapail (the Chapeltown) in Glen Banvie, valet to Lord James.

in a Reel, with which he was much delighted. It was singular that there happened to be in the house three Dunkeld young Ladies,[1] Miss McCrostie, Miss Moon, and another whose name I forget. Miss McCrostie and Miss Moon had the honor of dancing a Reel with the Hetman Platoff and the late Viceroy of Ireland,[2] which I dare say they will not forget in a hurry. . . .

When Platoff dines out I do likewise; there is a dinner, however, for all his Aid de Camps, but they will not sit down unless I come and pretend to dine with them, which I do, and when it is finished I go out to wherever I may be invited to dinner.

On Sunday there was a terrible crowd all day long at the door, thousands, I may say, who were desirous of seeing the Hetman. He went to church with the Emperor, and the mob insisted in taking his horses off, and after dragging him about the streets for a time, he was obliged to tell them that he would rather go home, if it were the same to them; they accordingly brought him here in triumph. He is very much pleased with everything, but very much fatigued with the attentions of the mobility as well as the nobility. To-morrow he dines at home, and I have a large party; the Gow's Band and a piper in full costume are to be here.

Lord James Murray to Lady Emily Murray (extract).

(*No date.*)

. . . . The Prince has at length given his picture to the Count, with a very handsome speech at the same time. It has shared the same unlucky fate as Blucher's, for it got a fall the first day, broke the glass, and several of the diamonds came out, but it has since been repaired. He seems to be quite satisfied, and thinks that the Diamonds are much larger than Blucher's, which was the reason that the Prince did not give it to him before, for fear of making Blucher *jealous*. Whether it is so or not, I concurred with him in the idea.

June 22.—The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia left London on their return to their own countries, but Marshal Blucher and Count Platoff remained a little longer. The latter

[1] Servants. [2] Duke of Richmond.

afterwards sent two Arab horses to England as presents for Lord Percy and Lord James.

At Blair there are marble busts of Blucher and Platoff, a portrait and a miniature of the Emperor Alexander, a small portrait and a snuff-box with a miniature of Platoff, and a small portrait of Blucher, all of which belonged to Lord James Murray, as well as Platoff's military hat and sabretasche, and a Cossack bow and quiver of arrows given by him. One of the Cossack suite also presented Lord James with his lance, with which he said he had killed many Frenchmen during the war of 1812.

June 30.—His Grace's birthday: a disgraceful fracas took place at Dunkeld between some of his principal servants, which is narrated in the following letter:—

Mr. McChristie, "Wood Manager," to His Grace.

DUNKELD, 11 *July* 1814.

My Lord Duke,—I am extremely sorry that any part of my conduct should meet with your displeasure. Your goodness has laid me under many obligations, of which I shall retain a grateful remembrance as long as I live. There is nothing I would value equal to y^r^ Grace's good opinion, and as I suspect that you have heard a partial account of the quarrel between M^r^ Thompson[1] and me, I beg leave to lay before your Grace a brief account of it, for the truth of which I appeal to those who were present.

We were all invited in to supper on your Grace's birthday evening, and the utmost harmony and good humour prevailed for some time. About 11 o'clock M^rs^ and M^r^ Ross[2] rose to go away. I saw that M^r^ Thompson was intoxicated, and as I [had] urged him to go in, I was anxious to bring him away with me. I went round to where he sat and asked him to come away, to which he consented, and we went to take our

[1] Farm grieve at St. Colombs. [2] Head-gardener.

hats. All of a sudden, without any provocation on my part, Thompson hit me a violent blow below the left eye and cut me, and went off as fast as he could. I thought, although the blow was severe, that it was in diversion, till coming up the steps that lead into the waiting hall he struck me again below the right eye. He aimed another, but I held aside and he missed me and went out. At this time some person behind us cried out what scuffle is that. By this time Ross and his wife were out, and I joined them opposite the hall windows, and we came away followed by Thompson. Upon turning east by the Birch tree we wished Thompson a good night, of which he took no notice, but called me back. I went, supposing he was to make an apology for the manner in which he treated me in the house, but I was mistaken, for he struck me again, and I was under the painful necessity of striking in my own defence, for he took hold of me and held me so firmly by the throat and mouth that I would have been strangled had not Ross come to my assistance. He held me so firm that Ross endeavouring to part us, we both came to the ground. Thompson held me still fast, and in order to extricate myself I was under the necessity of striking him, upon which Ross exclaimed that was unfair, and pulled me up. Thompson was no sooner free of me than he attacked Ross, and I endeavoured to part them, but upon being struck again by Thompson I became a party again in the quarrel. We were now all three fast in each other's gripes, and Dolby[1] came and (he knows best himself for what reason) struck me a severe blow on the jaw, the effects of which I feel yet, and likely will do for some time. I turned round to him, but in consideration of his age did not strike him. So many saw all that followed that I need not trouble your Grace with an account of it. And I am, my Lord Duke, y^r^ Gr/^s^ much obliged and most humble Servant,

JOSEPH M^c^CHRISTIE.

August 15.—A fire broke out at Atholl House in the Low Wing, by which all that portion between the present No. 11 bedroom and the main body of the Castle was destroyed. Fortunately it occurred in the daytime, and as plenty of help was available, the fire was prevented from spreading to the

[1] The house-steward.

old Castle. At that period that end of the Low Wing was differently divided, as is shown in the accompanying plan.

The rooms destroyed consisted of A a bedroom, B a dressing-room,[1] C the stucco dining-room, D the gong hall,

E the mahogany staircase, F the mahogany (or stair-head) bedroom, on the first floor, and the corresponding rooms on the ground floor, comprising servants' hall, scullery, and some servants' bedrooms.[2]

[1] In the eighteenth century A was called the Yellow Damask Room, and B the Yellow Mohair Room.

[2] Up to this date there were two kitchens, one at the extreme west end (at present the North and Charter Rooms), and the other in the Low Wing below the rooms now numbered 10 and 11. Why two were used is now unknown, unless one was for the large dining-room

At the time of the fire a large party of guests were staying at the Castle, and the Duke himself is understood to have been out in the Forest.

Tradition states that the fire first broke out in the bedroom occupied by Miss Knight (a cousin of her Grace).

During the autumn the restoration of the Low Wing was commenced, under the supervision of Mr. Elliot.

September 7.—The Duke's sister, Lady Mary Martin, died, aged 45.

September 20.—Lady Emily Murray was confined of a son [1] at 19 Great Cumberland Place, London.

At this date his Grace received some further letters regarding the late fracas amongst his servants.

Mr. McChristie to His Grace.

DUNKELD, *September* 17, 1814.

My Lord Duke,—It being my determined resolution to be a dutiful servant to your Grace, I hoped to have ended my days as my Father had done in the service of your family. The only reason that Mr Palliser gave or could give for dismissing me from your Grace's service between terms was a difference that happened between Mr Thompson and me on your birth night after supper. I shall not again trouble your Grace with

and the other for the stucco dining-room. When the wing was repaired, the kitchen was shifted to its present position, and made the full height of the Low Wing, occupying the site of the old servants' hall and stucco dining-room.

It has always been stated that a picture of Duke James's two daughters was destroyed on this occasion. This statement is confirmed by mention in two inventories of furniture (taken in 1777 and 1807) of a picture fixed in the panel of the room marked B, and marked as having been burnt in this fire. a portrait of Jean Drummond, Duchess of Atholl, was also destroyed.

In 1874 I discovered a picture at Gordon Castle containing portraits of these two young ladies, doubtless a duplicate or copy of the Blair picture. The picture must have been painted about 1744, when they were aged thirteen and fourteen. The Duke of Richmond allowed me to have a copy made of the picture, which is now at Blair.

In 1741 the Duke of Gordon had married Duke James's niece, Lady Catherine Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen. This connection accounts for the picture being at Gordon Castle.

[1] Afterwards 6th Duke.

the particulars, but shall only mention that I submitted patiently to two blows from Mr Thompson, and only resisted when I was attacked a third time by Mr Thompson.

If Mr Palliser had been at the trouble to enquire into the fact, I feel that I could not have been found fault with, but I the next day received a letter notifying that my services were to be dispensed with after the term of Martinmas, and it was said in the letter that Mr Thompson and Mr Ross were also dismissed.

If every body that had any concern in what took place had been dismissed, I should have felt my situation a less hard one; But about a fortnight thereafter Mr Palliser sent for me and said he had consulted with your Grace about what had happened, and that your Grace was of opinion I should be discharged immediately. This was on a Sunday, and Mr Palliser next day caused his clerk Mr Kinmontt take from me all my Books and Tools.

If Mr Thompson had been treated in the same manner, there would have been some equality between us, but he still remains, and I can only account for this by his being a relation of Mr Palliser's. I have no regret that Mr Thompson still continues in his situation, but it shows that a distinction is made among those in the service of your Grace. . . .

I am, my Lord Duke, your Grace's much obliged and most humble Servant,

JOSEPH McCHRISTIE.

Dr. Minto to His Grace.

DUNKELD, 19 *Sept.* 1814.

My Lord Duke,—In answer to your Grace's card I have sent the enclosed certificate.

The accounts of the quarrel I received from McChristie previous to my visiting Thompson; by his account some dispute arose between them in the Housekeeper's room about their different countries. McChristie had given some odd account of the origin of the Northumberland burr, and Thompson retaliated by stating Lord Cochrane as an example of the Scots. Upon leaving the room, McChristie said that he gave Thompson a blow with the flat of his hand upon the head, but which he meant only in diversion. Thompson returned the blow. They afterwards walked down the court together & wished one another good night near McChristie's

lodgings. After parting, Thompson called that he wished to speak with McChristie, who went to him, when commenced the fighting, & Ross hearing the noise, ran up to McChristie's assistance. From Dolby I understand that when he went out he found Thompson upon the ground & McChristie & Ross beating him. They laid their blows severely on, for he was very much hurt about the head.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, yr Gr/s most obt Servt,

J. MINTO.

Mr. McChristie to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 21 *Nov.* 1814.

My Lord Duke,—After having (with a view to clear myself to your Grace) sent the particulars of the quarrel betwixt Mr Thompson and me, and after communicating the correspondence I had with Mr Palliser, I determined not to trouble your Grace with any more letters for fear of giving offence. . . . On receiving Mr Palliser's letter assuring me that your Grace positively refused to give me a piece of ground for a nursery, I took a lease from Mrs Fisher for 25 years from the present term of Martinmas of about 5 acres of ground on Hill head joining the Dunkeld gardens for a nursery.

Your Grace having pardoned Mr Thompson I (who am now provided for) have no fear that any thing I may say will have the effect of putting betwixt your Grace and Mr Thompson. He is a faithful servant, and a man I bear no ill will to, But my character and Reputation is so hurt by being turned off betwixt terms, and I feel so sharply your Grace's displeasure, I cannot refrain from making you acquainted with some particulars to satisfy your Grace that Thompson is a quarrelsome man.

On 30th June 1812 he fought on the Lawn during the dancing with a young man from Auchtergaven, one of McDonald the Road Contractor's men, who having in self defence returned the blows, was by Mr Palliser's orders thrown into the hole below the Bridge, but some of the people who saw the quarrel broke open the door and released him.

On 30th June 1813 He on the Lawn insulted Mr Brown, Teacher, who had been asked to drink your Grace's health, and was only prevented striking him by the interference of others. Mr Palliser was informed of the insult given Mr Brown. But whether this was the cause that Mr

Brown did not attend with the other Gentlemen on the 30th June last I cannot say.

On 30th June last he quarrelled and fought with me, which occasioned my dismissal.

I am, with the greatest respect,

My Lord Duke, yr Gr/s most obt & very humble Svt,

JOSEPH McCHRISTIE.

During the autumn the Perthshire Militia, who were quartered at Plymouth, were moved by sea to Scotland, and disbanded at Perth.

In 1814 the lodge at the three-milestone at Dunkeld, and that on the south side of the road at Polney, were built from plans by Mr. Elliot. Some repairs were also made to Dunkeld Cathedral, including a new clock, which cost his Grace £180.

Kilgour's House in Dunkeld was bought for £550.

At Blair a road was formed in Glen Tilt from Innis Cruinnich (now called Marble Lodge) along the hill face eastward for the purpose of procuring marl from a place where it oozes from the slope above Balaneasaidh.

The peace which had been established in 1814 was not of long duration, as in March 1815 Buonaparte returned to France from Elba, and on the army declaring in his favour, Louis XVIII. fled to the Netherlands. War was again declared, but speedily terminated by the glorious victory gained by the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo on June 18th, and the subsequent occupation of Paris by the Allies, and re-establishment of Louis XVIII. on the throne of France.

For some time past the Duke had been hoping to obtain a peerage for his son Lord James, and it appears from the following that there was also an idea of getting him a regiment:—

Mr. Alexander Fraser to His Grace (extract).

LINCOLN'S INN, *March* 7, 1815.

The situation of Lord James in the Household, and the securing to him the 79th Regiment, in the event of the demise of his worthy friend old Sir Alan Cameron, are preliminary, I trust, to further and more material acquisitions.

The following unfortunate event occurred at Blair at this time :—

John Stewart, Overseer, to Mr. Palliser.

BLAIR, *Aprile* 17, 1815.

Sir,—John Stewart, gardner, was found this evening about eight o'clock in the seed room with his throt cut. He travled through the Garden several tims this day, and was found to be tuo long amissing; a search was maid, when he was found locked in the seed room and the knife laying aside him. I sent for the Doctor in Blair, which he requested that Dr Minto should come up emmiadely, as Stewart are still in life. Particles tomorrow with the post. Am, Sir, yor obt Svt,

JOHN STEWART.

John Stewart, Overseer, to Mr. Palliser.

BLAIR, 5 *May* 1815.

Sir,—I wish that John Stewart, garner, uear removed. I can not get men to uacth him, and thoes that does it will not go without extra pay and allowance of whisky, which will amount to great expences.

A number of people has ben in the course of last week folleruing after the Deers in the forest, for the purpose of gathren their Horns, who has disturbed them from their pasture. The ofenders uear as folloues:—

Isobel Cameron, in Haugh of Blair Janet Stewart, their	on the 1st of May.
Janet Stewart, Lambtoun Finley Cameron, Lambtoun, with a doig John Hay, son to the Minister's Tenant	on the 3rd of May.

The above is J. Walker's report.

And am, Sir, your obd Sert,

JOHN STEWART.

Whether Stewart the gardener recovered or not is now unknown.

The baptism of Lord James's son (*b.* 20th September 1814), which had been delayed till the Duke should be in London, did not take place till the end of June, when the Prince Regent and his Grace stood sponsors, and the child was christened George Augustus Frederick John.

During August the road along the bank of the Tilt from the Glen Drive to the Marble Quarry was completed.

September 11.—Henry Murray (fourth son of the late Lord George, Bishop of St. David's), page of honour to the Prince Regent, was appointed Ensign in the Coldstream Guards.

The two following letters are given in order to show the "free and easy" customs which prevailed at this date.

John Martinson, Ground Officer, to Mr. Palliser.

GELLYBANKS, 21 *Sept.* 1815.

Sir,—I beg to report that in visiting the Barns of Auchtergaven and its neighbourhood yesterday, where one of the Hedgers and his men are just now working, I was not a little surprised to find an illicit still, appearantly of considerable dimensions, at work in the open field on the Farm of Broompark possessed by Will^m^ Crighton, about 100 yards north east of the Church of Auchtergaven, and not a much greater distance (I am told) from the Residence of the Officer of excise of that District, and close adjoining a very fine young hedge, march between the above Farm and Roy's Pendicle. I did not consider it my duty to interfere with the smuglar, but I immediately called upon Crighton and told him that I was under the necessity of reporting him to you. . . .

I am, Sir, yo^r^ most ob^t^ H^ble^ Serv^t^,

JOHN MARTINSON.

John Martinson to Mr. Palliser.

GELLYBANKS, 16 *October* 1815.

Sir,—On my return from Tullibardine last week I was informed by one of the Hedgers that a Gentleman had been shooting two days on Benchil Farm and the grounds adjoining, who he supposed to be Mr Robert Graham, but foolishly did not ask the Gentleman's name. I soon found out that it had not been Mr Graham. I therefore went over this morning to try and find out by the Tenants who it had been, when I fell in with a tall good-looking young man, dressed in a shooting dress, with a gun, two black pointers, and a Boy carrying his sacket, ranging the Fields behind Benchill. He calls himself Henry Finleyson, says he is an Englishman, but residing for a few days in Perth or its neighbourhood. Admitted that he had been one day on the grounds before, and that he knew that it was his Grace the Duke of Atholl's property; says he knows his Grace a little. Refused to go off the grounds by the Public Road; doubts any person's authority to stop a quallified Gentleman without being in possession of a Gamekeeper's Certificate, &c. He was, however, upon the whole, not uncivil, and marched off the property without searching any more for game.

I am, Sir, yr most obt Hle Servt,

JOHN MARTINSON.

This month the Duke's son, Lord Charles, entered Emanuel College, Cambridge, having as a private tutor the Rev. Mr. Bloomfield, and being attended by James Stewart[1] as a servant.

During 1815 General Robertson of Lude's appeals to the House of Lords against the decisions of the Court of Session in various law pleas betwixt the Duke and himself were all decided in favour of his Grace.

This year the Duke sold to Sir George Steuart of Grandtully, for £10,300, the lands of Balanloan in Strathbran, which

[1] Son of Robert Stewart, tenant of Achghobhal, Glen Tilt, afterwards valet to 4th Duke, and house-steward to his widow, Duchess Marjory, and to the 6th Duke.

he had acquired in 1785 from the trustees of Archibald Macduff.

At this date the new County Buildings in Perth were commenced, the architect employed being Mr. Smirke.

In 1816 the Duke obtained an Act of Parliament to enable him to excamb the estate of Tullibardine with his son-in-law, Mr. Drummond of Strathallan, for Balnaguard, which the latter had recently purchased.

Tullibardine marched with the Strathallan estate, and was a decided acquisition to Mr. Drummond, whilst Balnaguard, lying in the centre of Atholl, was a useful addition to the Atholl estates, and the value of the two properties was much the same; but when it is considered that Tullibardine had belonged to the family since 1284, one cannot help agreeing with the following sentiments expressed by Lord Dunmore when giving his consent to the exchange as one of the heirs of entail:—

Earl of Dunmore to His Grace.

GLENFINART, *February* 27, 1816.

My dear Duke,—I can have no objection to your arranging your property in such a manner as renders the enjoyment of it the most agreeable to yourself. But what will the ghosts and shades of the departed Murrays of Tullibardine say to your forsaking their haunts? I think when you meet them in the other world you must expect to be treated by them as Ulysses was by Ajax. . . .

Yours sincerely,

DUNMORE.

In July Lord Charles Murray, accompanied by his tutor, Mr. Bloomfield, started for a short tour on the Continent.

From Paris Lord Charles wrote the following account to his father of his meeting with a French relative:—

Lord Charles Murray to His Grace.

PARIS, *July* 8, 1816.

My dearest Father,— . . . The person we are most interested with, and most grateful to, is the Princesse de la Tremouille, our relation. My brother desired I would call upon Prince Louis, her husband, as an acquaintance of his, which I did, and found that he had gone to Germany. I however left a card, and the Princesse immediately desired me to walk up stairs, and acknowledged in the most affectionate terms the kindness you had formerly shown her husband. She was complete mistress of all our histories, which I suppose she had collected from the Duchess of Sussex, with whom she was very intimate when at Paris. She is, I should suppose, about sixty, & has never left France, even in the most troublesome times. She gave me the following account of herself and family, which you will be anxious to hear.

There were originally 5 brothers of the La Tremouille Family: the eldest, the Duc de la Tremouille, is alive, but at times deranged, from all the sufferings he has met with, particularly the loss of his only son and daughter, within a short time of each other, who were extremely promising. The second, the Prince de Talmont, was tried and shot after the same summary manner as the Duc d'Enghien, after the wars of La Vendee. The third, is Prince Louis, her husband. The fourth was a Dignitary of the French Church, and was massacred at Paris at the altar of S^{t} Roque at Paris. The fifth was also destroyed in the Revolution, guillotined, as I understood.

She herself gave me a very lively account of all her sufferings in Prison in the Conciergerie for eleven months, living upon bread and water, and with the supposition of her husband's death. She was in the same room with some of her nearest friends & relations, whom she saw taken one by one to death, either the guillotine, the dagger, or drowned. She took down the last words and adieus of Malesherbes, Chateaubriand, and many other names, well and deservedly remembered. At last, when it drew near the time of her own execution, she one morning heard the tocsins and alarm bell sounding, and began to prepare for death, which she and all her fellow sufferers momentarily expected, and which the horrid scenes which had daily passed before their eyes, and the blood-stained floor of their apartment, gave them every reason to expect. In a

few moments, however, the prison doors were thrown open, and it was announced to them that Robespierre and the reign of terror were at an end. To complete the misery of her situation, I must mention that within sight of the Conciergerie they had dug an immense pit in which she distinguished the mangled remains of her friends as they were thrown in.

Since that time, until the return of the Bourbons, she had been living incog[a], but is now the mistress of a large and comfortable hotel, looking towards the Seine, whose garden and a small library form her chief amusements. She is one of the cleverest and most amiable women I almost ever saw, and her mind appears ever to have been superior to her misfortunes. Much of the Duc de la Tremouille and Troyes' property has been restored, particularly that in Poitou; but the immense Chateau of Troyes, near the city of that name, and the residence of our ancestors, has become the property of Massena. 14,000 acres of Forest were restored to the Duc but very lately.

The nearest male relations of the family (females there are none), after the Duc & Prince Louis, who neither have nor are likely to have any family, are a Prince and Duke of Crarick in Westphalia. His mother was first cousin to the Duc de la Tremouille.

On the death of this Duc and Prince Louis, we have certainly a right to assume the arms, and even the name, if not taken by the Duke of Crarick. I have enclosed an impression of the arms of La Tremouille, which are in a great measure the same as those of the Royal Family.

As the founder of the La Tremouille family was the Count of Mousellan, 5[th] son of S[t] Louis, it is much disputed in France which of the families, whether of Montmorency or of La Tremouille, is the most honourable, as these two are allowed to be the most ancient and best allied, next to the House of Bourbon. The preference has been generally given to the family of La Tremouille, as the Montmorency's were not known until the time of Charles the Seventh. . . . Believe me to remain,

My Dearest Father, ever y[r] sincerely aff[te] & dutiful Son,

CHARLES MURRAY.

From Paris Lord Charles proceeded into Switzerland, and, after spending several weeks at Lausanne, returned home by

the Rhine and Brussels. A very few days after their arrival at Cambridge, Mr. Bloomfield was taken ill of typhus fever, of which he died on October 9th, to the great grief of Lord Charles, who was much attached to him.

The following letter from Professor (afterwards Principal) Haldane of St. Andrews, tenant of Oakwood (now Eastwood) Cottage, Dunkeld, refers to a walking-stick (engraved "Quatre Bras") which is at Blair Castle.

Professor Haldane to His Grace.

COTTAGE, 15 *October* 1816.

My Lord Duke,—I have sent you a staff which I cut from the edge of the wood of Bossu, near Quatre Bras, and your Grace will gratify me highly by accepting of it. It was taken from a spot which had been most fiercely contested, and where our Highlanders performed feats of valour above all praise.

There is something, therefore, peculiarly appropriate in such a gift to your Grace, as it could not be presented to any one who takes a more lively interest in everything pertaining to the honour and glory of the Scottish name.

I have the honour to be, My Lord, your Lop^s^ most ob^t^ and faithful Serv^t^,

ROBERT HALDANE.

During 1816 the Duke purchased the house property in Dunkeld belonging to Samuel Lindsay for £750. This year Mr. Palliser, the estate factor, became deranged, presumably from over-indulgence in spirits, and had to be removed from his position. In his place his Grace appointed Captain James Stewart, brother to Fincastle, and tenant of the Strathord farms of Kinvaid and Cowford. Captain Stewart had served as a Lieutenant in the 77th (Atholl) Highlanders from the raising of the regiment in 1778 till its reduction in 1783, and was after-

wards a Captain of the Strathord Volunteers. After quitting his situation, Mr. Palliser resided at Shielhill in Strathord, of which farm he was tenant, and two years later removed to his home in Northumberland, where he died in 1819.

This year Mr. Frederick Graham, half-pay Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, and grandson of the former Edinburgh agent, Mr. George Farquhar, entered his Grace's service as manager over the woods department.

His Grace now again rented a London house, No. 30 Great George Street, Westminster.

The Duke at this time commenced sending Glen Tilt marble to Edinburgh for sale, the price charged being one guinea per cubic foot, delivered.

Lord Melville, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was so well satisfied with the quality of the larch timber which had been supplied by the Duke to the naval dockyards, that he this year gave orders for a sloop to be built entirely of larch from the Atholl estates, which was to be named the *Atholl.*

January 28.—Whilst the Prince Regent was returning to Carlton House from the opening of Parliament, attended (in the carriage) by the Duke of Montrose (Master of the Horse), and Lord James Murray (Lord-in-waiting), his coach was attacked by the mob, as is described in the following letter :—

Lord James Murray to Lady Emily Murray.

Tuesday Night [28 *Jan*^{y} 1817].

I write a line, Dearest, as I shall not be able to get to Sion to-morrow morning for a few hours, as I had intended, being detained by addresses going up to the Prince from both Houses in consequence of the attempt that was made to-day by firing at him on his return from the House.

Two holes were first made in the glass by small Bullets, probably from an air gun, which, thank God, did no mischief. We were then

attacked with stones thrown with great violence, one of which struck the glass into my face, and some of the pounded particles have got into my eyes, but so small as to be of no consequence; two or three others followed, which completely demolished the plate glass on my side, and I was under the necessity of sheltering myself by holding up my hat, which I found of great service. The Prince was perfectly composed all the time.

I have just returned from the House of Lords, having undergone the ordeal of questioning and cross-questioning in both Houses. The usual business was put off for an address to H. R. Highness on his narrow escape. . . .

Aff^tly yours,

JAMES MURRAY.

Lord James Murray to Lady Emily Murray.

Wednesday night, Jan^y 29, 1817.

. . . . In the early part of the day I went to examine the state coach, and found exactly in the place I expected the marks evidently of two Bullets, which entered the window, and which had grazed the step of the opposite door; the Bullets however were not found, and had probably rolled out when the door was opened.

The opposition in both Houses last night wished to make very light of it, from the questions they asked me, and supposed that it would only be small particles of *mud* or *gravel* that were thrown at the carriage; the questions and answers that I have observed in several of the papers are very incorrect, being taken by the newspaper Reporters.

I extracted five or six pieces of glass from one of my eyes last night, and several from the other, very small particles. There is one, however, remaining which is most troublesome, and the Prince recommended me to go to a M^r Alexander, an Emminent Occulist, but he has not been able to remove it as yet, and there is a slight degree of Inflammation, but he says the eye is not injured, and that I may think myself very lucky to be as well off after so many particles of glass entering the eye. . . .

Aff^ly yours,

JAMES MURRAY.

This same month the Duke's brother-in-law, Mr. Martin, sailed for Bombay, to undertake the duties of a military chaplaincy in India, obtained for him by his Grace.

This spring the Navy Board decided that H.M.S. *Atholl* should be a small frigate (a sixth rate) instead of a sloop.

The following extracts relate the gift of a bell by his Grace to the Parish of Moneydie (Strathord), where a new church had recently been built.

Previous to the fire at Blair Castle in 1814 there was a detached clock-tower (built by Duke James), which stood by the sunk fence north-east from the Castle Bridge over the Banvie, some 150 yards from the Castle, and the bell now at Moneydie must have belonged to that clock.

The present clock-tower, joined on to the Long Passage Wing, was built in 1815. Accidentally an exchange of bells occurred between Blair and Strathord, as the tower-clock now at Blair Castle was ordered by the Duke for Auchtergaven Church, on the understanding that the parishioners should subscribe a certain proportion of the cost. However, on their failing to find the money, the Duke decided to keep the clock for himself.

Captain James Stewart to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, *Feb.* 4, 1817.

Having seen three large Bells at the offices, I found upon enquiry your Grace had ordered them to London. It occurred to me that they would only be received there to be melted down, and as the new church at Moneydie has an old Bell much Rent, we would exchange it for the Bell that was at Blair, if agreeable to your Grace, have them weighed, and the parish to pay the difference. From the manner the Top of the Bell that was at Blair is secured where *Rent*, with a plate of Iron & Bolts, I should imagine it would endure ringing, & the tone is good.

Captain James Stewart to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, *Feb.* 27, 1817.

I certainly feel myself much gratified and thankfull in being indulged with one of the Bells for Moneydie Church, as it will hand me down to posterity, and I am confident afford the parish much satisfaction.

Captain James Stewart to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, *April* 8, 1817.

The new Bell has been put up at Moneydie, and gives very great satisfaction. The others will be forwarded the first time Notman comes again.

April 9.—Lady Emily Murray was confined of a daughter, who was christened Charlotte Augusta Leopoldina.[1]

Two skulls and some fossil bones of the "Bos Primogenius," or ancient Caledonian cattle, mentioned in the following letter, are at Blair. The third skull is in the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London.

Rev. David Duff to His Grace.

MOULIN MANSE, 31 *July* 1817.

My Lord,—I have the honour to send to your Grace some interesting specimens of fossil bones. They were found in "the *Cuile*," a bog in the lands of Balghulan, in this neighbourhood, where peats have been made and marl dug out. The position of the bones, at the time of discovery, was uniformly the same. In the process of casting out marl they appeared resting on the surface of that substance, and below the peat or moss, generally at a depth of about fourteen feet.

In the summer of 1815 three large horned heads were dug up, and along with them other parts of the skeletons. It is singular that all the heads and the other bones lay within a few feet of each other. The three heads were evidently of the same species of animal, though they differed

[1] See addenda V.

considerably in Size. One was smaller than that which I presume to offer to your Grace. I have not learnt what has become of it. The other was by far the largest of the three, being indeed an interesting fossil, and in a beautiful state of preservation. It was given to Mr Inglis, lately at Faskally house, & was by him presented to the British Museum.

It would be interesting to ascertain what was the animal of which these are the remains; at what period the animals were placed in the situation in which they were found, with a mass of fourteen feet of decayed vegetables, in a new form, accummulated over them; in what way they happened to be in that particular place, whether they may have perished, either by proceeding too far into the marsh in quest of food, since the current name of the marsh "*a chuile*," that is, "the place of reeds," seems to indicate that it had once been covered by the coarse grass known by that name—or by having been driven there by the Inhabitants for the purpose of freeing themselves from an annoyance; and, last of all, what must have been the state and appearance of the country, when animals of the size pointed out by the bones formed part of its cattle.[1]

I have the honour to be, My Lord, with much gratitude, as well as with much respect,

Your Grace's most obedient humble Servant,

DAVID DUFF.

September 14.—The Duke's nephew, George Martin, died of yellow fever at Trinidad, West Indies, where his Grace had sent him two years previously, to fill the situation of secretary to his old friend Sir Ralph Woodford, the Governor.

[1] With regard to the fossils here mentioned, it is a curious coincidence that, whilst quartered with the 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards in Canada, I spent a day or two at Atholl Mills, County Glengarry, with Mr. Archibald McBean (formerly McBeath, and a cousin to Donald McBeath, head-forester in the Atholl Forest). He informed me that he was born at Ruidh nan Culloch, and that his father had afterwards lived at Moulin (and, if I remember right, failed as a drover). They had emigrated in 1818. Mr. McB. inquired about these fossil heads, which had been discovered not long before he left the country, and given to the Duke. On my return home I asked about them, but could discover nothing, and it was not till 1872, when decorating the Entrance Hall, that these heads were pointed out to me by Donald Stewart, an old carpenter, who had been long in the service of the Family.

At this period General Robertson of Lude had become so deeply involved in debt that his affairs had been placed in the hands of trustees, who now found it necessary to sell the estates.

Mr. Rutherford[1] *to His Grace.*

PERTH, 6 *October* 1817.

My Lord Duke,—In consequence of your Grace's directions, I applied to Mr Douglass for the printed particulars referred to in the advertisement, but it seems that these are not yet ready, along with an engraved plan of the property.

The moment they can be procured I shall forward them to your Grace. Mr Brown, the Duke of Hamilton's Factor, has valued

Lude (or the 1st lot)	at	£78,492	5	0
Toldounie park	,,	3,450	0	0
Kirktown of Strowan	,,	4,250	0	0
Dalnagairn in Strathardle	,,	2,430	0	0
		£88,622	5	0

In striking this value no abatement is made for public burdens, and every item appears to be over-valued. I have the honour to be very respectfully, my Lord Duke,

Your Gr/s mo: humble & mo: Obt Servt,

JOHN RUTHERFORD.

During 1816–17 the following larch timber was felled on the Duke's estates and sent to Woolwich to be used in the construction of H.M.S. *Atholl*:—

At Blair	372 trees	772.
At Dunkeld	400 ,,	

The average age was sixty years, and the value £4486, 16s. 9d., or £5, 16s. 2¾d. per tree.

[1] His Grace's Perth agent.

Amongst the trees cut at Blair was one of the original larches planted by Duke James in 1738.

The larch cabinets, mounted with ormolu, now in the great drawing-room at Blair, were made out of portions of this tree, as is mentioned in the following letter :—

Mr. Bullock to His Grace (extract).

LONDON, *Dec.* 8, 1817.

The Cabinets for Dunkeld are proceeding with as expedetiously as the wood will permit. I have turned several Snuff Boxes, one of the handsomest of which I have sent to Rundell & Bridges to put a gold lining in it: they have promised that it shall be finished in about a week or ten days. On the lid inside I propose to have engraved a description of the tree as shewn on the card given to me by your Grace; any further account I shall be happy to add that your Grace may be pleased to favour me with. I flatter myself that this Box, independent of the peculiar interest it must have with all those connected with its growth, cannot fail to be hereafter thought a great curiosity, as being made from a wood first used in this Kingdom for the purposes of its Navy.

I have the honor to be, my Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most ob^{t} Servant,

GEORGE BULLOCK.

This box is at Blair with the following inscription engraved inside :—

> This Box was made from a Larch Tree, 102 feet high, 12 feet in circumference, of 79 years growth, and contained 252 feet of Timber. It was cut at Blair, August 21, 1817, and sent to His Majesty's Dock Yard at Woolwich.

During 1817 and 1818 the Regality Court House at Logierait was pulled down, as it was considered to be in a dangerous condition.

In 1817 Lord James Murray bought four Wapiti deer (two stags and two hinds), which had recently been brought from North America, and offered them to his father, as appears in the following :—

Lord James Murray to His Grace (extract).

BRIGHTON, *Feb.* 5, 1818.

Should you be passing the King's Mewes, and have time to look in, you will find the Wapiti Deer greatly increased in size and beauty. I have bought them, and they are therefore *yours* if you like to send them to Dunkeld.

The Duke probably declined them, as they were afterwards sent to Rosenau, near Datchet, a house on the Thames which Lord James had rented from his friend Baron Hompesch. Lord James leased a meadow called the Ferty at £35 a year (beginning December 25, 1817) from John Taylor of Southley House, Datchet, a tenant of Lord Harewood's, which was very likely intended for these deer.

The cast horns of the two stags (for three seasons), as well as bronze models (scale 1½ inch to a foot) by Mr. Garard, A.R.A., of a stag and hind, are at Blair.

At this date the Duke's son-in-law, Colonel MacGregor Murray (who had now been six years in India), was serving with the army operating against Holkar. The following letter to his father, Sir John M. Murray, describes the opening of the campaign :—

Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor Murray to Sir John MacGregor Murray, Bart.

CAMP, INDORE, 3 *Feb.* 1818.

My Dearest Father,—You will receive through the medium of the public prints, the official accounts of a general action in which the Army

of Holkar was defeated, on the 21st of December, at Mahidpore, by part of the Army of the Deccan, under the personal command of Sir Thomas Hislop. It is therefore unnecessary for me to enter into a description of any operations, any further than they are likely particularly to interest you. There are accordingly certain circumstances connected with *my* share of the transactions of the day which I shall confine myself to, for the present. It so happened, owing to a variety of concurring causes, that Sir Thomas Hislop found himself, on entering Malva with the Head Quarters or first division, and the third, commanded by Sir John Malcolm, of the Army of the Deccan, accompanied by such a proportion of the King's Troops as no commander in chief has ever exhibited on a similar occasion; viz., one squadron of H.M.s 22d Light Dragoons, and the flank companys of the Royal Scots. With such a handful there was not much room for His Majesty's Staff Officers to exercise their functions in the Field, and being, consequently, excluded from employment in my official capacity, when a prospect of serious service opened, I addressed a letter to Sir Thomas Hislop, of which the following is an extract:—

"Seeking neither permanent command nor pecuniary advantage, I trust I shall not be considered, in preferring this request, as presuming improperly on the personal kindness invariably experienced from your Excellency; but, while debarred as a staff officer from exercising my duties in the field, I should deem myself devoid of every particle of professional pride and feeling were I to hesitate for an instant in entreating your Excellency to exert the power of your exalted station, by sparing me the insupportable additional humiliation of seeing the Cavalry of this Army commanded in action by officers my inferior in rank."

To this the General replied:—"Dec. 20, Camp at Armah.—My dear Colonel,—Wood told me the purport of the Letter which you desired him to give me, when I had not, at the moment, time to read it. I therefore desired him to say that in the event of our coming to action with Holkar's Army, I should rely very much on your services near my person, and would very unwillingly agree to dispense with them. The same feelings are alike applicable to Coll Stanhope, who I should also like to have at my side if any thing serious occurs.—Yours always most truly,

T. Hislop."

All that passed further on the subject was my answering that Col. Stanhope & myself returned our acknowledgements for the flattering manner in which His Excellency was pleased to intimate an intention of requiring our services near his person. Stanhope's situation & mine were, however, perfectly distinct. He is junior as a L^{t} Colonel, and is Regimentally a Major of Infantry, while I was the Senior Cavalry Officer on the spot, and, altho' having no absolute right, possessing certainly a fair claim to command that arm. Sir Thomas Hislop's feelings would, I think, have led him to compliance, had it not been for people about him disinclined to me, as well as to every one else in the King's Service: for the Commander in Chief told Capt^{n} Wood he was apprehensive it would create *a great sensation* were he to comply with my request. . . .

On the morning of the 21st of December I took post by the Commander in Chief's side accordingly, and (after all the preliminary ceremony of coquetting with the enemy's horse &^{c}, and finding the way to the ford) crossed the Sopra in his train. The banks of the River are steep, and therefore, altho' the practice of Holkar's Artillery upon the passage was quite beautiful, on getting under the bank next the enemy, it was pretty much like being in the Trenches, and here the dispositions were made for the attack. With the Cavalry I was resolved to have nothing to say, because had I gone on with them, and a separation from the rest of the army had taken place, it appeared to me *I could not help* commanding them, which was not, however, the Commander in Chief's pleasure; but after they had moved off to the left, and it was necessary to direct the Infantry against the guns, I could not resist the temptation to accompany the flank companies of the Royal Scots, who led the way. To this proposal Sir Thomas Hislop was so good as to assent, and the Service was highly interesting. The column filed up the bank, right in front, then formed to its right, and as soon as the Royal Scots, 250 of the Madras European Regiment, & 4 companies of the 14th Native Infantry, were in line, advanced in that order against the guns, distant between 6 & 700 yards. The Europeans lost considerably for their strength; Lieut: Donald M^{c}Leod of the Royals was killed, and a Lieut: Campbell, respecting whom I wrote to my mother, was wounded.

Nothing could exceed the gallantry of Captain Peter MacGregor, who commands the Grenadiers, & who you may remember in the Clan Alpin Fencibles. He was hit in both the legs, although he did not return

himself amongst the wounded; and his brother, a very fine young man, was wounded in the arm. The Enemy's Golundaz behaved nobly, and did their duty to the last; nor was it possible for Artillery in any army to be better served. They depressed their guns regularly as we advanced, and the grape struck the ground uniformely at the same distance in our front.

I shall now copy Sir Thomas's dispatch, as far as relates to Lt Col: Stanhope and myself, and also a paragraph of Br General Sir John Malcolm's dispatch, or rather report, to Sir Thomas Hislop.

Extract of Lt Gen. Sir Thos Hislop's dispatch, dated 23d Dec: 1817, to the most noble the Governor General and Commander in Chief, communicating the official details of the Battle of Mahidpore:—

"Lt Col: MacGregor-Murray and Lt Col: the Hon: L. Stanhope, Deputy Adjutant and Deputy Quarter Master General to His Majesty's Troops, I had previously requested to become attached to my person, in the event at any time of our coming to action, as the very limited number of the King's Troops immediately with me required no performance on such an occasion of their official functions. I have, therefore, in a particular manner to thank them for their cheerful acquiescence to my request, as well as for the services they rendered me in the course of the day. Lt Col: Murray accompanied, with my permission, the Flank Companies of the Royal Scots when the guns of the enemy were stormed."

Extract from Br Gen. Sir John Malcolm's Report to the Adjt Genl, for the Commander in Chief's information, relative to the attack, under the Brigr Genls orders, on the left of the Enemy's position, Mahidpore, Dec. 22:—

"It may appear presumption in me to mention the name of any of the General Staff of the Army, but I beg to be permitted to express my high sense of the conduct of Lt Col. MacGregor Murray, Depy Adjt Genl of his Majesty's Forces, who gallantly accompanied the Europeans of the Right Brigade in the attack upon the Batteries, and continued with them throughout the action, rendering the most useful assistance."

It would have been my duty to have sent you this information sooner, but it was not the Commander in Chief's wish that any allusion should be made to his dispatch until it should appear in print, and the Madras Gazette publishing it arrived in camp only yesterday.

Our force in the action, counting both divisions, was about 5000 men, of whom not more than 900, officers included, were Europeans. Holkar had God knows how many Horsemen, and 13 or 14 Battalions of Infantry, about 500 each, with 70 Guns. The Golundaz, as I have already said, behaved admirably, and had they been supported, we should have been rather puzzled; but, with the exception of two or three Battalions, the Infantry were shy, and the Horsemen still more so. The Enemy placed implicit reliance on the fire of his Guns, against which they had no notion we could advance; and the Commandant of Artillery assured his Court he would sweep the Fringees from off the Surface of the Earth if they attempted it. We had upwards of 800 killed and wounded. Three officers in the action, and four have since died of their wounds. Thirty-eight in all killed and wounded. . . .

The quality of the King's Troops was fortunately good, although the *quantity* happened to be limited. It appeared to me to be their duty to set the example to the rest, and of a staff officer of my rank in His Majesty's Army to shew the King's Troops the way; for I was besides the senior officer of that service present. It was on this principle that I led on the flank Companies of the Royal Scots, who reached the Enemy's Left 50 yards before the rest of the Line; and, moreover, I was the first individual of the army of the Deccan who touched Holkar's Guns, because I rode forward to attack a fellow who, when the Golundaz were clinging to the carriage, came forward in front of his Gun, adjusting his sword and shield, with the apparent intention of devoting himself in their way, but he thought fit to alter his mind, if that was really his purpose, as he dropped his arms when I came up to him, and I had the satisfaction of saving him from the Bayonet.

This detail about myself I would willingly dispense with, but I hate jobbing, in all its shapes. There is a decided cabal in the Madras Army for the purpose of keeping the King's Troops in the back ground, and this system I have invariably resisted, and in many instances with tolerable success. I am, therefore, desirous that in my own person I should not be made to suffer for being in the Royal Army. I have no

wish to be more fortunate than my neighbours, but, under the circumstances I have mentioned, and being the officer of the highest Army Rank engaged on the staff in this action, I do not feel disposed to be left behind by my colleagues, which, unless interest is made for me at home, will in all probability be the case. . . .

I wrote to Lord Bannatyne to announce poor MacLeod's death. He was killed in the charge, about 400 yards from the Batteries, by a grape shot which passed through his head. Lieutenant Campbell (whose mother, I mentioned to my mother, is said to live in or near Stirling) was severely wounded by a shot through the ankle, but I saw him on our return through Mahidpore, where the sick were left, and he was doing very well. He is an uncommon fine young man, and is a relation, I am told, of the old Comptroller at Greenock.

We shall cross the Nurbudda in about five days, on our way to the Peshwah's Country, who is puzzling our Troops by doubling and turning, but I am afraid his business will be done before we can get a finger in the pye. . . .

In haste, with affte love to my mother and John Atholl, my dearest Father's attached son, E. M. M.

Within a month after the date of this letter, on February 27, Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor Murray was dangerously wounded at the capture of Fort Talnier in India. On that occasion the flank companies of the Royal Scots and of the 2nd Madras European Regiment formed the storming party, and penetrated unopposed as far as the third gate, where they were met by the Killedar (Governor), who surrendered to Lieutenant-Colonel Conway, the Company's Adjutant-General. The party then advanced through another gate, but found the fifth gate, which led into the body of the place, shut, and the Arabs within still insisting upon terms. After a short parley, in which they were summoned to surrender at discretion, the wicket-gate was opened from within, and Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor Murray entered, accompanied by Major Gordon, Captain MacGregor, Lieutenant MacGregor, and ten or twelve

grenadiers of the Royal Scots, and Lieutenant Chauvel, 2nd Madras Regiment. They were scarcely within when the garrison fell upon them with swords, spears, and knives, and in a moment Major Gordon and Captain MacGregor were killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor Murray and the two Lieutenants wounded, and all the grenadiers who had entered with them either killed or wounded. The rest of the stormers soon forced their way in and drove off the murderous Arabs, and in the end slaughtered the whole garrison, about three hundred in number. On the following day General Sir Thomas Hislop had the Killedar hung on one of the bastions for rebellion and treachery.

On this occasion Lieutenant-Colonel Murray received seven severe wounds before he had time to draw his sword, viz.: one on the nose, one on the cheek, one on the mouth, one desperate wound on the left shoulder, one on the left side, penetrating to the chest, a severe stab in the right hip, and a sabre cut on the right elbow-joint, which separated the tendons, and deprived him of the use of that arm for life.[1]

Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, Royal Scots, to Lord James Murray.

JAULNAT, *March* 24, 1818.

My Lord,—Although I have not the honour of being personally acquainted with your Lordship, I trust my intrusion will be pardoned. I am most happy to say Col: Murray is rapidly recovering from the numerous and severe wounds he rec^{d} at the storming of a Fort in Candush called Talnair. The place was garissoned by Arabs, a bold and gallant race of men; Murray was with the storming party, composed of the Flank Companies of the Royal Scots; on entering the Wicket he was furiously attacked, rec^{d} a most severe wound in the left shoulder with a Criss, another equally so in the left side, and two in the right d^{o}, a sabre wound accross his mouth, a second right through his nose, and a

[1] MacGregor Papers.

third nearly cut off his right arm about the elbow joint. This latter one I fear will deprive him of some portion of the use of that arm. All the rest when closed will have no bad consequence.

I fortunately happened to be within a few marches of him at the time, and have contrived to get him in here safe after a long journey of 12 days, which was most distressing to him in his mangled state. I have him now with me and mean to stick to him until he is capable of taking care of himself, and as Lady Annabelle is here, every care will be taken of him. Poor Fellow suffers dreadfully on account of Lady Elizabeth, from whom he has not rec^{d} any letters since he was wounded. He is apprehensive that on hearing of his disasters she will set off to come to him. If she does, the fatigue under her anxiety will be most distressing. I have written to her Ladyship every second day since I met him, and as my accounts of him are faithfull, I trust they will convey some comfort to her. Considering the rough manner in which he was handled, his recovery is most rapid, and I sincerely hope he will ere long be able to commence the long journey he has to perform, which will take him at least ten weeks to accomplish.

I cannot in justice to his gallantry conclude this epistle without assuring your Lordship that nothing but the most distinguished bravery saved his life, and, although he suffered severely, many of his antagonists were laid low. The other two officers who were of the party were killed, (v. Major Gordon & Captain M^{c}Gregor, Royal Scots,) covered with wounds. By the last letter from Lady Elizabeth I am happy to say she and the children were well. I have the Honour to be,

My Lord, y^{r} Lo^{ps} most ob^{t} Serv^{t},

N. MacLeod, L^{t} Col. Royal Scots.

During March Lord Charles Murray, who had been observed to be somewhat dejected of late, expressed his determination to go as a missionary. The step having been opposed by his family, he secretly left his father's London house. On a search being instituted, he was discovered at the Albany Tavern, Rotherhithe, and brought home.[1]

This year it was decided by the gentlemen of Perthshire that a full-length portrait of the Duke should be painted, and

[1] *Examiner*, March 8, 1818.

hung in the Assembly Room of the new County Buildings. The cost was to be defrayed by public subscription throughout the county, and a committee, with Lord Gray as convener, was appointed to see the same carried out. The artist suggested was Mr. Raeburn, but for some unknown reason the portrait was not taken till 1825, when the artist employed was Sir Thomas Reynolds.

In June Captain Charles Murray's [1] eldest son, George,[2] was appointed Ensign in the 24th Regiment, then in India.

This spring Mr. John Rutherford, the Duke's Perth agent, was found dead in his chair (February 14), having returned late at night from Crieff, where it was supposed he had dined rather too well. In his place his Grace appointed Mr. George Condie to be his Perth agent.

Two other changes in the estate management took place in 1818. Mr. Robert Graham, his Grace's Edinburgh agent, gave up business owing to failing health, and the Duke placed the management of his affairs in the hands of Mr. Humphrey Graham, W.S., brother to Mr. Frederick Graham, and the latter was appointed estate factor in place of Captain James Stewart, who had proved incompetent for that post.

The writer of the following petition appears to have been one of a family of soldiers :—

May it please Capt[n] Stewart, the Duke of Atholl's Factor,

The Pettition of Archibald Robertson, Pensioner in Logierate,

Humbly Sheweth,—That the Pettitioner's Father built a good house in this Town after his return from America, who went abroad with this present Duke's Uncle.[3] After the Pettitioner's Father died the Pettitioner

[1] Son of 3rd Duke, formerly in 77th and 72nd Highlanders.

[2] George Murray died a Captain in the 72nd Highlanders in 1839.

[3] Captain James Murray, when he joined the 42nd Highlanders, in command of one of the additional companies, 1757.

got the house, and when Lord Henry Murray was enlisting men for the 90th Regiment he was anxious that the Pettitioner should serve the Atholl Family, and accordingly enlisted, who left a wife and five children in possession of the said house, with an acre of Ground on the Haugh of Logt, and further his Grace promised her that no person whatever should take the house or acre from her till her husband's return, or afterwards, providing he the Pettitioner should come home & pay rent for the same accordingly; & be a friend to the family also. Some years after the Pettitioner was away, and his wife at the Harvest, the house was taken from her unknown to his Grace by the wyles of Dond Robertson (Ground officer) & Charles Conacher, presently in possession of it, excepting 12 feet in length that was alloted by them for her and her five children. The Pettitioner's wife was for applying to his Grace for the house according to promise, but was detained from so doing by the fair speeches of Robertson.

On the Pettitioner's return from Egypt, he found things in this situation after his long travels in the defence of his King and country, and the Town being settled for some years, he did not wish to trouble his Grace to make any alterations, & the Pettitioner's family was oblidged to go out in the coldest night of winter & sleep into an old out house, which was a mortification to me to see. Three of them went abroad, two in the 92nd & one in the 78th, the oldest is come home, wounded at Waterloo. Next to him was wounded in Egypt by the Turks, who is now in Java, but is expecting to be home soon, and the youngest of the three was killed in Spain.

As the Town has got charges of Removals, the Pettitioner & his family begs that Captain Stewart, who understands what Fatigues, Trials, Cold & Heat them that goes abroad gets, as to let the Pettitioner have the whole house for the benefit & satisfaction of himself & his family, as the present possessor has a good house rented from his Grace, & has it Sett to Cotters, which will hold them & him also. In taking the above into consideration and allowing the Pettitioner & his family the convenience of the said house, with the Acre of Ground now in possession off, will ever feel themselves indebted to Captn Stewart for what rent he may adjudge the same to be worth—for which we pray.

ARCHD ROBERTSON, Pensioner.

At this date the Duke received another petition :—

Mrs. Inches to His Grace.

DALBEATHEY, NEAR DUNKELD, *Aug^t* 1818.

My Lord Duke,—Will your Grace pardon a Poor old woman for Intruding in this way, But anxiety for a Favorite Son, who was Bred a Surgeon & cost much money Bringing him forward in his education, But is Just Now out of a Situation. I have often wished my Husband, M^r Inches, to solicet your Grace to speak to M^r Drummond to Try if He would get our Son the apointment of an assistant Surgeon in the India Comp^ys Service, But your Grace was so good to us Before when M^r Stobie Died in geting M^r Inches appointed a Survayer of Taxes, that he said he could not think of Troubleing your Grace about our son.

But there is a saying that a Beging Mother will Do more for a child then a Riding Father, and I, seeing my Son so anxious for a place, Beg of your Grace to speak to M^r Drummond to Try to get Him out to India.

Our Son Has Been in the Navy Service.

I was Born in Dunkeld, where I spent Half a Century of Happy years. But misfortunes in Trade, & the education of a Numerous Family, Haveing had Fifteen children, all of which I Nursed, we were obliged to Leave Dunkeld some time ago.

Our Son has had a Good Education, Haveing had an Apointment 2 years in the Royal Infirmiry, Besides Being the usuall time at Collige, where He Got his Diplomas, which he still has & which are ample. He was some years in H. M^y Ship Venerable when Sir Home Popham was Comander, But Sir Home Leaveing the Ship For Admiral Durham to comand, the Ship was Laid in at Portsmouth for Repairs. Our Son & Another young Man from Perth Got Leave to go to London to see some Freiends, where Alass they outstaid their cash & their Leave & the Ship sail'd without Them.

Not knowing what to Do, without consulting their Freinds, & seeing the 10^th Hussars Haveing such Fine Horses, Prefering to Ride a spirited Horse rather then a Wooden one, they Join'd the 10^th, wishing to see France, & of they went with the 10^th. Our Son was at S^t Sebastain's, crossed the Pyrenees with Collenel Quintin, & was at the Batle of Tholouse. When the 10^th came Home our Son could have got off, which

your *worthy son* Lord James knows, & Indeed was so good as see at London our Son in Law Capt: Inches of the Mariens.

Haveing wrote a Memorial To the Prince Regent stateing our Son's case, Generall Turner wrote Capt: Inches that Collenell Quintin Had orders to Let our son Leave the 10th, But by that Time Bonaparte Had Returned to France & the 10th were again under orders to Return to the Netherlands. So our Son, Like a True Son of Caledonia, thought It would be more Honourable to Go then to Leave the Regt in such a Time. So off our Son went again & was at *Waterloo*, where he was Wounded, Lieterley within an Inch of His Life, Being in the Neck with a French Lancer. However, thank God He is still in good Health, But Alass no Half Pay, He Haveing Left the Navy for the 10th, & all He Has for His seven years service Both in Army & Navy is only that He Has to Say that he has Been in France & Spain on his Travls.

My Lord, will you pardon me Presumeing to Trouble your Grace with this Long story, But our son Has set off to London, & says He is Determined not to be a Burden any Longer to His aged Parents, we Haveing Had Him another Session at Edinburgh Collige to Revize Him in His Profesion as a Surgeon. Were your Grace to speak either To Lord James or Mr Drummond on the subject soon, it would Be the means of makeing a sorowfull Family Happy & Prevent the Young Man from more Misfortune.

Belive Me To Be

Your Grace's Most Humble & very Gratefull Servant,

HELEN INCHES.

By this time Colonel MacGregor Murray was recovering from the wounds he had received in the spring, and had returned to Madras, whence he wrote to his Grace.

Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor Murray to His Grace.

MADRAS, *Aug.* 17, 1818.

My Dear Lord Duke,—Ly Elizabeth writes by this opportunity; but as her intention of proceeding to Hydrabad, which was communicated before her departure from this place for the purpose of joining me, may have occasioned some degree of uneasiness in your Grace's mind, I am

desirous of assuring you that your daughter is now in infinitely better health than could have been expected after the great exertions to which my situation within the last few months has unavoidably exposed her.

Her fortitude in bearing the dangers of so long a journey at the hottest season, & subject to the risk of interruption from the Peishwa's Horse, & the still more trying sacrifice of leaving her children, have in the end met with the best reward—that of finding them all in excellent order on her return to Madras, where we arrived on the 6th of this month, after a tiresome march in the monsoon.

At one time I was strongly advised to return to Europe, but of late my recovery has been very rapid, & there is reason to believe my general health will not ultimately require a change of climate; at the same time the accounts of cures performed in England are very tempting, as it is unpleasant to sit down quietly under sentence of a stiff elbow joint, which the surgeons here have passed upon me. From this circumstance, & because your daughter's constitution is likely to suffer from a long residence in this treacherous climate, my thoughts are now turning towards home, but the abandonment of my prospects in this country is too serious a step to be taken hastily; particularly as Sir Thomas MacMahon, the Adjt General, is said to be on the eve of leaving India. . . .

Your Grace's Faithful & attached Servt,

E. MacGregor Murray.

November 11.—The Lord Advocate wrote to his Grace informing him that H.R.H. the Archduke Maximilian of Austria d'Este proposed paying him a visit at Dunkeld, which he accordingly did from the 14th to the 16th of that month.

Bailie Blair to His Grace.

Dunkeld, *Dec.* 29, 1818.

My Lord Duke,—Understanding by Dr Niven that your Grace has not seen any of the old Coins which were found amongst the soil lately removed from the Cathedral, I use the freedom of presenting for your acceptance the only Gold one found, a St Andrew of Robert the third of Scotland, and one of the silver, a Groat of same reign. There having been none found, as far as I know, save of Robert the third, they may have

been deposited with the Body of his Brother Alexander, Earl of Buchan, whose monument is in the Cathedral. At the same place where the coins were found, the ornamental plate of copper, sent herewith, was also got. It may have been part of his coffin mounting, as it appears to have been used for some such purpose at a time when the figure of the cross was more attended to than now.[1]

I am, my Lord, with great respect, yr Gr/s most humble Servt,

CHAS BLAIR.

During this year the Duke had a brig of 170 tons built of larch timber in Perth at his own expense. She was named the *Larch.*

In the early part of the year his Grace bought from the Lude trustees the lands of Kirktown of Strowan for £4270.

The remainder of the estate of Lude was exposed to auction in June, but not sold. Some correspondence took place at the time regarding the wording of the advertisement of the sale, by which the Duke's agents contended that it appeared as if his Grace had no right over the Seven Sheilings except as to mines and minerals, whereas in fact the land and shootings were his Grace's, and Lude only possessed a servitude of grazing. In November the estate was again put up, on which occasion Lord James Murray employed an agent to make an offer (presumably by the Duke's desire), which, being below the reserve price, was not accepted.

During this year Richardson of Pitfour offered the lands of Ruidhnanculloch and Ruidh 'n eand (lately acquired by him) to his Grace for £3033. This offer was, however, declined.

January 8, 1819.—The Duke's niece, Lady Ilchester, died at Melbury after her confinement.

February 27.—Lady Clerk of Penicuik presented his Grace

[1] These coins and the coffin-plate are at Blair.

with an ivory compass[1] which had served Prince Charles Edward as watch and guide during his wanderings in the Highlands after Culloden, she having bought it many years previously from an old servant of the Prince.

Mr. Humphry Graham to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 21 *March* 1819.

In the course of my examinations here of some old writings belonging to your Grace, I found a curious document which I am not aware was known to be here. I mean the Original Instrument,[1] signed by 7 notaries, taken at Edinburgh Castle on 26th March 1707, when the Scottish Regalia was delivered to the Commissioners.

It is beautifully illuminated, and contains a very minute description of the Regalia, with a coloured and gilded drawing of the whole.

May 17.—Lord Charles Murray was appointed a Captain in the Perthshire Militia, apparently with a view to provide a uniform in which he could appear at foreign courts, as two days later he set out on a long tour on the Continent.

August 6.—The brig *Larch* was launched in presence of his Grace at Perth, and he afterwards entertained a party of a hundred to luncheon in a marquee on the South Inch.

This autumn a curious accident happened to one of Lord James's Wapiti deer, as is here narrated.

Lord James Murray to Lady Emily Murray.

HAMILTON PLACE, 13 *Sept.* 1819.

Dearest,—I yesterday went to Datchet; Sir Alexr Mackenzie accompanied me, his son, John Atholl, and another boy, who were much delighted to see the many *wonderful* animals there. A very unfortunate and extraordinary accident had happened the night before to one of the hinds, the mother of the young Hart. When the man who attends them

[1] Now at Blair.

went to them in the morning, she was laying down and apparently well, but on getting up he found that she had only three legs, having lost her right fore leg near the knee. He was much surprized, and looked every where for it, but could not discover it for a long time, till at last he saw it nearly out of reach in one of the apple trees. She had in the night caught her foot in endeavouring to get at an apple, and to free herself had the resolution to pull her leg off, the sinews being drawn all the way from the shoulder, the remaining bone, which was much shattered, has been taken off at the knee joint, and I make no doubt she will be quite well in a very short time. To look at her, you would not suppose that anything was the matter with her. I was at first inclined to have her killed, but as she appeared to suffer pain so well and went very well on three legs (and besides the probability of her having a calf next summer), I resolved otherwise. All the rest are quite well.

Affly yours,

JAMES MURRAY.

In September Prince Leopold[1] stopped a couple of nights at Atholl House on his way from Kinrara to Taymouth. Of the Prince's visit to Taymouth Colonel Stewart of Garth wrote to Lord James Murray:—

Lord Breadalbane made a very fine display of his influence as a Highland Chieftain in honour of Prince Leopold on the 13th inst., with only a warning of 30 hours 1238 of his tenants, all men in the full vigour of life, fit for any service, and in full highland dress, dined on the lawn in front of the Castle. As the spectators were very numerous, and all in their best clothes, and the women in tartan plaids and ribbons, the whole had a very imposing effect.

December 8.—Lady Emily Murray was confined of a son in Hamilton Place, London, who was christened James Charles Plantagenet.

~~During~~ January 31, 1820, General Robertson of Lude died, and it then transpired that he had sold Toldaoine and the four-merk

[1] Widower of Princess Charlotte of Wales, who died 1817, and afterwards King of the Belgians.

land in Glen Fender to his ~~brother Peter~~ Cousin Patrick, who was residing in Jamaica.

January 29.—King George III. died, and at the funeral, on February 16th, the Duke officiated as one of the six pall-bearers.

In February a question as to a disputed march between his Grace and the Duke of Gordon was settled by an arbiter in favour of the former. The march thus agreed on was also the county boundary, and extended from the junction with the Menzies estates at Carn 'ic 'illonovie (south of Beinn Udlaman), on the south side of the Perth and Inverness turnpike road, to the top of Buidhaonach on the north side of the said road.

The end of February, the Duke's brig (or "snow") *Larch* was sent from the Tay to the Thames, where it was expected a purchaser would be easier found.

In the early part of this year, owing to the severity of the weather, crowds of operatives were thrown out of work and great distress prevailed, which the Radical agitators took advantage of to sow the seeds of discontent broadcast over the nation. Some small disturbances arose in various parts, which occasioned the calling out of the yeomanry, and also the formation of new corps.

April 5.—An armed party of Radicals from Glasgow, who were supposed to be on their way to attack the Carron Ironworks, were encountered, and for the most part captured, by a detachment of cavalry at Bonnymuir, near Falkirk.

The following letters describing this skirmish are among the family papers, and being of some interest, are given here, though they have no connection with Perthshire.

Charles A. Moir of Leckie to Mr. Drummond of Strathallan, M.P.

GIBB'S INN, STIRLING, *April* 8 [1820].

My dear Sir,—Your pencil memorandum requesting information about the skirmish that took place in this county on Wednesday has just been put into my hands, & as your friend Mr. Drummond is at Kilsyth, I am happy to have it in my power to relieve your anxiety about him & the other gentlemen of his corps, who are all, thank God, safe and sound. There were twelve of the 10th Hussars, under the command of Mr. Hodson,[1] with as many of the Kilsyth troop of Yeomanry, engaged with a few Radicals (probably about 30), armed with pikes, muskets, & pistols. The Blackguards made a wonderful good stand, but the Troopers, both regular and yeomanry, behaved with great gallantry, coolness, and temper. The result was what all good men must rejoice at, not one of the right side killed, or indeed materially hurt. Mr. Hodson has a very slight hurt in his hand from a pike, and his horse severely, & as he told me, not likely to recover. A Sergeant of the 10th has a pretty severe thrust from a pike in his wrist, & a very slight one in his belly, which fortunately did not penetrate to any depth. Some other horses are wounded, & I believe one or two men very slightly hurt, but nothing worth a name. Of the Radicals eighteen were brought prisoners to the Castle here, of whom three severely wounded.

I was engaged yesterday from a little past seven in the morning till eleven at night as a Justice of Peace, assisting my friend Home-Drummond[2] as Advocate-Depute in taking the judicial declarations of the 15 prisoners who are not hurt, and I am happy to tell you that Drummond says he is quite satisfied with our success in eliciting enough of truth from them to justify their committal to Edinburgh Castle on a charge of high Treason, & they were, half an hour ago, embarked on board the Steam Boat here under the charge of a Macer of the Court of Justiciary with a Sufficient Guard.

I have nothing in the way of news to give you except what I think *bad* news, that there are no longer any hopes of an immediate rising of the Radicals. I sincerely wish they had now made the attempt which I firmly believe they will make one day or other, & which never could be made at a better moment than the present. There was a general

[1] Lieutenant Edward Hodgson, a Waterloo officer.

[2] My grandfather.—(A.)

search for arms yesterday at Kilsyth, but with very little success, the intention of such a measure having unfortunately got abroad, & of course not a man was to be found in any of the suspected houses, & a very trifling quantity of arms found buried in gardens, dunghills, &c. I have been told that there was also to be a search at Paisley yesterday, but this I don't know from any official source.

Your friend Tom Graham,[1] Abercromby, & I have been on permanent duty here for several days as Justices of the Peace. The Clackmannanshire troop of Yeomanry will, I think, be allowed to go home to-day, but our four troops continue on permanent duty for a few days longer, unless more regulars shall come our way, & probably they cannot be spared from more important points.

It is most gratifying to know, as I do from the mouths of several of the hussars who were in the fray, that no veteran troops could have behaved with more spirit or with more moderation than the Kilsyth Yeomen, and they are quite a new raised troop. We are not sure, but we shrewdly suspect that a few Radicals were left *on the muir amang the heather*, who will never disturb the peace of the country again. One very badly wounded was left behind, & has, I believe, been since carried off by his friends.

Our friend Airth, who begs to be kindly remembered to you, is roaring in my ear with his usual stentorian lungs. Indeed, I write in a great hurry & in no small confusion; so I hope you will excuse blunders, which I am sure must exist, but which I have not time to correct. With best respects to Lady Emily, believe me always, My dear Sir,

Most faithfully yours,

Chs Alex. Moir.

Report by Sergeant Saxelby, 10th Hussars.

Sterling, 8th *April* 1820.

On the 5 whe marched to Kilsith about 5 o'clock, we arived their about 8, whe got a order to turn out to serch for the rebils, comley caled Rattecals, and whe over taken them about a mile from a place caled Boney Brig. About alf a mile befor whe over taken them they run to a wall and gave a huray, stod til whe cume within 20 yards of them, and then fired, and whe rode close up to them and orded them to Lay down

[1] Airth.

their arms, and said they would not, they cume their to fite and fite they would. Then whe made a push at them, and being but a smarl place to get throw they ad a great advantage of whe, but as soon whe cut a few of them down they begun to spread over the feild, but very few of them made their escape, 18 of them whe Brout to Sterling Castle, 2 whe left in charge of a fermer, and they made their escape in the nite. im not confident of any being Dead that wheir Left in the feild, and being no one of whe wair wound, L[t] Odson received a smairl wound in the and. I recived a pice throw my Rest, and a shot in my body, but no ways dangerous.

W. SAXELBY,
Serg[t] X Hussars.

The eighteen prisoners were afterwards tried in Stirling, and two, John Baird (the leader) and Andrew Hardie, were executed there in September by being hung and afterwards decapitated.

At this date Lord Charles was in Vienna, whence he wrote an account of his meeting with the head of a foreign branch of the family.

Lord Charles Murray to His Grace (extract).

VIENNA, *April* 28[th], 1820.

Count Murray, who is a General in the Austrian Service and brother to Lady Findlater, has also been most civil to me. He is lately married to a Countess Esterhazy. He has shown me his pedegree, which he received from you, by which it appears he is a nearer branch to us than either the Stormont or Ochtertyre Murrays. He mentioned to me a curious circumstance, which was that his Father, in the course of his researches as to what part of Germany our family originally came from, was told by the Arch Bishop of Olmutz, the capital of Moravia, that there existed among the archives of the Cathedral Chapter there a document[1] giving an account of a Friskine, Prince of Moravia, who emigrated to Scotland with 2 or 3000 followers on being expelled from the Sovereignty of the country. I have asked him to send you a copy of this as a

[1] In 1894, through the good offices of the British Ambassador at Vienna, a search for this document was made at Olmutz, at my request, but it proved ineffectual.—(A.)

curiosity. This must have happened in the 8th or 9th century of the Christian æra, so that long before that the feudal chiefs of Great Britain had emerged from barbarism, we were in a more flourishing state than I doubt we have been since. It is curious that the country still to the present day retains the name of its ancient Princes, being called in German Mäeren. He talks of being in England next year, when I hope you will have it in your power to return his civilities to me.

July 10.—A fatality happened at Blair. Charles Henderson (from Forfarshire), a slater employed at the Castle and lodging at the Mains, lost his life whilst bathing in the Garry.

July 18.—An attempt was made by a man named James Murray to assassinate the Duke at Dunkeld. Murray had written to his Grace offering to make known, in a private conversation, a conspiracy in which the Duke, as Lord Lieutenant of the county, was materially interested. His Grace accordingly received him in the room opposite the porter's lodge at the entrance gate,[1] when Murray presented him with a letter, in which he stated that he had claims upon the estate of Soilzary, now the property of the Duke, and unless his Grace would instantly give him £5000, or a cheque upon his banker of that amount, his life would pay the forfeit. In the letter he stated that he would allow five minutes for consideration, and that if the Duke did not within that space comply with his demand, he had two pistols in his possession, with one of which he would blow his Grace's brains out, and with the other his own, being determined not to survive the want of his property. By the manly and decisive conduct of his Grace the man's attempt was frustrated and his person secured, and he was committed to Perth jail. Murray was tried at the Circuit Court at Perth in the following April and sentenced to seven years' transportation.[2]

[1] Used by his Grace as an "audience room" for business interviews.
[2] "Edinburgh Correspondent" newspaper.

In August his Grace had to proceed to London, to attend the House of Lords on the occasion of the trial of Queen Caroline, and did not return home till the middle of September.

During his Grace's absence, John Crerar, the head-forester, sent him various reports of the sport at Blair, three of which are here given.

John Crerar to His Grace.

BLAIR, 20 *August* 1820.

My Lord Duke,—The twelth, as the Ground Officer was best at knowing the seven shelling[1] march, he went and shewd the company at Lude[2] your Grace's march betwixt Lude's ground and the seven shellings, which they observed, and George[3] being here all this week, they did not come over those marches ever since they came to Lude. Only Mr Skeen[4] came over on the twelth. Mr Graham sent the Ground Officer to Glenfernet to Mr Skeen, and he has not been over the march since. Filar George says has not been troubled with any people as yet. George goes to-morrow for Filar and Glenloch for the week. No person has shot near the Kirrichans this season. Walker and Charles[5] was there every day last week, and no pochers or any shooting has been heard from Carneeler westward since we went to Glenbruer on Monday Last, and no such as a hart I could see bewest Bin derig, only a few hinds. All the hart keeps from the Camchory Down to behind the wood. I got no shot since I went to Glen Bruer. We mett a hind top of the Glen with her hind Leg broak, and one of the young Dogs did for her; she was shot through the haunch and very poor.

The parties at Dalnaspidle and Dalnacardoch I hear are geting good sport. Lord Gray's son had his gun burst, and escaped himselfe with only a scratch about his thumb.

Lord Lyndoch sleeped at Dalnacardoch on friday last on his way to Invereshie, to shoot there with sum of the Marques of huntly's friends.

McIntire has been on the north side of Tarff last week; he I understand see'd no people shooting on these grounds; he killed a fox about tarff that was doing a little harm there, but got no harts on the north side

[1] Shealing.
[2] Lude was let owing to the General's death.
[3] George Ritchie.
[4] Tenant of Glenfernate.
[5] His son, Charles Crerar.

of tarff; he shot no harts last week, they are all in Glen Crinie, from there to the Malrauer. Last week was but very indifferent weather; it rain'd less or more every day, with mist on the hills. Country & all the Glibe hay is still out, with the half of harcules's field and one day's work to do in the cutting down yet.

Collonel John Robertson of Lude went out friday last in the morning about sum of the rocks about Toldunie, slipt, fell in to the pooll and drown'd; he was got at the bottom end of the pool at twelve o'clock. The talk here is that he has been rather ill used by those that has the charge of Lude—the Lawers.

We go of to-morrow to Filar and Glen Bruer as befor.

My Lord Duke, Yr Gr/s obt & faithfull Servt,

JOHN CRERAR.

The impression at the time was that Colonel Robertson committed suicide, as is shown by the following:—

Mr. F. Graham to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 20 *Aug.* 1820.

Your Grace would perhaps have heard that Col: John Robertson, Lude, drowned himself in the Tilt on Thursday morning, a day or two after Lord Darnally had taken possession of Lude house, and he had removed to the small house at Middle Bridge.

John Crerar to His Grace.

BLAIR, 27 *August* 1820.

My Lord Duke,—Munday last a Mr Clark came to Blair Inn with instructions from Mr Graham for a little shooting. He went with George Tuesday. I told George to keep as near the march on the east side of loch Mailican as he could; the Gentleman shot with a single barill, shot seven Brace and one bird. Wednesday went to the saim ground, shot four brace; he went on thursday to the marble quary, which he thought very much of, took sum bits in his pocket, then went to Forest Lodge, where him and his Lady & Son stoped till past one o'clock, when it fair'd

up. As no Deer were in vew, he went to the Grinan and down the ridge, where he see'd a great heard of hinds and Harts, which came in sight above the Shepherd's house,[1] where his Lady see'd them all in vew; they both thought a great surprise to see so many. The Gentleman came down the ridge to Glen Crinie bridge, where he went in his carrige to Blair. He went next day to the falls of Bruer, went for Dunkeld in the evening.

Upon Thursday Mr Thomson[2] and his two sons came to Blair; Friday they went to Glenloch. George went with Mr Thomson. I went with the young gentlemen by loch Malican; the day was very course, with rain and wind, the Birds very shye, in great packs. Mr Thomson kill'd none, Mr John kill'd two Brace, Mr Edward none. They went to the marble quary on Saturday, thought a great dale of the marble and the work going on, then went to Forest Lodge, where they Breakvested, then went up the Glen. Mr Thomson never seed a salmon killed. I took the rod and kill'd one at the Bridge, then went up at the far end of Craigchrochie; see'd plenty of Deer, but could not get at the harts with such a quantity of hinds. We came to Ald na marack, where we see'd nine harts; did not get a good shot; Mr Thomson fired. Then to the Grinan; see'd sum hind up within the Glen near Ald na marack. McIntire went with Mr Thomson to get a quite shot; got a shot but got no deer. Mr John Thomson got a shot with me, very near, at a hind. Both him and me mised. They came to the Lodge, took a good Dinner of the Salmon; went in the evening to Blair, Sett of this morning very early for Dunkeld. There has no shooting nor pochers Been seen or heard near Kerrichan or the Forest this Season. The harts never are seen across the Tarff, they stay Behind the wood, and Ben chate, the three glens, nor will they go farther till they are shot near home. One half of the large harts has cleen horns and Looks very heavie.

George and his man gos to Filar to-morrow, and us all to Glen Bruer to-morrow. No harts been kill'd as yet, as there is none of them out upon the skirts of the Forest. The Shepherd upon Tarff seed but nine harts on the North side of Tarff all this Season—that but one day.

My Lord Duke, Yr Gr/s obdt and faithfull Servt,

JOHN CRERAR.

[1] Clach ghlas.

[2] Commissioner of the Navy.

John Crerar to His Grace.

BLAIR, 8 *Oct*r 1820.

My Lord Duke,—Last week there were seven harts kill'd, McIntire four on the east side, and three west, fine large harts, most of them much gone off, so that the first rates are all done. Second rates, well, I may say but very few worth killing.

I forgot mention in my former line to your Grace Glengary's Journey from Atholl House. He went up Bin chatt to the top of Bin Derik, had sum good shotts, got nothing but a small hart with an old wound (a broken leg) his dogs got hold of. Went to Glen Bruer Lodge at night, sleept on a matress with a blankett or two, got Poteateos and milk for super, Porage and milk for Breakfast. Sett of by the feachanour to Gaik, got nothing. McIntire left Gaik Lodge at three afternoon, and came to Forest Lodge that night ten o'clock.

I was at the Marble quary on Friday. The Quary man has got the large block cleer'd all round rady for cuting out; he say if he can get it whole out it will measure seven feet long six broad and five thick. I may leave this to-morrow. My Lord Duke, Your Grace's obt and faithfull Servt, JOHN CRERAR.

I would stay a few days, But I have not been able to go out with a sever cold. Charles stays to kill hinds; he killed three yesterday.

October 10.—Lord James was appointed a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order.

November 23.—H.M.S. *Atholl*,[1] 28-gun frigate, was launched from Woolwich dockyard. Her dimensions and armament were as follows:—

Length of deck	.	.	.	113 feet 8 inches.
Extreme breadth	.	.	.	31 „ 6 „

Guns.

20 thirty-two pounders.
6 eighteen do.
2 six do.

[1] H.M.S. *Atholl* was altered to a trooper in 1832, and fitted for a store ship in 1850. Her last commission was in 1854 as a naval depot ship at Greenock, where she remained till 1861, when she was paid off at Devonport, and was finally "broken up" in that yard in 1863.

Captain Henry Bourchier was appointed Captain. Lieutenant John Stevens Murray (illegitimate son of the late General James Murray, M.P.) was appointed one of the Lieutenants.

This year a movement was started by the Duke to do away with the churches of Blair and Strowan, which were both too small and completely out of repair, and to build a new church in a central position in the neighbourhood of the new manse at Baluain.

This scheme was opposed by some of the other heritors, namely, Struan Robertson, Lude, Auchleeks, Kindrochet, and Reid of Blairfettie. The case was heard in Edinburgh before Lord Gillies, who decided that the existing churches should be rebuilt.

This year also the restoration of the parish church in the choir of Dunkeld Cathedral was completed, leaving the nave a picturesque ruin.[1]

January 1821.—Commissioner Thomson effected a sale of the brig *Larch*, on behalf of his Grace, to a Mr. Ward for £1332.

Early this year an attempt was made to destroy the Hermitage at Dunkeld, of which the Duke gives the following account in his Journal:—

"*Feb.* 6.—Went to Craig Vinian. . . . Great outrage committed in breaking open the door of the Hermitage, tearing down the blinds and setting them on fire, burning them, the carpet, and part of the floor, when luckily the fire appears to have gone out for want of air."

The perpetrator of this wanton mischief was never discovered, though it was generally believed to have been done by one of the guides who showed the Hermitage grounds, who were at that time Peter and Thomas Murray, fiddlers at Inver, and Duncan Ritchie, formerly under-butler to his Grace, the

[1] *At Blair, during 1820, a walk was made from the Hill over the shoulder of Dunmor to the Tarf.*

two parties being jealous of each other, and each wishing to get the other displaced.

The Duke settled the matter by discharging them all, and placing the guiding under Ross, the gardener.

In May, H.M.S. *Atholl* returned to England to refit after a voyage to Madeira, during which she had sprung her topmasts, carried away some yards, and sprung others. Lieutenant J. S. Murray, who had made the voyage, complained that he was unable to get on with Captain Bouchier, who, he said, did not treat him as a gentleman, and accordingly exchanged into H.M.S. *Albion*.

The same month, Lady Elizabeth MacGregor Murray returned home with her family after ten years' absence, but Colonel Murray remained for a time in India. Before quitting the East, Lady Elizabeth had made a voyage to China with her husband for the benefit of his health, which was still seriously affected by the wounds he had received.

The coronation of George IV. was fixed to take place in July, and as the Duke had on that occasion to render a pair of falcons to the King, as his service for the Isle of Man, he engaged John Anderson, falconer to Mr. Fleeming of Barrochan, Renfrewshire, to provide birds and officiate as his falconer.

From the following letter it appears that Anderson visited Blair in search of falcons.

Mr. Findlater[1] *to Mr. Frederick Graham* (*extract*).

BLAIR, 31 *May* 1821.

Anderson the Falconer has been to-day in Glen Tilt, attended by D. McIntyre and 3 of the hillmen, and the young man that came up with him.

[1] Sub-factor at Blair.

McIntyre expects some falcons will be got where they were last year up the Glen.

There is a nest in a Craig on the Estate of Urrard, and the Dalnacardoch Herd says there is one in a rock at the burn[1] between the farms of Dalnacardoch and Dalnamein.

Anderson has just returned, and has got 3 fine falcons from the Glen, and is going to Dalnacardoch to-morrow morning to see what there is there.

Early in July the Duke and Duchess set out from Dunkeld for London in order to attend the coronation.

Some doubt appears to have existed as to the dress to be worn by the falconer at the ceremonial.

Sir George Nayler to Mr. Fraser.

DOWNING ST, 6 *July* 1821.

Sir George Nayler begs to inform Mr Fraser that the Duke of Atholl will have his Falconer in attendance, and it is his Majesty's pleasure that he be dressed in the ancient costume of a Falconer.

Mr. Fraser to His Grace.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, *Friday Eve, July* 13, 1821.

My Lord Duke,—On Returning to chambers, I found Mr Beard, the Antiquarian, waiting for me with a drawing for your Grace's Falconer, made by him from Documents found at the British Museum. This drawing Mr Beard left with me, but as I expressed doubts respecting proper explanations, he has had the goodness to say he will call here to-morrow between twelve and one and accompany me to your Grace, and as he is an amateur, and volunteers service to do your Grace an act of Civility on the request of the Herald's College, I hope it will suit you to be at home to receive the Antiquarian. He says there must be a lure with bells hanging from a belt on the right side, and that it is made of feathers, and

[1] Allt Geallaidh.

that on the left arm there must be a sort of Crutch for the falcons to perch upon. As to the rest his own drawing will best explain.[1] I have the honour to be, My Lord Duke,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

ALEX. FRASER.

He seems to think a Norman Bonnet with an Eagle's plume will be more appropriate than what he has drawn from MSS., and recommends to your Grace to see Sir John Sebright.

July 17.—Lord James Murray was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Glenlyon.

Thursday, July 19.—The coronation took place. In his Journal the Duke states that he slept the night before at Mr. Rose's, in Old Palace Yard, and on the 19th arose between 5 and 6 A.M. After breakfast he observed the Queen coming over the platform towards the House of Lords, and on being refused admittance there and at the Abbey, she withdrew, amidst cries of "Shame! shame! Go home! go home!"

At 7.30, accompanied by Lord Glenlyon, he repaired to the House of Lords, and at 8.30 the peers moved off in procession to Westminster Hall, where they remained some time, and then proceeded four deep to Westminster Abbey. His Grace's three companions were the Dukes of Argyll, Montrose, and Portland, and their station in the procession was about 200 feet in front of the King's canopy, and just in rear of the King's standard, which was carried by the Earl of Harrington.

The Abbey was reached at 11.30, where the variety of ceremonies made the stay, of over four hours, appear very tedious. From the Abbey the procession returned to the Hall,

[1] In 1877 I bought from Messrs. Hogarth, London, a water-colour portrait of Anderson in his coronation costume, painted by Stephanoff. He is shown attired in a green slashed doublet trimmed with gold lace, with the Manx Arms on his left arm, green slashed trunk hose, green leggings, shoes and rosettes, and a dark round hat and feathers.

after which his Majesty retired for an hour and a half. The banquet then took place, after which the various ceremonials and services were performed as follows, to quote his Grace's own words :—

"The riding up of the High Constable (Duke of Wellington), Earl Marshal (Lord Howard), and the High Steward (Marquis of Anglesea), and returning their horses backward, which in the instance of the Marquis of Anglesea was well performed, the Duke of Wellington middling, and Lord Howard very indifferent. Then the ceremony of the Champion, supported by the Duke of Wellington and Lord Howard, and the Challenge. All this I thought was very indifferently executed, and Lord Howard appeared to sit his horse very ill. Next came the respective services, mine of presenting a cast of Falcons for the Lordship of Man the last. Alas! that by taking the Isle and revenue from me a feather only has been left. As the front, before the King, was occupied by banqueting tables, I was obliged to make my presentation on the right side instead of the front, which rendered it less noticed than otherwise it would have been. My Falconer, John Anderson, was dressed in the ancient costume of the 16th century, and the Falcons were a very beautiful pair of birds. When I went up to the King, I took them from the Falconer on my left arm and presented them in service *for the Lordship of Man*, and I then kissed the King's hand, who directed his page to take them. Captain Robert Hay, R.N., was my attendant, and followed me. Soon after, the King retired, when I passed over to Mr Rose's, where I undressed, and then returned home about half-past 8 or 9 o'clock.

"So many reports had been bandied about that the Queen would attempt to breed riot, that many were induced to refrain from going, among them the Duchess, which I was extremely sorry for, as no riot or confusion took place, and she might have witnessed the magnificent sight with perfect ease and security."

It appears by the following letter from the King's private secretary that the falcons were afterwards returned to his Grace.

Major-General Sir Benjamin Bloomfield to His Grace.

WINDSOR PARK, 22 *July* 1821.

My dear Lord,—The King will see your Grace's Falconer in his ancient dress at Carlton House on Wednesday 25th after the Levee.

His Majesty has ordered that the Falcons should be restored to your Grace, adding that should His Majesty have occasion for any he will have recourse to your Grace's Falconry. I'm happy to assure your Grace of His Majesty's perfect health, and that the fatigue of the Coronation has entirely left his Majesty.

I have the honor to be, My dear Lord,

Your Grace's obliged and humble Servant,

B. BLOOMFIELD.

At the private audience after the levee the King informed his Grace that he certainly intended being in Scotland the following year, and would infallibly visit him.

On June 13 the estate of Lude had been again exposed to public sale at an upset price of £63,000, exclusive of a freehold qualification from superiorities unconnected with that estate. No bidders appeared, and that being the case, one of the trustees declared that the sale of the estate would next be tried in lots. The Duke had gone to Edinburgh at this date to watch the progress of the sale, but, owing to the extravagant upset price, his agent had not been authorised to come forward. At this time a Mr. McInroy,[1] who had acquired a fortune in trade in Glasgow, was on the look out for an estate to purchase. Shortly before the intended sale the Duke had heard a report that McInroy had declared that he would not be a bidder for Lude against his Grace. In order to ascertain the truth of this, the Duke, on June 16, immediately after his return to Dunkeld, called on the Rev. David Duff, minister of Moulin,

[1] A report current at the time (a curious coincidence if true) was that Mr. McInroy, who started life in a humble way, had formerly been employed at the building of the garden wall at Lude.

and a relative of Mr. McInroy's, who confirmed the report, and was therefore desired by his Grace to communicate to Mr. McInroy his acknowledgments, as well as his intention to offer for the estate. Mr. Duff wrote, as requested, to Mr. McInroy the same day, and further stated that, "as he was prevented from committing to paper the whole of his conversation with the Duke, his Grace wished him to see Mr. McInroy, but that he would be unable to leave home till after the 26th, and therefore requested him, if he had not already committed himself, to delay until he came to see him."

On the 22nd Mr. McInroy replied that, "after the attempted sale on the 12th his agent had by his order made an offer;[1] that the trustees were very tardy in making up their minds, and that not having received any answer, he had directed his offer to be withdrawn, if a bargain had not been concluded. That the answer had now arrived, and the matter was put to rest for the present. That therefore there was less necessity to hurry the communication Mr. Duff had to make, but if necessary, and Mr. Duff found it inconvenient to go to Glasgow, he would perhaps be able to take a run himself to Moulin about the middle of the following month."

The above letter was shown to the Duke on the 26th by Mr. Duff, who on the 29th wrote again to Mr. McInroy, saying "he had seen the Duke, and that his going to Glasgow was deferred, but that he was now at liberty to make two proposals: 1st, His Grace wished to have Lude, but to accomplish the acquisition of it without publicity, and wished to know the amount of Mr. McInroy's offer for the estate. 2nd, That the Duke would assure Mr. McInroy, on his abandoning Lude, of an eligible estate[2] in the neighbourhood."

On July 7, when passing through Edinburgh on his way to London, the Duke communicated to Mr. Humphry Graham

[1] £52,500. [2] Edradour.

his belief that Mr. McInroy was "out of the field" for the present; and on arriving in town, his Grace at once took active measures to enable him to purchase the estate, having determined to make such an offer, on his return to Scotland (which was to be immediate), as would meet the expectations of the trustees.

On July 9 Mr. McInroy replied to Mr. Duff, from his house near Greenock, that he "could not give up Lude, and objected to his Grace's proposal that he should do so, and to his offer of a *nameless* estate; that the Duke must have known twelve months previously of his willingness to retire, at which time he would have done so, but that now matters were materially altered, as it was generally known he had offered for it, that expense and trouble had been created to him in looking after it, that he had set his mind on it, and his friends were aware of it, but that probably nothing would now be done before they met."

It will hardly be credited that Mr. Duff never made the slightest attempt to communicate the contents of this letter to the Duke. He excused himself afterwards on the score that his Grace had already set out for London, and that he was afraid he might have left town again before his letter could reach. A very lame excuse! At all events, there was nothing to prevent his communicating with Mr. Frederick Graham at Dunkeld. A much more probable reason was that Mr. Duff, though willing enough to serve his Grace in other matters, could not withstand the temptation of seeing his own relative settled as Laird of Lude.

July 23.—Mr. McInroy wrote again to Mr. Duff from Edinburgh, calmly saying, "As news fly, he thought it right to acquaint him that the purchase of Lude had been made on the 20th by his agent during his absence, although without his

authority, and that, being so much below his expectations,[1] he had confirmed it, and Lude was now his."

Intimation of the sale was received by his Grace from Mr. Humphry Graham on the 26th, just as he was preparing to set out from London on his return home. The Duke was very naturally much annoyed at being, as he considered, unfairly tricked out of the purchase of Lude, and on his return home tried every means to persuade Mr. McInroy to relinquish his bargain. He first offered to give him a bonus of £2000 if he would give up the estate, and on that being declined, made an offer to buy the hill ground, leaving the house and low grounds to the new laird, but all overtures of this nature were without effect.

October 8.—Lieutenant Charles Murray, R.N., second son of Captain Charles Murray of the Invalids, died at sea.

This autumn a sad accident occurred at Blair, by which one of his Grace's carpenters lost his life.

Mr. Findlater to Mr. F. Graham.

BLAIR, 2nd *November* 1821.

Sir,—I beg leave to mention to you the distressing account of Thomas Christie's[2] present situation, and what has been done in consequence of what you was pleased to say on Thursday morning. The leg is at present in a very bad and doubtful state, owing to the treatment it got after being so mangled when he met with the accident. It appears he had gone on the cart loaded with the furniture coming from Bruar Lodge, and his left leg had got down between the bars of the cart top while he was in the act of tumbling off, and had dragged him for some time in a miserable state before he separated from the cart, or was observed to be amissing by Charles Fraser, the Farm Servant, and an other man which was with the cart. It was at the upper Bridge in the

[1] The price paid was £58,000.

[2] Father of Charles Christie, house-steward, Dunkeld.

plantation they discovered Christie was amissing, and had to return a considerable distance, when they found him in a miserable state, and dragged him to the cart. It was dark; and only after they had arrived at Blair that they discovered his true situation. The dragging by the cart had wrought the shattered bones through the sides of the leg. He was laid in his Father's, and the leg dressed and placed by Dr Stewart in the best way he could, & Christie continued for *12 hours* insensible of his situation. He continues feverish, and the Doctor cannot venture an opinion whether the leg will mend or not, being the worst case he has ever witnessed. Dr Stewart brought Dr Monteath to see the leg, who gave opinion that nothing better could be done than what Dr S. was doing, but declared it was the worst case of the kind he had ever seen.

November 4.—Lady Glenlyon was confined at Hamilton Place, London, of a daughter, who was christened Frances Julia. *

November 28.—Thomas Christie, carpenter, died of his serious injuries, lockjaw having supervened.

December 13.—His Grace's nephew, Captain James A. Murray, R.N., married Miss Harriet Coupland.

During this year the Duke procured for Principal Baird, for the University Museum in Edinburgh, the skeleton and horns of an elk which had been found at Ballaugh, Isle of Man, in a marl pit 18 feet beneath the surface. The distance between the tips of the horns was 8 feet; length of each horn 5 feet 10 inches, and the tips of the horns were 13 feet from the ground.

The skulls of two other elks, together with some bones found in the same place, are at Blair.

This year the Duke made a small garden near the top of Craig y Barns, which he named "Lios na Cragan" (the garden of the rock).

The Duke notes that he measured the ash tree[1] at Logie-

[1] The remains of this tree are standing.

* 27th November.—The Duke noted: "Received some curious information from the architect relative to a large bar of wood taken out of an ancient portcullis in Castle Rowthen with the date 947 upon it."

rait Ferry, and that at the top of the wall, which was 5 feet high on the lower side, it girthed . . 40 ft.

At 4½ feet up . . . . 27 ft.

At 7½ ,, ... 18 ft. 6 ins.

The larch bridge over the Tilt, which crossed to the Leathad mor, was washed away.

James McLaren,[1] Glen Tilt shepherd, was appointed farm grieve at Blair Uachdar, in place of John Stewart, who took Strathgroy farm.

February 14, 1822.—The Duke's nephew, the Rev. Edward Murray, brother to the Bishop of Sodor and Man, married Ruperta, only child of the late Sir George Wright.

During the Duke's absence from home, John Crerar, as usual, sent him constant reports of what was going on in Atholl.

John Crerar to His Grace (*extract*).

DUNKELD, 24 *Feb.* 1822.

I had a line from McIntire, who says the House of Filar has been Broak, and Eighteen Bottles of Wine drunk; porter, hams, and other things eat or taken. He thinks the smuglars were the rogs, as sume of them comming through Pool Tarff the other week lost a horse getting through the foord,[2] the water was so high.

John Crerar to His Grace (*extract*).

DUNKELD, 8 *March* 1822.

Beginning of last week there came three Boats full with Whisky; sum where Below the joining of Tumble and the Gary. At the Boat of Port na Craige one of the Boats hett upon a rock, oversett, one man lost, one got out By one of the oars, the third By a hold of one of the Barrels of Whisky. I hear since the other two Boats were taken about Stanly with there Cargos by the Excise.

[1] McLaren's last surviving daughter died at Little Dunkeld, 1895.

[2] This would be in crossing the Tilt from Feolar above Pol Tarf, as there was a stone bridge over the Tarf, built about 1770, and pulled down by the 6th Duke about 1849.

From the following letter it appears that Lord Glenlyon still kept the Wapiti he had bought in 1817 :—

Mr. Alexander Fraser to His Grace (extract).

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, 29 *March* 1822.

The Wapiti having cast their horns, become manigable, and it becomes in a manner necessary to request that such as do not go to Blair may be disposed of, and the place relinquished for one more healthy, more useful, and more fit for habitation. Adding the circumstance of Baron Hompesch's Trustee having orders to sell the place, affords an opportunity to his Lordship to relinquish the possession.[1]

From Wapiti deer at Datchet we pass to red deer in Atholl.

Mr. Findlater to Mr. F. Graham.

BLAIR, *April* 27, 1822.

The young Deer which was brought up at Blairuachter, and left us about the end of April last, 1821, was observed last night above the plantation (with the Buff strap round its neck). My daughter, who brought it up, went and called its former name, when a number of other deer in company ran off to a small distance, turned round, and appeared much astonished at seeing their companion standing & approaching coolly to her old Nurse. The poor animal came up to my daughter and put its nose to her face and appeared to recognise her perfectly, but when she laid hold of the collar to lead it home she was displeased, and went off towards her companions, but did not join them. This was repeated three several times, and the harts, still looking on, became very much displeased, snorting, and patting their feet in a threatening attitude. At last our poor animal appeared in great reluctions, and undecided whether to leave her own sex [? species] or her old Nurse ; and when my daughter came towards home (calling to the Animal) it followed her, and after making some halts, looking back to her companions, who followed for some time, it came all the way by its nurse's side, and into the kitchen,

[1] About 1854 I recollect hearing a story told that the person who purchased Rozenau afterwards found a bin of wine bricked up ; if true, it had probably belonged to Baron Hompesch.

and was not long till it appeared as well reconciled as ever. It is full size, and Peter Fraser, the gamekeeper, who was witness to all the above, says the animal is in calf. This morning it appears equally satisfied, and as if it had not ever been absent. I wish you had chanced to been present, and seen the animal coming to its old residence, and how it distinguished its old nurse from every other person, and the wild looks it gave when any other attempted to touch it. JOHN FINDLATER.

June 5.—When the Duke passed through Liverpool, on his way from London to the Isle of Man, the Town Council voted his Grace the freedom of the borough, in recognition of his having effected the movement of the Isle of Man post to that port.

June 29.—Sir John ~~Murray~~ Murray MacGregor died at Portobello. Earlier in the year he had, by royal license, resumed the original surname of the Clan.

July 13.—The Duke left the Isle of Man for Glasgow, in order to attend Sir John's funeral. Some extracts from his Journal, which are rather interesting, are here given.

He states that on arriving at Greenock on the evening of the 13th, he was saluted with some guns, and received very kindly by from ten to fifteen thousand men, women, and children.

July 14.—He proceeded to Glasgow in time for breakfast, and remarks that in his remembrance fifty years before the population was 50,000, whereas it had now swelled to 150,000.[1] In the evening he walked to the west end, where numerous houses were building, mostly on Campbell of Blythswood's ground, the feu-duty being one guinea the square yard.

He continues: "The stone quarries near also belong to Blythswood and are of great magnitude, the strata 40 or 50 feet thick, the stone a white sandstone; lately there was found

[1] Now 658,000 exclusive of suburbs.

the trunk and branches of a tree, the bark blackened but quite perceptible, many feet down in the solid rock. Mr. Charles McIntosh gave me a piece[1] of two or three feet long which had been broken off, and about thirty inches diameter. It is so thoroughly turned into stone that the species cannot, as I think, be distinguished."

July 15.—The Duke drove from Glasgow to Lanrick Castle, where he says he spent rather a melancholy evening, as Sir John's corpse lay in the house, Lady Murray MacGregor was so ill at Portobello that her life was despaired of, whilst Colonel Alexander, the next brother, lay dying at Stockton.

July 16.—The funeral took place, the cortege leaving Lanrick about 10 A.M., some twenty mounted tenantry leading the way, and sixteen or eighteen carriages following the hearse. After passing Loch Lubnaig, about "twenty tenantry in tartan and twelve stout men in costume, with broadswords and dirks," met the cavalcade on foot and accompanied it to the place of interment four miles farther on, which was a mausoleum built by the deceased, in which he was deposited with pipes playing.

The burial was over at 2.30, when the Duke drove to Lochearnhead, where he dined. Here the boundaries of Edinchip were pointed out to him, an estate which Sir John had purchased just before his death, and a great acquisition to his estate of Balquhidder.

Whilst waiting for dinner, the innkeeper having informed his Grace that he had a net, and that the end of Loch Earn belonged to Sir Evan, he desired him to make a draught or two! The first draught a salmon was caught, a very unusual circumstance; the second, a dozen or two of small trout and a char the size of a herring. After dining his Grace drove down the north side of Loch Earn *via* Comrie and Crieff, and

[1] Now at Blair.

on nearing Methven struck off along the Moneydie road and drove through Strathord to Auchtergaven, and so home to Dunkeld, where he arrived at 1 A.M.

This year, through the following introduction from Sir Walter Scott, his Grace became acquainted with Mr. Scrope, who the following year took Glen Bruar shooting, and whose works on deer-stalking and salmon-fishing are so popularly known.

Sir Walter Scott to His Grace.

EDINBURGH, 9 *July* [1822].

My Lord Duke,—I take the liberty to intrude these lines on your Grace at the request of Mr Scrope of Castlecombe, an English Gentleman of family and fortune, who has been for many years my neighbour in Roxburghshire during the fishing season.

Having become an offerer to your Grace's Agent for some ground which he is desirous to take, chiefly with the purpose of shooting, he naturally supposes that if his proposal should be agreeable in other respects, your Grace may desire to know something of his personal character.

From the acquaintance of many years I am enabled to say that Mr Scrope is not only a perfect Gentleman, and incapable of indulging his love of sport otherwise than as becomes one, but that he is a man of highly cultivated taste and understanding as well as much accomplishments. Trusting that your Grace's goodness will excuse this intrusion, I venture to add my respects to my Lady Duchess, and have the honor to be, my Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obt humble Servant,

WALTER SCOTT.

For some time past there had been contradictory reports as to the King's intended visit to Scotland, but nothing was known for certain till about the middle of July, when orders were suddenly received in Edinburgh to have Holyrood Palace prepared by August 10th for the reception of his Majesty.

On this intelligence reaching the Duke, he immediately called a meeting of the Lieutenancy of Perthshire for July 22, at which it was decided that a committee, to consist of Sir David Moncreiffe, Sir Alexander M. Mackenzie (convener), Sheriff Forbes, and Messrs. Smythe of Methven, Graham of Redgorton, Murray of Murray's Hall, Grant of Kilgraston, and Richardson, younger of Pitfour, should proceed at once to Edinburgh to take proper steps for providing accommodation there for his Grace, and such of the county gentlemen as wished to be presented to the King by his Grace. The Duke also intimated a desire that such accommodation should be provided as would enable him to receive the Lieutenancy of Perthshire at his table during his stay in town.

The committee, after due consideration, hired Lady Seaforth's house in Charlotte Square for his Grace at a rent of £100 for one month.

Sir Evan Murray MacGregor to his Grace.

PORTO BELLO, *July* 21, 1822.

My Dear Lord Duke,—By a letter from Captain James Murray to Lady Elizabeth, received to-day, it appears Lady Emily Drummond told him "Ministers are decided not to allow his Majesty to visit Dunkeld and Blair."

This is quite inexplicable, and I can scarcely credit the intelligence, and even if so strange a resolution has been adopted, I cannot bring myself to imagine it can possibly be adhered to if the King does come to Scotland.

From what fell from you the other day on this subject, I was aware that His Majesty's sudden change of plan (from the difficulty of finding Tartan, &c, at such very short notice) would hurry and inconvenience your Grace, and as every little helps on such occasions, I sent off directions to prepare some of my Highlanders quietly in case of need in the proper garb to accompany me to Blair, and I meant to have said nothing of the matter (taking it for granted the King would certainly

go there) until I placed myself with them under your Grace's orders on the spot.

The information adverted to (incredible as it appears), coming from Lady Emily, makes me hesitate so far as to request to be made acquainted with the real state of the case, when your Grace shall be apprized of it, and in the mean time I shall not suspend the preparations already ordered.

My mother is now quite out of danger, altho' in a state of great exhaustion. Yesterday's post brought accounts of Colonel Alexander's[1] death, and I shall soon have to repair to Balquhidder on a second melancholy errand.

It was very gratifying to me to learn that your Grace was pleased with Edinchip, and accomplished the journey to Dunkeld without suffering from fatigue. I am, my Dear Lord Duke,

Ever respectfully & affectionately yours,

E. MURRAY MACGREGOR.

Sir Alexander M. MacKenzie to His Grace (extract).

EDINBURGH, 26 *July* 1822.

I saw Sir Walter Scott this forenoon, who expressed a great wish that some Highland Gentlemen should come in Highland costume, and attended with Highlanders, and seemed to entertain a hope that your Grace might furnish some attendants in that garb, which it is supposed would be particularly acceptable.

Sir Evan Murray MacGregor to His Grace.

LANRICK CASTLE, *July* 29, 1822.

My Dear Lord Duke,—Your Grace's letter of the 26th reached me too late on Saturday evening to be then answered, and having been obliged to repair to this place yesterday for the purpose of arranging matters for the funeral of Colonel Alexander, whose remains are to arrive here to-night, and to be deposited to-morrow in Balquhidder.

I have now to thank your Grace for thinking of including me so

[1] His uncle.

promptly in the list of Deputy Lieutenants, and also for adding me to the number appointed to assemble in Edinburgh on the occasion of the King's visit to his Scottish capital.

In the state of uncertainty that prevails respecting His Majesty's subsequent movements, and which may possibly last during his stay, as there is no saying when a sudden change of plan might be adopted, it is probable that some degree of perplexity might continue until he finally sets out on his return southwards, unless he at once announces a resolution of honouring the Highlands with his presence.

The result of this state of affairs is that, in case he may think proper to come, preparations must be made as if the thing was certain, and then, in the event of his stopping short in Edinburgh, all these preparations go for nothing.

My Highland clansmen will be ready I hope by the 9th of August to follow me to attend your Grace at Dunkeld or Blair, or both places, and if, should the King not proceed to the County of Perth, you shall be of opinion that all our Tartan ought not to be thrown away, and intend to distinguish yourself from Lowland Lord Lieutenants by going to Holyrood House with some of your Highland followers in your train, I have no doubt it will be in my power to add to your suite from 40 to 60 picked men of my clan, properly equipped, who will feel with myself proud and happy to be near your Grace's person when you wait on your Sovereign in the Palace of his ancestors.

I hope to be in Edinburgh on Thursday next, and, begging my kind respects to the Duchess and the Ladies, remain, My dear Lord Duke,

Affectionately & obediently yours,

E. MURRAY MACGREGOR.

Memorandum issued to the Lieutenancy of Perthshire.

That the Frock Uniform for the Lieutenancy of the County of Perth is a common Blue Coat with Red Collar and Cuffs, and the proper Lieutenancy Button, and to be worn with Blue, White, or Nankeen Trowsers, with White Vest.

With respect to Gentlemen who are to appear at Court, as there does not seem to be any authority for a Special Court Dress for Deputy-

Lieutenants, they will appear either in Ordinary Court Suits, or such Naval and Military Uniforms as their respective situations may entitle them to.

Sir Evan Murray MacGregor, Bart., to His Grace (extract).

PORTO BELLO, *August* 5, 1822.

My dear Lord Duke,— . . . With respect to Highlanders, Sir Walter Scott said Lady Stafford, Glengarry, and some others were to send down parties. If your Grace decides on doing so likewise, from what he stated thirty would be enough, and probably it would be difficult to arm more at such short notice. Then there should be your Grace's Banner, and two or three pipers, with their proper flags. The idea is to employ these people in guarding the Regalia, with the Celtic Society, who, as well as the Archers, will occasionally do duty at the Palace.

August 9.—The Duke and Duchess took up their quarters in Edinburgh. In his Journal the Duke writes as follows :—

Aug^{t} 10.—Missed Lord Breadalbane, who I wished to see about Highlanders being brought up. Saw Sir Walter Scott, who explained that the Celtic Club (who cannot be recognised as Highlanders) and some Glengarry and MacGregor Highlanders, altogether about 200, had been sworn in to act as a Guard, and that these were quite enough; that he understood a good many more were coming up, and understood I wished to send some, which was clearly a mistake unless L^{d} B. and Lord Gwydyr sent up their tenantry; but not being able before Post Hour to ascertain this, directions were sent off to see if 100 men could be easily turned out; but I trust this foolish fancy won't be insisted on by others, and that I won't be obliged to be equally foolish, and I think it would be unwise in Gov^{t} to suffer armed Highlanders under no military discipline, and who might quarrel with others or amongst themselves, to be brought together in such a harum-scarum way.

Aug^{t} 11.—Saw Sir Tho^{s} Bradford; quite of my opinion. Wrote to M^{r} Peel and Lord Melville, who quite coincide with me in all points. No more Highlanders to be brought up, at least from Perthshire.

Right Hon. Robert Peel[1] *to His Grace.*

MELVILLE CASTLE, *Aug.* 11, 1822.

My Lord Duke,—Considering the time that necessarily must elapse before your Highlanders could make their appearance, and considering too the number already in Edinburgh, subject probably to no very severe discipline, and exposed to some temptation at a period of general Rejoicing, I am inclined to think that it might be as well not to summon the men of Athol. Should your Grace concur with me, I will not fail to explain to His Majesty the only reason which will have induced your Grace to abandon your intention, and to take upon myself my share of responsibility. I have the honour to be, My dear Lord,

Your Grace's most obt and faithful Servant,

ROBERT PEEL.

Viscount Melville to His Grace.

MELVILLE CASTLE, 11 *Augt* 1822.

My dear Lord,—I quite agree with your Grace on both points adverted to in your letter. I think we have fully as many of the Gael, real & fictitious, as is prudent or necessary. I also think that the squeezing the Peerage into the narrow space on the Shore of Leith to receive the King is quite improper, mixed up as they must also be with Leith Bailies, Deputy Lieutenants, County Officers, &c., and there must also be a scramble to get to their carriages, which they cannot do without indecorously detaining his Majesty. I am certain also that, with so many carriages, it will be impossible to empty them at Holyrood House in sufficient time to prevent the King's Carriage being brought to a halt.

Mr Peel and I will be in Town to morrow, when we shall see what can be done. I was not at Edinburgh last night when the 2nd edition of the Ceremonial was published.

Believe me, My dear Lord, yours most sincerely,

MELVILLE.

[1] Home Secretary, who had arrived in advance of His Majesty, and was staying at Melville.

Mr. Findlater to Mr. F. Graham (in Edinburgh).

DUNKELD, 11 *Aug.* 1822.

Sir,—I have to day on the post's arrival received your letter & directions regarding the 100 highlanders, & having at same time seen Lieut. A. McDuff, who is to remain here and attend to those nearest Dunkeld, who can come there and have their Tartan, &c., and return to their homes at night. I have already a list of upwards of 50 young fellows, Tenants and sons of Tenants of his Grace, all upwards of 5ft 9in, and I am just setting off to circulate warning to them to attend according to the plan you have pointed out. The Blue Coats are in every one's possession, or can be had in loan from their neighbours. We have considered it proper for Mr Stewart to set off to Perth to procure the Waist Belts & Dirks, Purses, &c., that can be obtained there, and also to bring tailors with him, and we will desire all the men to furnish themselves with black silk neckcloths, as well as to appear in a Good Dark Blue Short Coat, & for each to bring a Dirk & Belt if possible. I shall order Dun. Carmichill to cut a few leather Belts if we want them, and the Ground Officer, A. Young, is to have a sufficient quantity of Juniper for the Badges.

Captn Robertson, Clunebeg, has been for some time so indisposed that I fear he cannot give his assistance, but Ensign John McDuff[1] is to do what he can. . . .

We shall do every thing possible to appear Respectable, & I will engage for the Clan being among the first & surpassed by none. If I had but had 8 days drilling of them, But even on the road we will bring them wonderfully forward. Yrs respectfully,

JOHN FINDLATER.

Mr. Findlater to Mr. F. Graham.

BLAIR, 12 *August* 1822.

Sir,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday's date, and shall duly attend to the directions therein contained. We have got about 10 men above the 100, and 60 of them, fine looking fellows, have been with me since 9 o'clock this morning, and has got as much drilling as good for any purpose. I could promise with other 3 days to make them march and wheel & go through their Facings &c to astonish any

[1] On half pay, late 92nd Highlanders; afterwards Major-General; brother to Lieutenant Alexander McDuff.

person. Lieut. A. McDuff has been along with Mr Letham and some old Sergeants drilling the other Division at Dunkeld. I find that many of them have no Blue Coats, But they have most part promised to borrow them from their neighbours, and to parade with them to-morrow, when we shall have a correct List of all that will have to be furnished by the time I can receive your answer whether or not this be now intended. The Tartan and Bonnets are of course to go on by your orders. . . .

Yours respectfully,

JOHN FINDLATER.

Earl of Breadalbane to His Grace.

[EDINBURGH], *Aug*t 12, 1822.

My Lord Duke,—I sent off an express to stop the men that were coming here till further orders, but their eagerness to get forward induced them to proceed to Burntisland, where they arrived last night, and missed the express which was sent by Queensferry to Perth. I now find they crossed to Leith this morning. As they are now here I must make the best of them, though they will be very deficient in equipment. It would be impossible under such circumstances for me to send them back, as other Highlanders are to be present. I wish I had met your Grace sooner & had an earlier communication on this business.

I have the Honor to be, my Lord Duke, very faithfully yrs,

BREADALBANE.

The King, having left the Thames on Saturday, August 10, reached Leith on the 14th, where he disembarked the following day. The Duke gives the following account of the landing:—

"*Thursday, Aug.* 15.—The King landed at Leith at 12 o'clock, was received on the Platform by a Guard of 40 of the Archers, proceeded with the procession to Holyrood House, where he arrived at 2. Not being in the procession, I was at a window in the Waterloo Hotel, with 3 of my grandchildren, viz., George & James, Ld Glenlyon's, and Evan, Sir E. M. McGregor's, whose eldest son, John Atholl, also walked in the procession, for the Mania is the Highland garb, and that carried to such a pitch that *Sir Wm Curtis* assumes it.

"After a considerable procession of Troops, Highlanders, and the diffe-

rent persons dressed up by Sir W. Scott in fantastic attire, His Majesty came in a carriage, drawn by 8 horses (open), bowing from time to time to the assembled multitudes. The order, decorum, and enthusiastic Loyalty displayed by all orders must have struck his Majesty with the most pleasing Sensations, and I understand that was the case. The face of the Calton Hill covered with well dressed people, so thick, room was not left for a pin, was the finest sight I ever saw, or will probably ever behold."

From Holyrood the King drove to Dalkeith Palace, where he resided during his stay in Scotland.

August 17.—The King came to Edinburgh and held a levee at Holyrood, regarding which the Duke states in his notes :—

"*Saturday*, *Aug.* 17.—A number of Perthshire Gentlemen assembled at No. 26, half past 11, and at 12 we set off for Holyrood House. After several stops arrived there at 1. It was 2 however before the King's Levee began.

"The Company were shown up the stair of Duke Hamilton's apartments into the long Gallery, where they waited for about an hour and ½, then passed through 5 rooms on the Eastern Side, then through 2 or 3 rooms on the South Side, until they came to the room where the King was (the room which the late Lord Adam Gordon, when commander in chief in Scotland, used as a Dining Room); this is the only Room that exhibited any marks of being recently cleaned or adorned.

"The King stood in the centre of the E. End of this room, habited in full costume as a Highlander in the Stewart Tartan, with flesh coloured silk or taffeta where the dress would have been bare. Persons entered at the S.E. door, and turning short round only a few steps, were immediately before the King. One of the household taking a single card from each delivered to the Lord in waiting, Lord Glenlyon, who read out the name distinctly to the King. The individual then kissed the royal hand, walked on, and passed out at the N. East door. Many complained that sufficient time was not had to see the King, and many, not expecting to see his Majesty in a Highland Dress, got too close to the King before they recognized him. As for the dress puzling them, that is one thing, but with regard to the short time Gentlemen had for seeing the King, that could not well be remedied, as from 12 to 1500 Gentlemen had the honour of

kissing the King's hand in the course of an hour. I had the honour of presenting 3 addresses, one from the County of Perth, one from the Society of Arts in Scotland, and one from the Chapter of Royal Arch. Lord Glenlyon as Lord in waiting stood on the left, Lord Cathcart as Gold Stick on the right of the King. Opposite, the Duke of Montrose and other of the household, along with the Duke of Dorset."

Mr. Findlater to Mr. Frederick Graham (extract).

BLAIR, 17 *Aug.* 1822.

I have been anxiously looking for a Route for Edin^r^ the last two posts, notwithstanding the contra orders, and I am sure if you saw the 100 fine fellows in readiness you would wish them over. They stand in general from 5^ft^ 8^in^ to 6 feet, and several upwards, all young and stout. After the third day's training at Facings, marching, and wheelings, I gave those at Blair by turns the positions of the Broadsword for the 8 defensive guards, the slash and thrust and charge. We have only 20 claymores collected, and to see how anxious the young fellows were for their turn, and how they exerted themselves, was beyond my describing.

They are all to remain on a moment's call while his Majesty remains in Edinburgh. I hope you have had every gratification in your present distinguished service, and that you will yet send me a hurried Route.

I remain, Sir, y^rs^ very respectfully,

JOHN FINDLATER.

Right Hon. Robert Peel to His Grace.

EDINBURGH, *Aug.* 19, 1822.

My Lord Duke,—I took the earliest opportunity of explaining to the King the sole cause of absence of the Athol men from Edinburgh. I had this opportunity, in point of fact, before the King left the Yacht, and it occurred exactly in this way. I observed to his Majesty that there were many Highlanders arrived in and on their way to Edinburgh. I give you the King's own words in reply:—"*I will be bound the Athol men will be there.*" I then explained to his Majesty that they had not had the same opportunity of preparation that others had, that still a word would bring them, even if they came in the last day before his Majesty's departure, but that there were so many Highlanders already arrived, and such a want of accommodation for them in this crowded city, that Lord Melville and I had entreated your Grace to stop them.

After the observation made by the King himself, it would be absurd in me saying one word with respect to his Majesty's conviction of the fidelity and attachment of the men of Athol.

Believe me, my dear Lord, with great esteem, faithfully yours,

ROBERT PEEL.

On the 19th various addresses were presented to the King, as well as a petition by Mr. James Drummond of Strathallan for a restoration of the title and honours of Strathallan, which had been forfeited in 1746.

August 20.—The King held a Drawing-room at Holyrood.

In the meantime instructions had been sent for the Atholl-men to proceed at once to Edinburgh, which were speedily followed by others to countermand them. At the same time the Duke intimated that he would bear the charges of any of them who wished to come to Edinburgh on their own account.

Mr. Findlater and Mr. A. MacDuff to Mr. F. Graham.

DUNKELD, 22 *Aug*^{t} 1822.

Sir,—I beg leave to acknowledge receiving your communication of yesterday, and *that part* "A" being explained to the men, along with the offer for bearing such of their expenses as would encline going to Edinburgh, with the thanks of His Grace the Duke of Atholl for their offer of their service on the occasion, was received most gratefully by the whole of them, and the general reply was, that although they would most happily gone forward, that His Grace knew best how to direct these things, and begged it to be communicated by you to His Grace their grateful acknowledgement for the Honour done them in reporting their offer to His Majesty, which they are very proud of; and they now beg you will make it known to His Grace that their services are to remain at his disposal, and at a moment's warning, in case any circumstances may yet require them during His Majesty's stay in Scotland.

Your communication of yesterday was received at Dunkeld in time to prevent the first division of *34 men* marching off, and at Dalnabo to prevent *66* of the Highlanders, so far on their way down, from coming further, and it is with much pleasure both Lieut: A: MacDuff and myself

has to report that, notwithstanding the zeal shown by these fellows, and their earnest wish for getting forward, that they received the contramand without the least apparant grumble, but acted like regular trained Troops, and counter-marched to their homes in submissive order, and made use of every step of the Road as practice in their marching, &c. There are none inclined to embrace the opportunity of His Grace's kind office in coming to Edinburgh upon the allowance of expenses for the occasion, but observed that they wish it to be known that their Voluntary offer was entirely for the Credit of Atholl, in appearing in the uniform Tartan and Dress in name of His Grace the Duke of Atholl's men, and by *none* going upon the other pretence, it will appear to their countrymen that such was their sole intention, although at same time they will be proud in boasting of the kind honor done them.

We are, Sir, your most obt humble Servants,

JOHN FINDLATER. A. MACDUFF.

August 23.—The King inspected a large force of Scottish Yeomanry, and also the Highlanders at Portobello, and at night attended a ball in the Assembly Rooms given by the Scots peers.

August 24.—The King dined in the Parliament House with the Lord Provost and Corporation of the City, on which occasion His Majesty created the Provost, William Arbuthnot, a Baronet.

Thursday, August 29.—The King terminated his visit to Scotland. Quitting Dalkeith in the forenoon, he drove to Hopetoun House, where he took luncheon, and afterwards embarked from Port Edgar, and sailed in the royal yacht for London.

The Highlanders who paraded in Edinburgh during the royal visit were some 300 in number, consisting of fifty men under Lord Breadalbane, fifty from the Marchioness of Stafford (Countess of Sutherland), thirty under Sir Evan M. MacGregor, thirty from the Perth estate under Lord Gwydyr, some under Glengarry, the Celtic Society of 100 under General Stewart of Garth and General Duff, and the Strathfillan Society

under Stewart of Ardvorlich and Graham of Airth. The Duke of Gordon, Lord Fife, Invercauld, McLeod, and others, would have sent men had they not been prevented.

The following is the roll of the Atholl men who volunteered their services on this occasion. A month later the Duke reviewed them and entertained them at dinner at Dunkeld.

Roll of Athollmen selected from the Number who Volunteered to serve as the Duke of Atholl's Tail during His Majesty's Court at Holyrood, and who attended drill on August 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 1822, *and for whom uniform clothing was provided.*

ADJUTANT.

John	Findlater,[1]	. .	Blair Uachdar (Sub-Factor).

LIEUTENANTS.

Alexander	MacDuff,[2]	. .	Westwood, Strathord (Farmer).
Duncan	Robertson,[3]	. .	Dalnamein (do.)
John	Letham,[4]	. .	Orchill (do.)

SERGEANTS.

David	Robertson,[5]	. .	Dunkeld.
Donald	Ferguson,	. .	Dalcapon (Ground Officer).
John	Stewart,	. . .	Eddington.
John	Gow,	. . . .	Strowan.

RANK AND FILE.

Donald	Stewart,	Glengarry.	David	Blair,	Calvine.
Alexr.	Campbell,	do.	Robert	Robertson,	Pittagowan.
Duncan	Stewart,	do.*	Alexr.	Robertson,	Bruar Mill.
Donald	Campbell,	do.	Donald	Gow,	Balnacroft.
William	Stewart,	do.	Lachlan	McIntosh,	do.
James	Stewart,	do.	Alexr.	Gow,	do.
John	Gow,	do.	James	Robertson,	E. Invervack.
Alexr.	Robertson,	Calvine.	Alexr.	Stewart,	do.

[1] Late Adjutant and Paymaster Local Militia.

[2] H.P. Lieutenant 102nd Regiment, afterwards Factor to 6th Duke and Adjutant Athole Highlanders, 1839–64.

[3] Late Lieutenant Local Militia.

[4] H.P. Lieutenant 92nd Highlanders.

[5] Late Sergeant 92nd Highlanders.

* Did not parade at Dunkeld on September 25.

James	Robertson,	Tom Ban.*
John	Robertson,	do.
Duncan	Robertson,	Pittledonach.* (Piper)
Alexr.	Robertson,	do.*
Alexr.	Robertson,	Bohespick.
Charles	Robertson,	Gaskan.
Alexr.	Gow,	do. (Piper).
Duncan	Robertson,	E. Bohespick.
John	Stewart,	Grenich.
John	Stewart,	do.
John	Robertson,	Tressait.
John	Dow,	do.
Donald	McDonald,	Chamber Ban.
Thomas	Dow,	Balnamboddach.
William	Dow,	Balantuim.
Alexr.	McIntyre,	Blairbuie.
James	Stewart,	Glen Bruar (Hillman).
Charles	Stewart,	do. (do.)
William	Stewart,	do.
John	Forbes,	Blair (Gardener).
Donald	Forbes,	do.(Deer-carrier).
John	Stewart,	do. (Ground Offr).
Alexr.	McPherson,	do. (Hillman).
Alexr.	Robertson,	do.
James	Findlater,	do.
Robert	Stewart,	Achghobhal.
David	Cathels,	Tirinie.
John	Stewart,	do.
William	Cameron,	Mualichmor.
Donald	Ferguson,	Little Lude.
John	McNaughton,	Mains of Orchill.
Robert	McNab,	do.
Alexr.	Menzies,	Alltclune.
John	McDonald,	do.
John	McLachlan,	Pitdornie.
Angus	Gray,	Glen Derby.
James	McLagan,	Pitcastle.
Alex.	Campbell,	Balachandie.
Donald	Scott,	Croftstockanach.
William	Ferguson,	Dalcapon.
David	Reid,	Tomnabuaig.
Robert	Low,	Moulinearn.
Charles	Douglas,	do.
James	Conacher,	Balanluig.
Donald	Conacher,	do.
Peter	Murray,	do.
James	Murray,	do.
Charles	Reid,	Inch of Dalnabo.
David	Reid,	do.
Charles	Low,	do.
John	Kennedy,	Balnamoan.
John	Robertson,	Croftfuil.
Robert	Robertson,	do.
John	Robertson,	do.
John	McNaughton,	Baledmund.
William	McNaughton,	do.
James	McLaren,	Killmorich.
John	McLaren,	do.
James	Low,	Kindallachan.
Robert	Douglas,	WestLodge,Guay.
John	Douglas,	Guay.
John	McLaren,	Dowally.
John	McLaren,	do.
Peter	Sim,	E. Riemore.
John	McMillan,	Dunkeld(Keeper).
Charles	Crerar,	do. (do.)
John	Robertson,	do.(Fox-hunter)
John	McGregor,	do.
Alexr.	McLaren,	do.
Alexr.	Duff,	do.
James	Douglas,	do.
Charles	Duff,	Tomdachoil.
Alexr.	McInroy,	Killiechangie.
Alexr.	Robertson,	Boat of Tummel.
Charles	McGregor,	Logierait (Ground Officer).
Peter	Scott,	do.
Robert	Robertson,	do.
Alexr.	McLaren,	Balnaguard.
John	Reid,	Kincraigie.
John	Stewart.	„

Donald	Robertson,	Calvine.
Alex.	Stewart,	Blair.
John	Dow,	Balnamboddach.
Angus	Crerar,	Polney.

} Paraded at Dunkeld September 25, in place of the four men previously mentioned as absent.

* Did not parade at Dunkeld on September 25.

The following account of a sporting wager is taken from the Annual Register :—

Mr Farquharson [probably Invercauld] laid Lord Kennedy a bet of 2000 guineas to 50 that he would not, between midnight of one day and midnight of the next, shoot 40 brace of grouse at Fealar, and afterwards ride to Dunnottar and back to Fealar, a distance of 140 miles. The umpires were Mr Turner on the part of Mr Farquharson, and Captn Barclay on the part of Lord Kennedy, with Mr Cumming as referee.

August 12, 1822.—Lord Kennedy started for the hill at 4 A.M. The birds being wild, after a very wet night, he killed his first bird at 4.15 A.M., and completed the 40 brace in 4 hours 40 minutes. Returning to the Lodge, he shifted his wet clothing and took some refreshment, and started on his ride at 9.30, reaching Dunnottar at 2 P.M. After remaining there about an hour he started on his return journey, and got back to Fealar at 7.56 P.M. Total time, 15 hours 56 minutes. He afterwards returned again to Castletown, a distance of 14 miles, by 10 P.M., making the total distance ridden 154 miles.

Lord Kennedy had everything against him, as the birds were strong and wild, and the first four miles from Fealar the path was a mere mountain track, and the remainder were hard and stony, with numerous short sharp hills.

Mr. G. P. Skene was tenant of Fealar at this date.

September 25.—The detachment of Athollmen, consisting of four officers, four sergeants, and ninety-six rank and file, who had volunteered for Edinburgh, marched to Dunkeld, where they were inspected and entertained by his Grace, who notes the circumstance as follows :—

"Gave a dinner to the Volunteers who had offered to attend in Edinburgh when the King came there in August. Upwards of 100 fine stout young men, dressed in Blue Short Coats, with Philebeg and belted plaid of Atholl Tartan. Got a good dinner and plenty of Whisky punch, and danced until dark, when they marched off in high spirits."

September 30.—His Grace was entertained at dinner in Perth by the Lieutenancy of the county, in return for his attentions to them in Edinburgh during the royal visit.

At this date poachers in the Atholl Forest appear to have become very daring.

Mr. Findlater to Mr. F. Graham.

BLAIR, 12 *October* 1822.

Sir,—I beg leave to state the circumstance of two poachers with guns in their possession having been discovered by the two assistant Forrest Keepers, and of their most daring conduct when challenged, and the plan devised for the future protection of these Keepers, for your consideration.

James McFarlane, stationed at John Farquharson's Bothy, discovered a man with a double barrelled gun within the Duke of Atholl's march on the North side of the Forrest and immediately went and challenged him, demanded his name and residence, which the poacher declined giving him. McFarlane in conducting him off the Forrest assured him that if he would not give his name and place of residence he would keep by him untill he found that from others, in order that he be reported for his trespassing. The poacher gave him threatening language, and after going on in this way for some time, he halted and swore if he followed him any further he would shoot him, and actually took aim and discharged one of his barrels at McFarlane's legs, which did not, however, hurt him very much, as he still followed the poacher in expectation of coming to or meeting with some person who could give the name; but the poacher at last became very desperate, and swore if he, McF., followed him any further that he would give him the contents of the other barrel, which caused him to keep a little more distant, and the poacher, taking the advantage of a close fog or mist on the hill, got out of McFarlane's sight before he could find any person to witness the affair. McFarlane could not get any information to lead to a discovery, nor has he the least knowledge or suspicion who the poacher was, but thinks he had come from Strathardle.

The following day, Wednesday last, Alexr McLean, the other Keeper, stationed at Dalginross, discovered a poacher come off the Lude grounds and discharge his gun upon the Duke's Forrest, but made off immediately

upon observing the Keeper advancing towards him. McLean pursued hard, and came up with him in crossing Altgirnaig burn, where he laid hold of the poacher, and reports that he swore he would immediately shoot him if he did not immediately make off. This was after sun set, and distant from any person to witness, and McLean declined following any further.

Upon considering this most extraordinary daring conduct, I thought in the mean time the best thing would be to order the two Keepers to go together, and to take a constable with them for a few days, and gave them an old military musket, (but with proper caution how to act with it,) and to try if possible to find the fellow who discharged his piece at McFarlane, or the other, as well as to prevent others from poaching on the Forrest, and I think when it is known that the assistant Keepers are thus prepared that the poachers will be aware of themselves.

I remain, Sir, yrs very Respectfully,

JOHN FINDLATER.

Mr. Findlater to Mr. F. Graham (extract).

BLAIR, 27 *Oct.* 1822.

Sir,—I beg leave to enclose for your consideration a report of James McFarlane the Asst Forrest Keeper stationed at John Farquharson's Bothy at Daldow, and I hope Mr Condie will be able to bring such a daring scoundrel as James Robertson to account, and the punishment he deserves.

If you would approve of allowing Mr Stewart to send to me three of the Muskets and Bayonets from the Armoury, I could do them up with wax and oil so as they would not be any hurt, and I think it will be possible to put a stop to the very daring conduct of the present poachers, who, since the moon light, are appearing to contend for the right of the hill grounds.

December 31.—The Duke's brother-in-law, the Rev. George Martin, died in India.

During 1822 the Perth and Inverness turnpike road was much altered and improved between Dunkeld and the county march at Drumuachdar, at a cost of £10,000. At Blair an entirely new road was formed for upwards of two miles, which

struck off from the old highway at Cragan Farm (below Lude), crossed the Tilt by a new bridge near its junction with the Garry, and proceeded west, parallel with the Garry, till it joined the old track a little east of Woodend. The new bridge of Tilt was opened on September 16th. The alteration of the turnpike road necessitated a new approach to Atholl House. An unsigned paper (which belonged to Lord James C. P. Murray) states that the Duke's first idea was to enter by Gregor's Walk, but this was given up because the approach would have come in upon the end of the house. Another plan was to build a bridge over the Tilt,[1] rather higher up than the middle of Hercules Park, and to make an approach through that park along the foot of the bank on the south side of Hercules Walk, and to cross the west end of that walk, so as to make an easy turn to the Dairy Bridge. Along with this plan it was in contemplation to pull down the Dairy Wing.[2] There was also some talk of pulling down the Banvie bridges at either end of the house, and having only one, opposite the entrance door, as had been the case in Duke James's time.

January 23, 1823.—Captain Charles Murray (late of the Invalids) died at Plympton, aged 69.

Lord Charles Murray, who had been travelling abroad for nearly three years, was now on his way home, and communicated with his parents as follows:—

Lord Charles Murray to Her Grace (extract).

LEGHORN, *Feb.* 21, 1823.

I sent my Father lately from Florence some Alabaster Vases,[3] brown and white, which struck me as being pretty and singular, and which I trust will arrive safe.

[1] It was hoped that the proprietor of Lude would not object to a road being made through a few yards of his property to connect the bridge with the Glen Fender road.

[2] Now Gunroom Wing.

[3] Now at Blair.

Lord Charles Murray to His Grace (extract).

MARSEILLES, *March* 1, 1823.

There are about 300 Greek Emigrés here, all in the greatest misery, but happily, like the French, they are such a gay lively people that they endeavour to forget the past. I shall reserve an account of them for my next letter, but am sorry to say that most of the chief people of that nation, and particularly the higher clergy, from whom I received much hospitality and kindness, are now no more, the greater part having perished miserably. A year or two ago they never thought to have travelled 10 miles from where they were born, and could not conceive how I so young had come so far from home. The Greek Bishops particularly used to enquire about you and my mother, and whether you were in good health, and always finished by bestowing their benediction on you both, as well as me, according to the custom of their country.

Lord Charles Murray to Her Grace (extracts).

MARSEILLES, *March* 11, 1823.

. . . My Father does not, I believe, know that he is at last the only Protestant representative of a family who were long the chiefs of the Huguenots, or Protestant party, in France, or that he will soon perhaps be the only representative of the House of Aragon, or that the La Tremouille family laid claim to Naples so late as the Peace of Münster, and that Anne of Austria granted Tabouret, a right of sitting down at Court, to the ladies of that family in consequence of that claim. . . .

The poor wretched Greeks here have my pity much, accustomed as they were at home to all the luxury of Asia, and little qualified in their old age to quit for ever the soil of their forefathers, to whom the human race owes so much.

Prince Alexander Soutzos, who is here, and whom I met by chance at a table d'hôte, has lost twenty of his relations (some of whom I knew) in the massacres of Constantinople. His Father is sent as an exile and a prisoner to Angona, in the heart of Asia Minor, and his mother living in penury and despair on the shores of the Bosphorus, without the means of

seeing her husband, or of writing to him and her children, and ignorant if they are yet alive.

They had just finished a charming house and garden at Therapia, which cost 200,000 piastres = £6000, two or three miles from Pera, and in one of the most beautiful situations in the world, when they were all arrested among the first. After being four months in the dungeons of the Porte, he contrived during the feast of Ramadan, a time when the Turks think a good action particularly meritorious, to ask an audience of the chief officer of the Prison. In Turkey it seems the chief gaoler deems it unlucky to know the number or appearance of the prisoners, but leaves that to the subalterns in duty. "My friend," he said to him, "you see that almost every day some one or other goes from this prison to execution; what benefit does that do to you?" "None," said the Turk. Upon which he offered him some diamonds his mother had had time to put in his hands, and the Turk towards night ordered the prison doors to be open, and said, "Go in peace." . . .

He had nearly exhausted what little funds he possessed when I found him out, and I regretted much my means were but small, as I ever considered the hardest class of unfortunates are those who once supported others. As he is perfect master of his own language, both ancient and modern, he insists on coming sometimes to read and explain Greek to me. . . .

Much am I distrest that I visited that favored land, as I know now too much of its sufferings, which are sufferings I cannot relieve. What little is in my power I have freely done, but money I have not much at my own disposal now, in so much that I have kept back my cameos,[1] as those for you are not yet set, but Tight's[2] are; but however, if you will accept them as they are, knowing the cause, they will not become less valuable in your eyes I know. My Father may perhaps think me as wild and Quixotic as ever, if I were to ask him for the additional hundred chiefly to relieve the most unspeakable and abject misery; but I am sure he would not, could he judge for himself in seeing the wretched objects for whom I plead. . . . Two years have now elapsed next Easter day since the Patriarch, five Bishops, and eight priests were

[1] A tiara and pair of waist-buckles; now at Blair.

[2] Miss Mary Anne Knight, the Duchess's cousin, who was adopted by her Grace and lived with the family.

executed with the vilest ignominy in their robes of office at Constantinople. There, out of 200,000 Greeks, barely 20,000 remain. Said has been deluged in blood, Aivati has sunk into the flames, and the horrors of Cyprus and Smyrna have hardly any parallel in History. Who that cannot offer their arm, should refuse their purse in such a cause? But then again, who will believe what they have not seen? And notwithstanding all I have seen, with the opportunities I have had of judging, I find it so difficult to convince prejudiced people that the Greeks are not Turks, that I sit in silence and allow people to talk, as if I had never been in those countries. But to be somewhat useful in one's generation, the ridicule of the world must be supported in the discharge of what our conscience tells us is our duty to our neighbours. . . .

Your sincerely affte Son,

CHARLES MURRAY.

Lord Charles Murray to His Grace.

MARSEILLES, *March* 25, 1823.

My Dearest Father,— . . . The poor unfortunate Greek Emigrés who are here are much to be pitied, and what little I could do for them I have done, perhaps with detriment to myself; but if you would place at my disposal a small sum in addition to what you so generously have allowed me this year, it would perhaps go towards relieving more complicated and abject misery, both here and at Trieste, than ever met your eyes at home. . . .

I enclose for your amusement, and perhaps surprise, a Genealogy I have made out, and which cannot be refuted, by which you will perceive, as indeed I always knew, that we can boast of some Greek blood, and by the course of events it so happens rather curiously that we are the only family who can boast of such pretensions without being of the Church of Rome, from which the Greeks have suffered nearly as much as from the Turks. . . .

Believe me, ever your sincerely affte and attached Son,

CHARLES MURRAY.

Lineal Descent of the Atholl Family from the Imperial Greek Family of Lascaris.

1. Theodore Lascaris, Emperor of the Greeks; died 1222.
2. Theodore Lascaris, Emperor of the Greeks; died 1258. = Helena, daughter of Aran, King of Bulgaria.
3. Eudocia Lascaris. = William Peter Balbis, 9th Sovereign Count of *Ventimiglia* and *Tendi*.
4. John Lascaris, 10th Sovereign Count. Assumed the name of Lascaris, as being sole descendant of the Imperial House, in right of his mother.
5. William Peter Lascaris, 11th Sovereign Count.
6. John Lascaris, 12th Sovereign Count.
7. William Peter Lascaris, 13th Sovereign Count.
8. Anthony Lascaris, 14th Sovereign Count. = Francoise de Boulies de Cental.
9. Honorius Lascaris, 15th Sovereign Count. = 1455, Margaret de Cerelles Final.
10. John Anthony Lascaris, 16th Sovereign Count. = 1474, Isabella d'Anglure, daughter of Saladin, Baron d'Estages.
11. Anne Lascaris. = 2ndly, René de Savoy, Comte de Villars, Governor of Provence.
12. Magdaline de Savoy. = 1526, Anne, Duc de Montmorency.
13. Joan de Montmorency. = Louis, Duc de la Tremouille.
14. Claude, Duc de la Tremouille. = Charlotte Brabantine, daughter of William the Great, Prince of Orange.
15. Charlotte de la Tremouille. = James, 7th Earl of Derby, Sovereign Lord of the Isle of Man.
16. Lady Amelia Stanley. = John, 1st Marquis of Atholl.
17. John, 1st Duke of Atholl. = Lady Katherine Hamilton.
18. James, 2nd Duke of Atholl, succeeded to the Sovereignty of the Isle of Man. = Mrs. Lannoy.
19. Charlotte, succeeded as Baroness Strange and Sovereign Lady of the Isle of Man. = Her cousin, John, 3rd Duke of Atholl.
20. John, 4th Duke of Atholl.

During March a fall of rock took place near Dunkeld, of which John Crerar wrote the following account:—

John Crerar to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 21 *March* 1823.

Immediately above the cave[1] west side of Craig Barns ther stood a great mass of rock. It spleet through the middle, one half sliped down to within a few yeards of the spring that gushes out of the bank of the road, took every tree and bush out by the roots on its way done.

John Crerar to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 18 *April* 1823.

About the slip of the Rock that came down near the Loch[2] at the King's Seat, [where] the Craigiltoch drive breaks off. Up the drive about 100 yeards the gravel walk leads up to the cave. A little past the cave, 40 yeards, there stood a large Rock on age[3]—it splet longways, one half came down till within 5 yeards of Craigiltoch drive, about 40 yeards west from the cave. A dale of roof in the inside of the cave is also come down; looks dangerous to go within it.

Mr. Alexander Fraser to His Grace (extract).

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, 17 *May* 1823.

Lord Glenlyon's worthy friend Sir Alan Cameron was seriously ill, and although better, and that strength of constitution may enable him to hold out some time, the effects of a paralytic affection are not easily removed.

He desired me, when I found him ill, to give notice to his dear boy (as he called Lord Glenlyon) to look after the 79th, to which he had a claim, and I did so, recommending to come over to see the King on

[1] This cave is simply a hole beneath two or three large rocks. A little farther east, opposite the King's Seat, there is another cave, called Duncan Hogg's Hole. It was so called from having been the lurking-place of a freebooter called Duncan Og (*i.e.* Young Duncan), who is said to have been at last killed by a shot fired from the King's Seat across the Pass.

[2] Deil's Loch. [3] Edge.

the subject, and at all events to write to Sir William Knighton[1] in terms for communication. I hope his Lordship has done so, although he has not written to me.

This year the Duke had a startling idea of letting the Forest. Probably at this date no forest had ever been let. Indeed, it was only quite recently that the letting of grouse-shootings had been resorted to, and that not to a large extent. His Grace may have thought of this plan with a view to economy, but more likely, at sixty-seven, he found himself not so supple on the hill as he once was. The Duke's idea was to let the Forest to a gentleman who should live at Forest Lodge, and besides paying a stipulated rent should undertake to supply the Castle with a certain amount of venison and grouse. Mr. Fraser, having been consulted on the subject, wrote to his Grace stating his views, which are here quoted, as being so curiously the reverse of the ideas of the present day—some seventy years later.

Mr. Fraser to His Grace (extract).

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, 15 *July* 1823.

My Lord Duke,—. . . In answer to your Grace's letter of the 12th I shall take an early opportunity to converse Lord Beresford generally. I have not however any expectation of his acting up to your Grace's expectations. He is not equal to undergo Forrest fatigue, and he sees but with one eye, and is with all illiberal in his transactions. One of his cast of thinking would require of me to go into particulars and to enumerate every thing in pounds, shillings, and pence at the starting. Lord Hill's Family have suffered very heavy losses by becoming securities for a late receiver Gen[l] of the county of Salop, and they are now on a plan of Retrenchment. Lord Lowther, or some such respectable young nobleman of fortune, are alone likely to become suitable Tenants of the Forest, and yet the best of them will come far short of expectation, and yield no adequate compensation. By leting a considerable part into sheep farming

[1] Succeeded Sir B. Bloomfield as Private Secretary to the King.

your Grace will receive more than double the return which could be acquired by any other mode of leting the whole merely as a Forrest, and yet leave sufficient to maintain a suitable Herd of Deer to keep up and preserve the ancient and modern character of the Forrest. By this mode one material object is attained, and may be increased gradually without observation or remark, whereas by leting the Forrest merely as such no adequate return can be obtained, and it may be made the subject of observation in a manner inapplicable to leting it partially to Farm. Your Grace will at leisure give it your further consideration, and give me your further instructions. . . .

Your Grace's most ob[t] humble Servant,

ALEX. FRASER.

Lord Charles Murray to His Grace.

RILLAND HOTEL [LONDON], *Aug.* 18, 1823.

My Dear Father,—I had the good fortune to arrive in perfect health and preservation two days ago, and was happy to find by a letter from my mother that all at Blair are equally well. I never saw either James[1] or Elizabeth[2] looking better. To G[t] George S[t] I have not yet removed on account of my travelling companion Prince Alex. Soutzos, with whom I remain for a day or two longer, until I have found a servant or interpreter for him, as he does not speak any other language but Greek, Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Wallachian, and French, which is indeed enough. I feel particularly obliged to you for your kindness in offering to receive him, and he himself feels proud of the notice you have taken of him, but for the present I conceive his remaining in *London* will be more useful to him. Capt[n] Jones however, my old travelling companion from Naples to Marseilles, may I think be likely to accompany me, as he has never seen Scotland. . . . I am happy to hear you have killed a deer, but sorry to learn you think of letting off part of the deer shooting, but I hope it is to be in sheep walks, and not to give some insolent English Fox hunter or other the opportunity of invading the repose and profaning the sanctity of Ben y Gloe. . . .

Your sincerely affect & attached Son,

CHARLES MURRAY.

[1] Lord Glenlyon. [2] Lady Elizabeth Murray Macgregor.

August 29.—The Duke notes the following account of the Logierait ash-tree:—

"Inspected remnant of great Ash near Inn at Logierait, which magnificent ruin has by my order been pailed in, and a seat made in the decayed part on the east side. The circumference of this great tree when in vigour could not have been less near the ground than 50 feet. The age according to the report of Mr Bissett the Minister of Logierait, and who has been dead more than 20 years and resided there 50 years, made the age at that time to exceed certainly 200 years, probably 30 yrs more, which would bring the planting of it to about 1570."

In a later note the Duke mentions that the remaining branch of this tree which carried a head was between eighty and ninety feet high.

During the autumn Lord Charles Murray visited both Blair and Dunkeld, and also the Isle of Man.

The grazing of Kirrachan, west of the river Bruar, was at this date held in feu from his Grace by two of his vassals, Stewart of Shierglas and Stewart of Strathgarry, and a dispute having arisen as to a right of shooting which was claimed by Shierglas, Mr. Humphry Graham proceeded from Edinburgh in September and took the following depositions on behalf of the Duke:—

Lachlan McIntosh at Calbruar, 90 years of age. Born there, and has resided there all his life. Knows that Shierglas and Strathgarry have a right of pasturage over Kirrachan.

In old times, as far back as he can recollect, there were 8 bothies in the Kirries belonging to their tenantry, occupied when they came to Sheal in Summer; but for about 20 years past there has only been 1 bothie, occupied by a herd, who acts for both proprietors.

Never knew peats cut there till 15 or 16 years ago by the herd for the use of his bothie. Never knew the Duke's tenants cast peats there.

When the Duke was there with his tent peats were brought from Glen Bruar.

Thinks, as far back as when the Duke raised his Regiment, Shierglas was in the habit of coming now and then with his gun, when his cattle were on the sheal, and shot there. Thinks he never shot deer. Does not know of his ever being prevented from doing so, but it was very seldom he came, and he thinks it was never noticed. So far back as he can remember it was told him that Strathgarry had no right to shoot there, and that Shierglas had no right to shoot deer. Does not recollect having ever heard whether he had right to shoot grouse or not, but he thought that he had, as deer were expressly reserved. Recollects quite well so far back as 70 years ago John Crerar's father shooting every year for the Duke on the Kirries. Sometimes for days together. He himself sometimes helped Crerar to catch the birds with nets. Never heard of the Duke's people being hindered shooting there. Does not recollect the late Duke's shooting there, but recollects the present Duke about 45 years ago shooting there one season for several days together. Recollects John Crerar's Father being frequently sent by the Duke to shoot over Fincastle's grasing of Riechael and Glaschoire. Knows the deer used to come upon Kirries about the end of autumn, even before the cattle left the sheal.

John Crerar says that in Duke James's time Shierglas and Strathgarry's tenants used to leave the sheal about Lammas every year with their cattle, and at the same time the Duke's Foresters were accustomed to bring the Shealing into the Forest, keeping it strictly for the deer, and they pointed all cattle trespassing upon it. The pound was near the Clunes, towards Bridge of Bruar. Peter Robertson, Forester, who died 7 or 8 years ago, has often mentioned this to him. Does not recollect of hearing that Shierglas or Strathgarry's own cattle were so pointed, but supposes they would be, if found on the ground. That the Duke and his gamekeepers have always been in the habit of shooting on Kirrachan without challenge.

George Ritchie, gamekeeper, has been in the Duke's service 44 years, and has shot over Kirries every year. Grouse, not deer, for the deer do not generally go on that ground till after Sept^{r}. Never heard of Shierglas or Strathgarry giving liberty to anyone to shoot grouse till about 12 years ago. 30 or 40 years ago it was very seldom that anyone but the Duke or his people shot there. Never heard of Shierglas or Strathgarry shooting

themselves in those times, but now and then a young relation might go out for a frolic, but very rarely in a season, and with intervals of years. He knows that about 46 years ago the Duke pitched his tent upon the sheal and shot grouse there for several days. Knows nothing about cattle being pointed by the Duke's people.

In October the Duke presented a hart to the 25th Regiment, King's Own Borderers, then in Ireland.

The same month Lieutenant J. S. Murray, R.N., wrote to inform his Grace that in the previous December he had been so badly scalded on the legs that he had been invalided from H.M.S. *Albion*, being quite a cripple, and begged his Grace to endeavour to get him a post as lieutenant in charge of a semaphore station.

During Lord Charles's visit to Scotland he attended the Perth Hunt Ball, in company with Mrs. Murray, wife of Captain James Murray, and of Miss Elizabeth Murray, youngest daughter of Lord Charles Aynsley, and wrote the following account :—

Lord Charles Murray to Her Grace.

MEGGINCH CASTLE, *Oct.* 3, 1823.

My dear Mother,—We arrived at the George Inn with some considerable apprehensions as to not being able to find a bed-room or even a toilette room for my fair charges; but however, thanks to Lady Gray and the Master of Gray, who had directed rooms to be kept for them, we were at no loss. By Mrs Murray's wish, I went over to "our Sue,"[1] who was in Davidson's lodgings, to request the favour of her transferring us to the Ball room in her carriage, but I only found Camilla and Ceulia, the one mending a white satin shoe, and the other a pink trimming; however I explained my errant.

On arriving at the Ball room, I had forgot my purse, and Mrs Murray hers also, and for some time she was in a considerable dilemma, which

[1] Mrs. Smythe of Methven, daughter of Sir A. M. Mackenzie.

was much increased on entering the room and beholding several rival gold turbans.

Elizabeth danced nine times, three of which were quadrilles, and Mrs Murray one with me.

Lady Gray was there in a scarlet satin gown, trimmed with blond, and a deep ruche of the same at the foot, beneath which peeped out a very knowing pair of scarlet shoes; Headdress feathers and diamonds, with red and silver turban.

"Our Sue" looked very simple and innocent, in white satin and lace puffings; Lady Mackenzie wore a sort of slate colour, of rather a more vivid colour than Mrs Murray's, indeed slate coloured dresses appeared so ordinary by candle light, that Mrs Murray lamented (with some justice, the whole evening) that she had not come in her blue. Lady Moncrief looked very pretty, altho' not well dressed, having two immense weeping feathers, tipped with red, which hung over her left shoulder. She does not dance well in quadrilles, and waltzes still worse. There were so many people there, whom I found out afterwards I ought to have known, that had I had any particular reasons for keeping in with them, I dare say I should have given great offence.

I handed "Our Sue" to supper, where she was the least boisterous of a very noisy set, and Lady Gray gave her great offence by going away ere she had completed her second glass of plotty, and her papa and her family arrested her Ladyship's progress, and brought her back again to the table by their united vociferations.

Mrs Murray sat so near Sir Alexander, as not to be able to eat any supper, for his spluttering and stuffing, but contented herself with looking wistfully at various nice articles within her reach. As "our Sue" told me she should not go away till the last, Lady Moncrief lent us her carriage, and after I had ordered some weak negus to act as a gentle sudorific on the exhausted frames of my two dancing fair, we retired to rest, but as I heard afterwards, my Ladies did not sleep so sound as I did, for Elizabeth kept Mrs Murray awake by detailling all her conquests at the Ball, and when she at last fell into a gentle slumber, she kicked Mrs Murray so much, from dreaming that she was still dancing, that the latter got no sleep at all.

Yesterday, after a hearty breakfast at the George Inn, we set off in a light post chaise for Kinfauns, where we were invited by Lord and Lady

Gray the preceding evening. The elevation of the new house is completed, close to the old one, in as much as there is no better about the place. The central tower is 84 feet high, and Mr Smirk has, I think, been very successful in combining all the elegance of Gothick Architecture, with the simplicity which is always requisite in a moderate sized mansion, indeed, as Lady Gray says, one of the advantages of the new house will be that there are none of the rooms too large for two persons to live in with comfort. The front is built with Kinggoudie stone, and the back a light grey whinstone. We found all here tolerably well. My sister is able to walk about a little, and John's eye is getting slowly better. Robert goes to Cambridge on the 15th. Capt: Drummond is not yet come. We have arranged that Atholl and I return here, and as John has not seen his grandfather for two years, and soon goes to Ireland again, he thinks of accompanying us to Dunkeld on Tuesday week, if you will have the goodness to send the carriage for us on that day, and not on Monday. As we are just going to set off, I remain with love to all, in which all here join, and Mrs Murray, who is soon to write. I remain, with love and duty to my Father,

Your sincerely attached and affte Son,

CHARLES MURRAY.

Lord Charles Murray to Her Grace (*extract*).

Gt GEORGE St, *Nov.* 22, 1823.

I found Prince Soutzos anxiously expecting my arrival, for which he had made a vow of a gold cross whenever it should take place; accordingly he has bought one and carries it about him, didicated to the Virgin, for which he paid eight pounds. I have caused him to advertize for pupils.

Lord Charles Murray to Her Grace (*extract*).

LONDON, *Nov.* 26 [1823].

Moon tells me that the King has bought the Wapiti, all but three which remain at Datchet.

During 1823, Stewart of Dalguise planted and claimed an island on the Tay, lying between his estate and Dowally. The

Duke stated that he understood this island had formerly been bisected by the river, and offered to divide it in half, making the old water-course the march. This offer was not accepted by Dalguise. After a time the dispute appears to have died a natural death, but the ownership of the island has never yet been settled.

Early in 1824 the Duke received a present of a Capercailzie hen from Austria. These birds had long been extinct in Britain.

John Crerar to His Grace.

DUNKELD, 8 *January* 1824.

My Lord Duke,—Last Wednesday night Thomas Stewart came up here with a Coppercoillie hen. It is a fine looking bird. It takes its meat very freely, picks the Juniper berries of the bushes neatly, and eats corn, barly, likewise it seems in exelent health. John Rusle is making a larger cage than the one it came in. I understand its own cage is coming from Edinburgh. It eats oat bread. I shall get some of the Loch of the Lows gravell, as it must have gravell along with the other provisions. . . .

McIntire says that the young Laird of Glengarrie kill'd a hart shooting at a hind, which pleased Glengarrie and the young man as much as if it had been a hart in season. After there sport was over the Gentlemen went to the North, and McIntire says they took three pices of that poor hart with them. He says that they did not disturb the Forest but very little, tho' he had eight dogs. The dogs did not get loose among them, McIntire would not let them.

My Lord Duke, your Grace's obed^{t} and faithfull Serv^{t},

JOHN CRERAR.

Lord Charles Murray to Her Grace (*extract*).

G^{T} GEORGE S^{T}, *Jan^{y}* 24, 1824.

Glengarry is in town, having come up to bring Æneas to Eton. He tells me that he has a good idea of the Gaelic, and that he killed his deer, and slipped the hounds for his Father before he crossed the Tweed, according

to an ancient vow made by a Glengarry to that effect. To accomplish this they went to the Forest of Atholl, and McIntire's good generalship proved quite successful.

During February Lord Charles again quitted England, and, accompanied by Prince Soutzos, proceeded in the first instance to Holland.

It having been arranged four years previously to rebuild the church of St. Bride at Blair, it was now, on farther consideration, decided to build a new church on the haugh of Blair, near the Garry, and alongside the recently made public road.

Mr. Frederick Graham to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, *March* 29, 1824.

The sum to be paid by the contractor for the materials of the old church is £45. The Vaults[1] are reserved, also your Grace's seat, and the entrance to it, on account of the stone work which has been taken great pains with. I have also bound the contractor to leave the whole, or any part of the old church, on being allowed the £45, or a proportionate part of it. This I did as the minister told me, when too late to write for orders, that your Grace had expressed an intention of reserving the Tower.

April 6.—Major-General Sir George Murray, K.C.B., brother to Ochtertyre, was unanimously elected M.P. for Perthshire, in succession to Mr. Drummond, who vacated the seat, and to whom, two months later, the title of Strathallan, forfeited in 1746, was restored.

During April the Duke purchased from Christian Douglas, wife of George Bell of Perth, for £4500, the small property of Blairchroisk, which was formerly part of the barony of Tulliemet.

[1] There is only one.

April 15.—Lord Charles reached Ancona on the Adriatic, having travelled from Holland by Coblenz, Strasbourg, Lausanne, and Venice.

Lord Charles Murray to Her Grace (extracts).

ANCONA, *May* 4, 1824.

My dearest Mother,—I hope soon to sail for Corfu, and have written as much to my dear Father. Perhaps, in case that I find no obstruction from the vile government of the Ionian Islands, I may be induced to take a peep of Missolonghi, as I am very curious to see how my old friends come on, and anxious as to what will be the denouement of the grand drama which the Greeks have entered on. I have now been here nearly three weeks waiting for an embarkation. . . . There are here above 600 Greek fugitives, upwards of 550 of whom are in the most absolute distress. They are chiefly women and children and very aged persons. . . . Prince Soutzos is gone to his relations at Florence, for, finding he did not like the idea of visiting his country, I did not insist on his accompanying me. . . .

Lord and Lady Compton passed through this the other day, with their children, on their way to England. I had to resign my apartment to her Ladyship, for which she thanked me in Italian, but I could not help smiling at the transmogriphication which had changed an heiress of the Isle of Mull[1] into an English Milady, under which the Edinburgh style of manners still peeped out. The last time I met with her Ladyship was, I remember, at Oman's Hotel some years ago. I am much amused with the Couriers of the English, who, in order to pay court to their masters, always increase the dignity of the persons they serve. Thus Lord Compton was called an English Duke, and an English Captain with a wooden leg, who lately passed through this with his family, was immediately made a Milord and General Officer who had gained the Battle of Waterloo. . . .

I had finished my letter, and was yet in doubt as to a report which had reached me of poor Lord Byron's death, which is but too true. He died about ten days ago of a stroke of apoplexy. About three weeks ago he had the first attack, and then disposed of his affairs; and by will has

[1] She was daughter of General Maclean-Clephane of Torloisk.

left the interest of £20,000 as I understand to the Greek nation; as long as the war lasts this is to be enjoyed by them. . . . This event will, I fear, occasion me some little trouble at the Ionian Islands, as they will not like to hear of any other Englishman of rank visiting Greece, but I shall trust in God and the purity of my intentions, and should I meet with any impediment they shall certainly repent it, as I will move Heaven and earth rather than be frustrated in those intentions. Not being military, and not being rich, will be something in my favour in the eyes of Sir Fred^k Adam. . . .

Ever believe me, your aff^te and attached Son,

CHARLES MURRAY.

May 18.—Lord Charles reached Corfu after a voyage of twelve days in a little "trebaccolo," the captain of which he described as a worthy good old man, who reminded him something of John Crerar.

Before leaving Ancona he had engaged as a servant a young man (the only child of a Greek, who used to be one of the chief merchants of Scio), who had received such a good education that he was almost ashamed to employ him as a servant. Lord Charles found Sir Frederick Adam quite a different person from what he expected, and received great kindness at his hands.

In Corfu he found many acquaintances, and a great number of Scots people.

After spending a week there he went on to Zante, a passage of thirty-six hours, where he said that, much to his annoyance, he stumbled on the 90th Regiment, formerly Lord Lynedoch's Perthshire Volunteers, the officers of which were so kind and hospitable that he was quite tired out, as he had been at Corfu. He also met there with Mr. Alexander Stewart, son of James Stewart,[1] formerly gardener at Blair, who was attached to the commissariat in Zante, and was amused at the concatenation

[1] Then at Bonskeid.

which had brought them together so far from Killiebhrochan. He was happy to find him generally respected and in all respects comfortable. As Mr. Stewart was so kind and attentive, he had inquired if there was anything he could do for him, and Stewart replied that his younger brother Charles was anxious to get a small farm of about £40 rent from his Grace, which he (Lord Charles) had promised to mention.

About June 4th Lord Charles left the island and crossed over to Missolonghi, where he was very kindly received by Prince Mavrocordato, the Governor of Western Greece, who found him excellent quarters, and sent him breakfast and dinner every day from his own house. Lord Charles found the works at Missolonghi almost completed, and the place appeared inaccessible by sea and land. He here found many officers of all nationalities, amongst others Mr. Edward Blaquiere, who afterwards wrote a narrative of the Greek Revolution, from which the following is quoted :—

"I was most agreeably surprised the second morning after my arrival, and while conversing with the Prince, to hear that Lord Charles Murray had just landed from an Ionian vessel, and might be expected every moment to deliver some letters of introduction which he had brought. . . . I had heard of Lord Charles' arrival at Corfu; but could learn nothing which led me to suppose he intended to join the standard of the Cross. As will be seen by one of the letters addressed to me by this amiable young nobleman, it seems that though sincerely attached to the Greek cause, his object in leaving England was to complete a tour, which he had commenced a few years ago, in Asia Minor, by traversing Greece; but he had too much virtue and sensibility to witness such a spectacle as that now presented, unmoved, nor had his first interview with Prince Mavrocordato proceeded long, before Lord Charles declared his readiness to co-operate in any way his services might be deemed useful. Nothing could be more opportune than the appearance of his Lordship at such a moment; for, as it afterwards appeared, no philellene who had hitherto joined it possessed greater zeal, or talents more likely to be of general utility."

Shortly after this Mr. Blaquiere was sent on a mission to Zante, during which time he received the following letters :—

Prince Mavrocordato to Mr. Blaquiere (*extract*).

MESSOLUNGHI, *June* 14, 1824.

The affair of the Souliotes has obliged me to come into town. Lord Charles Murray has come to my assistance; he has lent me three hundred dollars, with which I shall be able to tranquillize them for another week.[1]

Lord Charles Murray to Mr. Blaquiere (*extract*).

MESSOLUNGHI, *June* 14, 1824.

Sir,—It is impossible to imagine more embarrassing circumstances than those under which we are both placed; and I am sorry to observe by your letter that you overrate both my abilities and my importance.

In case of necessity, and in the absence of all the other friends of the committee, I should certainly not shrink from undertaking a *provisional* charge here, up to a certain extent; that is to say, with your sanction and under your guidance, but I trust your absence will not be long, as I feel terrified when I think that, owing to the illness of Dr Millingen and Mr Hodges, I am left, for the moment, the sole depositary both of the honour of Great Britain and of the responsibility attached to a situation like mine. My views in coming to Greece were entirely of a private nature, and to my astonishment I find myself at once called upon to take part in what is passing around me, without military experience or adequate resources; however, once embarked in the cause, I shall certainly nail my colours to the mast, as we say in England.[1]

Lord Charles Murray to Mr. Blaquiere.

MESSOLUNGHI, *June* 21st, 1824.

Dear Sir,—Understanding from Captain Hesketh that there are some cannon on sale at Zante, and amongst them two twelve-pounders, which Hesketh supposes may be got at a reasonable rate, I am willing to offer as far as from fifteen to twenty pounds a piece; and if those cannot be got,

[1] Blaquiere's Narrative.

I shall have no objection to two of the nine-pounders, although His Highness says they are of too small a calibre for him, as his artillery is already rather too Liliputian. . . .

Ever yours most truly,

CHARLES MURRAY.[1]

At the end of three weeks Mr. Blaquiere returned to Messolunghi, where Lord Charles had been extremely active during his absence, and on July 1st left again on a mission to the seat of government at Nauplia, this time being accompanied by Lord Charles at the express wish of Prince Mavrocordato. They proceeded, attended by an escort of soldiers, overland to Trisonia (in order to evade the Turkish fleet), whence they crossed by boat to Vostitza in the Morea, and thence hired a vessel to take them to Corinth, from which they rode to Nauplia (or Napoli di Romania), where they arrived on the 8th. From Nauplia it had been arranged that Mr. Blaquiere, on concluding his business, should proceed to England, whilst Lord Charles settled to return through the Morea and cross again to Messolunghi.

Lord Charles Murray to Mrs. Murray.[2]

NAUPLION, *July* 18th, 1824.

Dear Mrs Murray,—These few lines I write home by Mr Blaquiere, a most excellent and worthy person, to whom I consider myself as under the utmost obligations. From Messolonghi (where I return to-morrow) to this place, I travelled with him, and highly interested I was by this beautiful country, of which the Botany, Natural History, Mineralogy, and Geology are entirely unknown. The Archimandrite is here, and talks most kindly of you and Mrs Dighton.

I have not been idle: I have translated a grammar of fortification into modern Greek; I have besides made a very correct topographical map of Messolonghi and the neighbourhood for Prince Mavrocordato. I have

[1] Blaquiere's Narrative.

[2] Wife of Captain James Murray, of Soho Square, son of General James Murray.

introduced Angelo's sword exercise, and copied the plates, and words of command in Greek; besides this I have constructed a Lunette at Messolonghi, the only regular work there, which I have had named "William of Orange" after our renowned ancestor, the Founder of the Dutch Republic. I am pleased with the idea of paying this tribute to my great ancestor after a lapse of more than three centuries. I have also harangued the Souliottes in Greek, and distributed among them 150 dollars of my own money to keep them quiet until their arrears are paid. The hospital of Messolunghi also I have taken under my special protection, and indeed whilst I was there, was hardly ever out of it, as Dr Millingen was ill, and for all that, neither caught the fever or anything else. I used also to work myself in the trenches, and have been scribbling Greek in all directions to the different chiefs. . . . I am glad to see poor Atholl[1] has been at court. My love to Lady Clan Alpine of Clan Gregor Castle.[2]

Ever yours most sincerely,

CHARLES MURRAY.

Lord Charles Murray to Her Grace (extract).

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, *July* 18, 1824.

My dearest Mother,—Being on my return to Messolunghi, and Mr Blaquiere being on his return to England, I write to tell you I am quite well, and trust yourself, my dear Father, and all friends are so likewise. On the 30th of June I drunk his health at Missolunghi, Prince Mavrocordato having had the goodness to propose that toast in Cyprus wine, on my telling his Highness that it was my Father's birthday. . . .

Mr Spescos, the Archimandrite's brother, has given me a young camel, four months old, which I take with me to-morrow to Messolunghi. By a strange coincidence it was born on the 11th of March.[3] Pray tell my Father that if I was rich enough I should send it home to him.

The President Condurietti here, and all the members of the supreme and Legislative councils have received me here in the most flattering manner. Mr Coletti, third member of the executive, who was 10 years physician to Ali Pacha, has given me some curious ancient Greek vases

[1] Eldest daughter of the late Lord Charles Aynsley.
[2] Lady Elizabeth Murray Macgregor, his half-sister.
[3] Lord Charles's birthday.

dug up in the Island of Polycandria. I don't know how to send them home, as they are brittle like the Herculanean ones. . . .

With love and duty to my Father, and love to all, ever believe me, my dearest Mother,

Your sincerely affate and dutiful Son,

CHARLES MURRAY.

P.S.—I wish I could have a highland dress sent out, merely to show how like it is to the Albanian costume.

On July 20th Lord Charles set out by way of Tripolitza and Calavrita on his return journey to Messolunghi,[1] a journey which he was fated never to complete. From both of these places he wrote an account of his progress to Mr. Blaquiere. An extract from the last letter he ever wrote is here given :—

Lord Charles Murray to Mr. Blaquiere (extract).

CALAVRITA, *July* 26, 1824.

We arrived here yesterday evening, after a most uncomfortable journey. A tremendous storm of thunder, lightning and rain overtook us in one of the mountain passes of Achaia; indeed, in my native North, I never saw such a heavy storm. I was mounted on one of the camels, and not having a sufficient supply of Capotes, I was soon wet through, and there being no village at hand, I was obliged to continue the journey for four hours in my wet clothes; the consequence has been a severe attack of fever and rheumatism, but I am better to-day, and hope to be able to set off to-morrow.[2]

Mr. Blaquiere gives the following account of Lord Charles Murray's death, which took place at Gastouni in Elis at 10 A.M. on August 11th. After quoting the preceding letter, he continues: "The remainder of my information was derived from the Archimandrite Tesco, of Cyprus, who travelled in his Lord-

[1] Accompanied by the Archimandrite Tesco, a young Sciote named Christofora, a servant, and an escort of ten soldiers.

[2] Blaquiere's Narrative.

ship's suite: from this it appears that, being anxious to reach his destination, Lord Charles left Calavrita two days after the date of his last letter, for Gastouni, but experienced a relapse when within a few miles of that place, and arrived there in a state of great exhaustion. His Lordship was received into the house of Sessini,[1] who paid him all the attention in his power. On perceiving that the fever increased, an express was dispatched to Messolunghi for Mr. Millingen: that gentleman, who had during a late illness of his own received the most generous attention from his Lordship, set out immediately, but came too late, Lord Charles having expired about an hour before his arrival. His remains were buried with military honours the following day, in the public cemetery (at the Church of the Prophet Elijah) in Gastouni."

Mr. Stewart of Zante, on hearing of this sad event, immediately wrote an account home, in which he stated that Lord Charles had sent a boat over to Zante, accompanied by the Archimandrite of Cyprus, who informed him that although his Lordship had had an attack of the fever of the country, he did not consider him to be in any danger. On learning this, Mr. Stewart had at once written to Gastouni to entreat his Lordship to come to Zante for change of air, and said that his quarters were entirely at his Lordship's command. He also forwarded, by the same boat, bark and such medicines as were generally given in similar cases. Mr. Stewart, on hearing of Lord Charles's death, immediately applied to Sir Frederick Storrie, the Resident at Zante, to use his utmost endeavours with the Greek authorities to secure and send over the whole of his Lordship's effects.

Lord Charles Murray was only twenty-five and a half years of age, at his death. He appears to have been a young man of extraordinary talents, and to have been conversant with many

[1] Governor-General.

languages. One remarkable fact is, that when a boy between ten and eleven, he for his own amusement translated literally, the whole of the Psalms of David from the Hebrew.

A monumental stone was erected to his memory at Gastouni, a sketch of which, with a water-colour drawing of the Church of the Prophet Elijah, is now at Blair.[1]

The proclamation suggested by John Crerar in the following letter would now be probably considered somewhat remarkable :—

John Crerar to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 6 *June* 1824.

As it is near the time of the red deer fawning, and the country people go through the Forest picking up fawns, if your Grace thought proper to put a stop to any more of them being kill'd, by McIntire proclaiming it at church, (as people has been making it there business to carrie the fawns home, and every young chap in the country has a cap of there skins,) to put a stop in killing the fawns till your Grace see further into the affair.

July 6 (*Duke's Journal*).—"As a matter of great curiosity I must mention what at first will appear a very curious fact—

[1] I may here narrate the following coincidence which occurred exactly forty years after Lord Charles's death.

During the time I was quartered in Montreal, Canada, with the Scots Fusilier Guards, I received the following letter :—

Mr. William Stewart to the Duke of Athole.

INDIAN LANDS, *Aug.* 25, 1864.

May it please your Grace to accept of a few lines from one who came out from Athole. I was glad when I heard of one of the Athole family being so near hand, likewise I was sorry at not seeing your Grace when at Martintown last Fall, but it was afterwards that I heard of it—how sorry I was again.

I was born in Kilivrochan. My father was gardener there for 20 years, his name was James Stewart ; previous to that he was gardener at Blair. It was my brother that buried Lord Charles Murray when on his travels in the Ionian Islands. I am located 10 miles behind Martintown. I must drop. My wish is may God be your guide. All from a well wisher.—Your most obed^{t},

WILLIAM STEWART.

W^{m} Stewart, by Martintown, co. Glengarry, Notfoold P. Office.

viz., that I eat two eggs of a capercailzie, laid by a hen which was sent me early in Spring. Unfortunately there was no cock sent. She has, however, at times laid several eggs—larger than a pheasant, and speckled brown and white, some a light chestnut brown. These eggs being of no use, I tasted them, and found them the finest eggs I had ever eat. I mean to eat two more, and blow two, which will account for all she has hitherto laid, and do my endeavour to procure a cock bird for next season."

In July H.M.S. *Atholl* arrived in England, bringing home Lord[1] and Lady Dalhousie from Quebec. His Lordship quitted the ship at the Isle of Wight, after which she proceeded to Leith to land Lady Dalhousie. On hearing of the arrival of the *Atholl* at Leith, his Grace at once went there to inspect her. From Leith the frigate returned to England to be paid off. As she was found on the official inspection to be in good condition, she was recommissioned in August, and the command given to the Duke's nephew, Captain James A. Murray. Towards the end of the year the *Atholl* sailed for the West Coast of Africa.

July 26.—Whilst out in the Forest the Duke met with an accident, by his pony treading on his foot as he was about to mount, which laid him up for the rest of the shooting season.

During September Mr. Landseer, afterwards Sir Edwin, the celebrated painter, spent ten days with his Grace at Blair, to obtain some studies of deer.[2]

October 2 (*Duke's Journal*).—"Finished the Blair campaign, in which, owing to the hurt in my foot, I could take no share. On the whole, much overrun with company—except Mr. Scrope, not more than one or two deer killed by strangers. Deer very fat, but want of good shots. McIntyre ill, John Crerar old, Charles Crerar too young, and myself disabled."

[1] Commanding the Forces in Canada.

[2] Mr. Landseer repeated his visit in 1825 and 1826, during which time he made portraits of several of the hillmen, and afterwards painted his well-known "Death of a Stag in Glen Tilt."

John Crerar to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 22 *October* 1824.

I seed Stewart the undertaker[1] sum days since; he told me he was geting over the wall on the path to Loch Ordie, where is steps to go over; when upon the step to get over he was struck on the breast by something which knock him backwards on the ground. He got up as quick as he could, and looking over the wall, see'd a roe buck runing about 40 yeards of at full speed, as much frighted as he was himself, as he did not see the roe till he got up the second time.

During 1824 his Grace erected a fixed salmon net at the Falls of Garry, and finished the plantations on both sides of the river there. He also completed the drive through Craig Urrard.

January 24, 1825.—James Murray, youngest son of the late Captain Charles Murray, Plympton, was appointed an ensign in the 99th Regiment.[2]

February 3.—The Duke and Duchess quitted Castle Mona for London, this being, as it turned out, their last visit to the Isle of Man.

Mr. Frederick Graham to His Grace (extract).

BLAIR, 10 *March* 1825.

Donald McIntyre[3] died yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, having been perfectly collected and composed until his death, and remarking that no man had ever enjoyed his life and occupation more than he had done. His last request was that his coffin should be made of Larch.

[1] *i.e.* a contractor.

[2] From which regiment he retired as Captain in 1834.

[3] Head man in the Atholl Forest under John Crerar. He is one of the group in Landseer's picture, "The Death of a Stag in Glen Tilt."

The previous year the Duke noted in his Journal that he had sent McIntyre to Broughty Ferry to bathe, having been hurt by a fall, but that he thought the principal part of his disorder arose from whisky.

In May, at the coronation of Charles X. of France, the Hon. George A. Murray and his cousin, the Hon. James R. Drummond, officiated as pages of honour to Hugh, 3rd Duke of Northumberland, who was sent to France as Ambassador Extraordinary on that occasion.

July 16.—The Duke notes in his Journal an account of a drive he took from Dunkeld by Blairgowrie through Strathardle and back by Edradour, on which occasion he was accompanied by Miss Knight, Miss Atholl Murray, Mr. F. Graham, Mr. John Douglas (land surveyor), and Mr. Thomas Stewart (draughtsman) :—

"Breakfasted at Kirkstyle of Marlee, went by Blairgowrie to Bridge of Cally. The improvements and increased population of that village, the numerous plantations, generally of Larch, that have sprung up within the last forty years, before which time I was a constant Fisher of Salmon on the Erricht, and the goodness of the road quite astonish me. Craighall, always romantic and picturesque, has been considerably embellished, and a new house built in good taste by the present owner, Baron Clerk Rattray.

"From Cally Bridge we proceeded along an excellent road up Strathardle, which gives the Title of Earl to my Family; and had my ancestors not divided it into strips, at very trifling quit rents (irredeemable), would at this time have been an inheritence of £6000 or £7000 per annum, whereas the whole quit rents which devolved on me only amounted to £44 per annum. It is indeed a noble valley, with considerable extent of arable land, and excellent pasture, from Cally Bridge as far as the stream called Ardle sweeps.

"Along the Strath a number of gentlemen's houses appear, many improving their estates considerably, but no very extensive proprietors—that is, exceeding 6 or 700 p. ann: Strathardle marches with my grounds falling towards the Tay, and ought to have a march fence built the whole way from Kindrogan on the west end, to Blackcraig on the east. Then, and not till then, will my Estate be free from inroads, particularly notorious poaching. Luckily the line of march is *that of nature*, called

Wind and Water Shear, or the respective division of waters running into the Tay and Isla, or into the Ardle.

"Before I got the length of Glen Fernate, *my late purchase*, several properties in or likely to be in the market were pointed out to me, and which would make beneficial returns, such as Balnald at the foot of Glen Derby, E. Inverchroskie, Whitehouse, and some others. I like my purchase of the *Lower part* of Glen Fernate, having the upper part before. The houses in bad repair, and very damp and smokey, but all that may be cured. The trees are a few Birch, and cut by sheep, but the verdure of the Glen and the fine hill grass equal any I have seen. From thence crossed the hill to Moulin by the most unnecessarily hilly and worst road I ever went in a carriage. One spot on the line ought to be noticed, of the name of Tarvie, and likely to be sold. It would form a junction with the Blair and Dunkeld Estates, and would so far be desirable.

"From Moulin to Edradour, which I am about purchasing from Sir John Hay, who purchased it about twenty years back, and at present wants to part with it and purchase land in Tweeddale. It is a handsome place; some fine old Trees, and a fine prospect. The house with little more might be made quite adequate for any gentlemen shooters, or for a small family. Thence into the Blair Road at Middlehaugh and to Dunkeld."

In July Mr. McInroy, the purchaser of Lude, died, when Auchleeks at once wrote to Mr. Condie to say that he had heard that Lude was likely again to come into the market, and that, as he wished to invest a further sum in the neighbourhood, he thought it might suit him, but wished, in the first place, to know whether his Grace had any intention of purchasing it, as in such case he would be sorry to interfere.

July 23.—The Duke noted as follows about Tummel Ferry: "Got into phaeton at Moulinearn, after looking at and approving of the staking out of a new Inn; crossed at Boat of Tummel, which I hope to see so improved against another season that, instead of taking ½ an hour, it will not occupy more than two minutes to cross."

August 31.—Humphry Christie, one of the Fealar keepers, stated that he had discovered three men poaching there, two with guns and one with a game bag. Upon coming within fifty yards of them, one of them called out to know what he wanted; he replied that he was on duty, and demanded what right they had there. One of them answered he would soon show that, and immediately shot him in the left leg, and swore he would give him the contents of the other barrel if he did not make off, and again presented his gun, but it missed fire. Christie was obliged to lie down from the pain of his wound, when the same man swore if he did not get up and be off, he would blow his brains out as he lay. Upon which Christie, for fear of his life, rose and went to some distance, whilst the three men went away in the direction of Glenmore.

On examination, it appeared that Christie was but slightly hurt. One Duncan Calder is said to have been the culprit.

September 4.—Alexander Stewart, the Blair ground-officer, died at Woodend. He had followed his uncle, Donald, in that situation, which they had held between them for fifty years, and was succeeded by his son John.

In October, Mr. Mackintosh, Crossbasket, Glasgow, sent his Grace a present of a capercailzie cock as a mate for the hen he already possessed.

November 5 (The *Duke's Journal*):—

"It is now *Fifty years complete* since, on my father's death, I succeeded to the Family Honours and such Estates as remained, after losing the Isle of Mann.

"I have every reason to think that the illiberality and injustice with which he considered this Princely Inheritance was taken from him, without due comprehension, or sufficient knowledge on his part of the great value of an Inheritance of which he knew nothing, save from the reports of dishonest servants, preyed severely on his spirits, and ultimately produced a Brain Fever, under the immediate effects of which

I had to deplore the loss of the best of parents, and the most honerable and affectionate of men. Possessed of Intelligence and parts which would have eminently distinguished him had his mind not been too much pressed upon by taking too heavily to heart the precipitancy of George Granville, and his own, while I live I shall ever consider a noble heart was broke by that lamentable transaction.

"After 50 years' endeavour on my part to obtain relief from the unjust contract forced on my Father by the hand of, I had almost said, Despotic Power, I am now on my way to London to sign a contract, leaving to two Gentlemen of the highest Respect and Abilities, viz., Mr Courtenay[1] and Mr Willm Harrison,[2] as Arbiters, and this under an Act of Parliament passed last session in concert with the Treasury, who are authorised to pay such sum out of the Consolidated Fund as these Gentlemen may award as the Value of all my remaining Rights in the Isle of Mann.

"From these Gentlemen's Arbitrations I look for full justice in lieu of the injustice dealt out to my Father fifty years ago."

The Duke also noted regarding the island his

Law expenses from 1778 to 1805 . . .	= £26,000
Ditto since 1805	= 3,000
Cost of building Castle Mona, &c. . . .	= 36,000

(but that he had always believed, from Mr. Pitt's assurances, that he would allow £20,000 out of surplus revenues towards the building of the house).

The Rental of the Ancient Estate in the Island	= £3600 per annum;
and of the Purchased Lands (cost £60,000)	= 3000 ,,

During November, the law plea, which had been begun five years before, between his Grace and Shierglas, regarding a claim by the latter to a right of shooting over the half of

[1] A Master in Chancery, arbiter for the Crown.
[2] One of the King's Counsel, arbiter for his Grace.

Kirrachan Shealing, occupied by him, was finally decided in the Duke's favour, with costs.

This year the portrait of the Duke, voted by the county in 1818, was painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and hung in the County Buildings in Perth.

Lord Tullibardine, who for many years had been under the charge of Mr. Warburton, at Hoxton, was removed from thence, and placed under the care of Captain and Mrs. James Murray (Soho Square), in a house taken for that purpose, 13 Greville Place, Kilburn.

During 1825 the Duke purchased the following vassals' estates :—

Edradour, from Sir John Hay, Bart. . .	for	£32,000
Superiority of ditto from Mr. Anderson	,,	800
Lower Glen Fernate, from Captain Grant of Kilgraston	,,	18,000
Furniture and sheep-stock . . .	,,	1,164
Kinnaird, from Mr. Chalmers Izett . .	,,	13,900
Furniture of ditto	,,	300
		£66,164

January 9, 1826 (*Duke's Journal*).—"Attended at the Treasury, and at length had the satisfaction of finding the contract signed by Lord Liverpool and two of the Lords of the Treasury. The Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. Maule, then brought it to me, when I signed it, and Mr. Fraser, my solicitor, witness'd it. This is the most memorable day of my life, having, after 50 years of expense and difficulties, at length obtained an opportunity of being heard, and my Family re-dressed."

During February the sittings in the new church of Blair-Atholl were allocated amongst the heritors by the Sheriff.

Mr Frederick Graham to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 19 *Feb.* 1826.

My Lord Duke,—I have delayed reporting to your Grace the death of Thomas Lamb, who lived at Craig Lush (or Drumbuy) Lodge, until I should be enabled to ascertain the particulars.

Alex. Young, the Ground Officer, having fixed Monday last for some measurements on the March with Strathardle, Lamb and he set off early that morning, and having met the people from the Strathardle proprietors, they measured southward from Glen Derby until about five o'clock in the afternoon, when Lamb went in search of his dog, which was missing. He soon returned to the party saying he had fallen over a rock, and was much hurt internally. As he seemed seriously ill, and it was nearly dark, Young and a man of the name of Robertson proposed to accompany him to Craigsheal, but, before arriving within a mile of the place, they were obliged to wrap him in plaids and leave him under the shelter of a rock till they could procure blankets and assistance from Craigsheal, as he said he expected to die every moment. On coming back with the blankets they found him worse. They then carried him to Craigsheal, where a fire had been lighted, and as he was wet to the skin, they stripped him and put him into dry blankets, where he died in a very short time. He was a remarkably sober man, and disliked spirits, and had taken none that day.

He has left a widow with three children, the eldest only four years old. The widow is left in perfect poverty, and she is an Englishwoman. . . .

Your Grace's most obed^{t} and very humble Servant,

F. GRAHAM.

In February the Duke wrote to Messrs. Courtenay and Harrison, the arbitrators, complaining of the delay in completing the valuations of his sovereign rights in the Isle of Man, and informing them that as the price for these was

intended to be vested in lands in Perthshire, he had already purchased some properties adjoining his own, which happened to be for sale, and had come under obligations for the payment of the purchase-money at short periods. That other unforeseen demands, and the uncommon pressure of the times, rendered him unable to observe, on the present occasion, that punctuality to which, in all money payments, he had been accustomed for fifty years. That from this dilemma he could only be relieved by their recommendation of an advance on account of the right now in course of purchase, and which advance, under the wording of the Act, the Lords of the Treasury appear fully warranted to make.

The result of the above appeal was that £150,000 was paid to his Grace four months later.

From the following it appears that the "boxes" at the passes in Glen Tilt were erected at this date:[1]—

John Crerar to His Grace (*extract*).

DUNKELD, 6 *Aprile* 1826.

I looked at the several setts (seats) your Grace caused the Mason to build for the purpose of shooting the Harts in crossing the Glen, which I think will be warm, and convenient for a good shott when passing.

John Crerar to His Grace (*extract*).

DUNKELD, 4 *June* 1826.

The two innkeepers in Dunkeld had a meeting at Moulinearn on Friday afternoon, to try which of them was to drive the coach to Dunkeld, when they attacked each other, had a pretty sharp set to, when Grant got the better of Fisher.

However, in the time of the scuffel, it's said Grant's Guard, who is an

[1] The boxes were constantly used during the 6th Duke's time, but have been very little resorted to since 1864.

active man, put Grant's horses too, and off he went and left them to fight it out, took the coach to Grant's, Dunkeld. People say they are only a little scratched each.

At this time John Crerar was endeavouring to increase the number of pheasants about Dunkeld. There were a few between that and St. Colmes, and this year he reported that he had got nineteen eggs from Murthly and set them, but it seems they came to nothing.

June 5.—The Duke's niece, Miss Atholl Murray, second daughter of the late Lord Charles Aynsley, was married to the Rev. Herbert Oakeley, third son of Sir Charles Oakeley, Baronet.

Mr. Frederick Graham to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 27 *June* 1826.

My Lord Duke,— . . . There was yesterday a most indecent exhibition of the Highland Society raised by Col[l] David Stewart.[1] He was not present himself, being detained at Garth by illness in his Family. D[r] Stewart, Bonskeid, took *the command.* They went to assemble in Inver park, and among other indecencies, several of them stripped to the shirt to run races.

I have been able to procure as yet a very imperfect report, which is forwarded to your Grace. The number of armed men is rated I think much below the reality; but still there were too many intrusted with weapons which were used so freely. The Society is becoming so riotous and dangerous, particularly since they have a teacher of fencing, for which prizes are given, that your Grace may wish the carrying of arms at least to be prohibited. Till lately it was expected to die a natural death, but now there seems little prospect of this. They are so leagued together that it is very difficult to procure any information as to their organization; and as they have frequent elections of Office bearers, the only two permanent leaders that can be fixed on are Garth and D[r] Stewart.

I have the honour to be, My Lord Duke, y[r] Grace's most ob[t] and very humble Servant, F. GRAHAM.

[1] Established in 1822.

[*Enclosure.*]

Report by *David Robertson*, one of the Office bearers of the Society, and a Constable, upon the procedure of the Caledonian Society at Dunkeld 26 June 1826.

The number assembled at Inver Park was about 430 out of 730, the total of the Society prior to the 26 June inst. Thinks about 50, and not exceeding that number, were fully armed.

About 100 were armed with dirks (including the above 50). The quarrel in the park commenced by David Reid, son of Donald Reid, Island of Kinnaird, one of the Society, who came into the circle very drunk (same as he had done last year), and those having charge of the ground endeavoured to put him back, when others interfered, some with, and others against him. Swords were drawn here.

Alexr Stewart, Glenelbert, got very drunk and quarrelsome, and being to be expelled the circle, some of the Society took part with and against him. There were no swords or dirks in the Ball Room, there being an article against this in the regulations. Declares there was no disorderly conduct under night so far as he knows, or been informed of.

The above from David Robertson, after being charged to declare all particulars of disorderly conduct as the testimony of a constable.

James MacDonald says David Reid quarreled with him in the park, and threatened him with a bludgeon, which he parried off with his sword, but Reid closed and seized MacDonald by the under part of the face and drew blood.

Duncan Falconer was also engaged in this scuffle with some person, and used his sword, but cannot say whether he hurt any person or received himself any hurt from others.

James McLauchlan, Tailor in Dunkeld with Alexr Crerar, states he was standing on the street at the end of the post office, along with a number of young men, about one o'clock in the morning, when John, son of David Reid in Kinnaird Island, one of the Highland Society, quarreled with Thomas Gow, shoemaker, and drew his dirk and was attempting to stab T. Gow, but was prevented by those present, but made a thrust at J. McLauchlan, and the dirk penetrated his coat, waistcoat, doublefold of tartan pantaloons, shirt, and entered the left side of pit of his stomach, which he felt very painful at the time, but he prevented much bleeding by

pressing the wound together. The mark is about ¼ of inch like this ⊂. This fellow Reid was taken off by some others of the Highland Society, but soon returned with his sword, and James McLauchlan leaving the street, saw no more of his procedure. The same fellow John Reid was very soon after the above affair seen going along Dunkeld Bridge (about 2 o'clock A.M.) leading a young woman, and a drawn sword in his right hand, as offering defiance to those coming in his way.

Wm Fleming & John Mathew to find evidence of this.

Duncan Falconer, smith, one of the Society, and Alexr Stewart, another of this Society, quarreled in the park, when the former cut the latter's hand with his sword.

Willm Fleming will prove this.

Among those exhibiting their naked bodies in the park was one of Donald Malloch's sons now at Dunkeld Bridge.

J. Findlater and W. Fleming can prove this.

Sir Alexander M. Mackenzie, Bart., to His Grace (extract).

DELVINE, 8 *July* 1826.

My Lord Duke,—I have the honor to receive your Grace's letter of the 3d. I saw the Sheriff Substitute, who has promised to take a precognition with regard to the Celts. On my suggestion the precognition will be taken at Perth. I thought that it would be both better done there, and that summoning the culprits and witnesses to Perth would have a more imposing effect. My great object is a report to the Lord Advocate, who I hope will be induced to make a representation to Government of the impropriety of permitting such armed associations.

July 11.—George Ritchie, gamekeeper, died, having been forty-seven years in his Grace's service.

Further allusion to the Capercailzie hen appears in the following note :—

John Crerar to James Stewart.

PULNEY, 28 [*July* 1826].

Mr James Stewart,—As I am not able to move upon my legs to go so far as the house, I send the Capercailzie's six eggs. Let his Grace know

that the first egg was hatched[1] about the 1st of June, and there has been about ten days and a fortnight betwixt each egg. The hen was taken badly yesterday morning hatching another egg, but cannot get it away, and I rather think it will end her if not soon hatched. She has been worse this year than former times hatching.

Yours obd: JOHN CRERAR.

At this date, as the family was still at Dunkeld, the Duke sent word to Mr. Scrope, at Bruar Lodge, to kill some harts and send them down.

Mr. Scrope to His Grace.

BLAIR, *Wednesday night* [*Aug.* 2, 1826].

My Lord Duke,—. . . I have thrashed *Old Boreas* to-day, without disturbing the good ground, but I should not like to encounter him again. The change to south took place too late for me to take any advantage of it. I received with gratitude your Grace's indulgent commands early this morning, and I have no doubt but I shall be able to stock the larder handsomely if the wind is favourable.

In China a painter advertised as painting "handsome faces." Mr Thomson's son went to him and asked him to paint his handsome face. The Chinese replied, "Handsome facey paint how can, if handsome facey have got no." So I say in my defence, "Great fat deery kill how can, if great fat deery can find no."

I have the honor to be, my Lord Duke,

Yr Gr/s most obliged and most obt servant,

WM SCROPE.

I think the deer I have sent is a fair specimen of the goodness of the Forest grass this year. He was just one solitary good deer amongst 50 or 60 hinds, the only animals I came near, at the further end of the North Eldrig[2] near Ben Derig.

August 10 (*Duke's Journal*).—"Settled to build a new Manse and offices for the Minister of Blair. Offices £150, to be begun immediately.

[1] Throughout this letter Crerar, by mistake, uses the word "hatched" instead of "laid."

[2] Eilrig'ic an toisich.

House £578, to be begun in 1827, and finished in 1828. Giving, as I think, more accomodation than the Marquis of Atholl had previous to building Dunkeld House after 1689,[1] but 'Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.'"[2]

Captain James A. Murray, R.N., to His Grace (extracts).

"ATHOLL," TRINCOMALEE, *Aug.* 31, 1826.

My dear Uncle,— . . . Atholl continues perfectly sound and in good order, & I have much pleasure in thinking that whenever she is paid off she will be found in every way as you could wish. Since coming here we have put the rigging into a proper state for service, & have restow'd and clean'd her hold. I take every opportunity of whitewashing below to destroy as many ants and other vermin as possible. When we have our provisions and water in, the copper is quite under water. I do not find as yet any worm has touched the wood, which is much complained of in this country. Two years have now pass'd since we were commissioned on the 14th, therefore in twelve more months I have very little doubt we shall be leaving this country, three years being the stated period. . . . Richard Martin has joined the Atholl instead of going on with Sir James Brisbane in the Warspite. By what I have learnt from the Admiral, which is not much for he is very close, I am in great hopes he will not be long without his commission, but that must very much depend upon the number of Vacancies that occur. He is very much improved, and grown a fine young man. I had the highest character of him from Captn Carroll and the officers of the Warspite. I have given him the charge of a watch, & shall do my utmost to fit him for his charge. Archy [Scott][3] is a very nice Boy and continues to do well; a bit of a Pickle, but I know from experience time mends *them*. In *my* case I hope you will allow that. . . . I wish Ld Strathallan had sent his son James out to me instead of putting him to the Academy; it unfits them for the necessary menial offices on Board a Ship; I have found that invariably the case. I have known a good many in the service educated at the Academy. . . . Since I began this letter it has occurred to me that the bends of the ship have been

[1] Yet the Manse accommodation has since been doubled.

[2] *i.e.*, Times change, and we change in them.

[3] Nephew to his Grace. Son of Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Lord Henry, who had married William Scott, Esq., in 1808.

quite long enough under water. I therefore wrote to the Admiral wishing another sheet of copper might be put on, which he has complied with. Before, from the copper being under water, the wood was quite bare, not being able to black it. The worms have not in the least injured the wood. Since I commissioned the Atholl, altogether she has 20 tons more Ballast and shot; in consequence of which at Portsmouth they added 7 inches more copper. She always sails better when deep; in fact, when she is light she hardly moves. I always take all the provisions she can stow, and occasionally fill salt water.

I understand when Capt: Bourchier had the Atholl she was always too light, in fact she roll'd about so much they could not walk the deck. Now, she is very easy, and when it blows strong is a good Sea Boat, and does not (tecknically speaking) strain a Rope yarn.

I know you like to know all that is done, which makes me thus particular. Could we lower her Hammock nettings she would be much improved in appearance, but we have not an Armourer to do the Iron work. . . . Believe me your very obliged and affte nephew,

JAMES A. MURRAY.

At this date a final heritors' meeting regarding the new church of Blair was held, the minutes of which are here given :—

At Blair Church, 22nd Sept. 1826, at a meeting of Heritors of the united Parish of Blair, Strowan, Lude, and Kilmaveonaig, cited from the Pulpit, to consider the enclosing of the Burying Ground and other matters relative to said Church.

Present.

His Grace the Duke of Atholl, and His Grace having a mandate from A. Stewart, Esqre of Bonskeid.
William MacInroy, Esqre of Lude.
Robert Robertson, Esqre of Auchlicks.

His Grace being Preses.

The Duke of Atholl as principal Proprietor engaged to give a legal grant of One English Acre of Ground, including the Scite of the Church, to the Parish, and to errect a sufficient Church Yard fence of five feet

four inches high, partly in Stone and partly in wood, so as to form a secure Church Yard enclosure, with a sufficient and handsome gate at the entrance, and to pay his proportion according to the assessments before made, the Rest of the Heritors being subject to the same just proportion of payments.

While His Grace the Duke of Atholl agrees upon his part to give to the Parish the said English Acre as Burying Ground, the Heritors are unanimously of opinion that they ought to surrender, as they hereby do, their rights as Heritors to the Old Church Yard at Blair, while his Grace expressly states that it is not his intention to exclude such as are in the habit of Burying at the said old Church Yard from doing so if they see proper.

The Duke proposes that the whole of the Church of Blair be painted wainscoat, that the Pulpit and Precentor's Desk be covered with Crimson Cloth, and that a suitable Pulpit Bible, with Psalm Books, be supplied.

Mr MacInroy of Lude, Mr Robertson of Auchlicks, and Mr Graham are requested to act as Committee to carry the object of the preceeding minute into effect. ATHOLL, Preses.

Thomas Graham Stirling of Strowan to His Grace.

STROWAN, *October* 10, 1826.

My dear Lord Duke,—This will be delivered to your Grace by Mr McDonald, who I am happy to find is to have an opportunity of his displaying his talents in making a Bust of the Duchess. I know of no circumstance that could possibly have been so fortunate for a young artist. I have no doubt of his Success, and I trust it may induce Your Grace also to let your Family and Friends possess so pleasing a memorial of you.[1] I hope we shall also long have the happiness of retaining the Original.

Mr McDonald has been some time in my Family here, and I could not let him pass to a higher sphere without sending with him this testimonial of the high opinion I entertain of his talents and conduct.

I hope your Grace will excuse me for thus trespassing upon you, and Believe me to be, with the greatest respect and regard,

Your Grace's very faithful and obedient Servant,

THOS GRAHAM STIRLING.

[1] Busts of the 4th Duke and his 2nd Duchess, by Mr. Laurence McDonald, are at Blair.

In November the district of Atholl was devastated by a terrible storm, which did great destruction to sheep stock and woods. The first report his Grace received was from the gardener at Blair.

Hugh Gillespie to His Grace.

BLAIR, 29th *Novr* 1826.

My Lord Duke,—The weather was remarkably fine since ever your Grace left Blair until Friday 24th, when we experienced a very severe storm, which continued with unabated fury for two days, the wind blowing very hard from the north, and a very heavy fall of snow at the same time. The thermometer on Monday was as low as 22. My Lord, I am sorry to say there is a great quantity of the wood blown down and broken. There is about 80 of the large Larch trees down at the Wheem and the plantations east from the peat road, and all the plantations about the Farm, Leadmore, Craig Urrard & Bruar are dismal to look at. All the Scots Firs at the Wheem are almost all down, and there is 5 of the large Spruce in Diana's Wilderness down, and a great many Spruce and others south of the Garden and East from the Mill road down, and one of the large Larches at Hercules torn up by the root. I am sorrow to say that throughout Your Grace's plantations there is not less than 8 or 9000 trees blown down and broken.

My Lord, I am afraid there will be a great loss among the sheep. I was out with McLaren[1] and all the men that could be got on Sunday in search of them. We got a great many of the hogs in Glen Mark dug out of the snow, and they are still continuing their search, but I believe the hogs will suffer the most; there is about 30 or 40 of them got dead already. I understand that Mr Richmond has lost a great many sheep and Black Cattle in Glen Fernate, and one of his Shepherds is amissing. Likewise Stewart at Dalnacardoch's loss will be very considerable.

I am, my Lord Duke, yr Gr/s most obedt Servant,

HUGH GILLESPIE.

Mr. Frederick Graham to His Grace.

DUNKELD, *Wedy* 29 *Nov.* 1826.

The communication with Blair and other parts of the Highlands has been lately a good deal interrupted by the snow storm. For some days

[1] Glen Tilt shepherd.

past the accounts in circulation of the effects of the storm have been so extraordinary, that I supposed them exaggerated, and delayed reporting till I could procure information to be depended on, which I have exerted myself to obtain from different quarters.

At Blair the storm commenced with rain, sleet, and very high wind from North West on Friday. By midnight the snow came on, and the wind increased to a hurricane, blowing the snow clear of the high grounds into the hollows, and carrying numbers of sheep into the burns, the snow drift in some parts of Glen Tilt reaching to 25 feet in depth.

All the Glen stock which could be gathered were brought to the safest grounds between McAra the Shepherd's house[1] and the plantations. The wind and snow continued all Saturday, so that men could not go after the missing stock—but 35 men assisted the shepherds all Sunday, 28 on Monday, and 15 on Tuesday morning, by which time 58 of the missing sheep were recovered out of burns and hollows, and brought to a place of safety. Those covered with snow were in all 632. There were still 574 missing yesterday morning, Tuesday. I sent Mr Findlater to Blair to collect men to assist the shepherds, and likewise to assist the tenants who require it, directing him to distribute the assistance he could raise for the tenants as nearly according to their different necessities as possible, and to encourage those sent to Glen Tilt so as they might not desert, as I observed they had been doing from the very hard labour and risk. James McLaren became at one time so exhausted that he fainted among the snow he was working in.

The cattle are all on safe ground, and in good condition. A great number of deer are in Craig Urrard plantation, but the great stock has taken to the tops of the hills, from whence the snow is drifted. Two stags have been dug out of the snow in Glen Croinie, the tips of their horns only having been visible above the snow; they went off quite strong as soon as they were released.

A great many trees are blown down at Blair, but they are so covered with snow drift, that they cannot at present be counted. Many large trees are broken in the middle.

Owing to the very fine weather preceding Friday, none thought of securing their stock from such a sudden change. Stewart at Dalnacardoch had his at Dalnaspidal, where, with the exception of about 20 seen

[1] "Ach merk beag." He was grandfather to William M'Ara, hillman.

on Monday morning, they were all covered. The cottars of Pittagowan, Calvine, &c, are raised for his assistance, as well as for Robertson at Dalnamein, whose cattle as well as sheep have been buried in the snow.

Three of the Inverness coaches are snowed up on the road—one at the County March, where the top of the coach only is visible; another near Dalwhinnie, and another farther north.

Several lives have been lost. One of Stewart at Dalnacardoch's herds is missing; a herd and a woman have been lost at the northern extremity of Edradour in Glenbrierachan, and two or three people have been lost on the hills on both sides of Strathtay.

The tenant of Badvo on Edradour has had his cattle buried. Having got them out on Monday, he could not get them down from the Hill as the wind and drift made them run wild. They were nearly all secured yesterday.

John McNaughton at Balledmund had all his sheep under snow. Yesterday evening he had recovered about a score, ten of which were dead.

George McRitchie at the Laighwood had a great number of his sheep blown up in the Forest of Cluny on Saturday. On Monday he had upwards of 40 men turning in one place about 15 feet deep. Yesterday he got out six score living and three score dead. 100 still missing.

From the measures taken and the rapid thaw which commenced last night and continues to-day, there is every prospect of the Glen Tilt stock being recovered without any very great extent of loss, and I hope the arrangements made for assisting the tenants will save them from a great deal of the loss they would otherwise be exposed to. I have desired some of the Fallow deer Venison Charles Crerar is killing to be used for the people at work in the Glen.[1]

Mr. Frederick Graham to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 4 *Dec.* 1826.

The Glen Tilt stock was counted this morning and found to be as follows. In good condition 453. Found dead 79. Still missing 453. From 45 to 50 men are employed from daylight till night. They are mostly tenants and cottars. . . .

[1] Charles Crerar had been sent to Blair to kill some of the fallow does in the park, which were becoming too numerous.

From the depth of the snow, the people can in many places only employ a few hands of a squad, while the others of the same squad assist in letting their neighbours down into the hollows, and keeping the snow from falling in on them while at work there. The poles, which were ordered to be prepared early, have been of greater service than was expected before the great depth of some of the wreaths was suspected. Indeed almost all the sheep that have been found in the Glen have been discovered by means of them. From the strength and livliness of those taken out alive, James McLaren thinks they would have continued well under the snow for eight or ten days longer, having in general been found on the ground in spaces which, although very limited, gave them room to move about under the snow. The men employed searching for the Glen Stock are in squads reaching from opposite the Marble Lodge to a mile above Forest Lodge. It is supposed that in Atholl, Badenoch, Strathardle, and Rannoch, about 10,000 sheep have been lost. Donald Stewart will suffer much in his Dalnaspidal Stock, as those found dead cannot be removed so as to be sold; and even many found alive at the west end of Loch Garry, and other remote grounds, can only with great difficulty be brought to places of safety. Yesterday the tenants of Calvine sold 200 of their dead sheep at about 17/ a couple, which under all circumstances is a price they could hardly have expected.

John Crerar to His Grace.

DUNKELD, 21 *Decr* 1826.

My Lord Duke,—A Distressing accident hapned last night to the Inverness coach—overturned at the turn of the road a little be east the fountain head, about 200 yards be west Polney. At nine o'clock, upon the allarm being given, I went west to the place; as I got there, found William Robertson the painter quite dead, the Guard lying beside him, nearly so. Another Gentleman, a Mr Williamson, hit upon the wall, was lying across it, his head bleeding much, seemed much bruised, his Lady, three children, and maid, being within. The gentleman got his family out; I took them to my house, all he could do to get the length. His Lady cut above the right eye. I gave them the room, where the Doctor dressed his head, one deep cut, two more not so bad. I ask them if they choose to stay all the night, which they complyed with; gave them

sum tea, which Doctor Fletcher ordered, and sent up Doctor Bullons, as he attended the Guard to Dunkeld, where he expaired this morning at one in the morning. When the Gentleman and his Lady's wounds was dress'd they went to bed, and sleeped pretty well. This morning the Gentleman complained very much of his body all over sore. I gave them a cup of tea each, and sum Porich to the children. They sent to Grant's for a carrage, and went to Mr Grant's, where they remain, and are all geting better. This morning I went west to the spot where the coach overturned, and no such as one mark of the wheels, eather upon the rock or the wall. The Gentleman who stoped here thought that Willm Roberson had the rains, and crub'd the horse two much. A young couple, newly married, with several others, were more or less hurt, but report say not dangerous. The coach horses got [dis]entangled from the coach, set off at full gallop, hurt other three people near Dunkeld. They are getting better.

My Lord Duke, yr Grace's obt and faithfull Servt,

JOHN CRERAR.

Mr. Frederick Graham to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 22 *Dec.* 1826.

My Lord Duke,—Soon after I left the business room on Wednesday night, three of the Inverness coach horses galloped through Dunkeld, the coach having been overturned at the first turn of the road beyond Polney. I was called on yesterday to assist Mr Duncan, the Fiscal, who came up here to make the necessary examinations, and no blame can be attached to the driver or the Guard. It would appear that the end of the pole to which the leaders were attached gave way near the road leading to St Colom's Farm. The leaders made off, and in turning, although at a distance from the rock, immediately after passing it the coach fell with the wheels towards Craig y barns. William Robertson, the painter in Dunkeld, was thrown off the Driver's seat against the wall on the south side of the road, and killed instantly. The Guard fell in the same way, and lived only a few hours. Dr Fletcher trepanned him, as the only chance of saving him. The Driver is confined to bed in a very doubtful state. Mr Mitchell, the late tenant of Strowan Point, was very much hurt. Mr Williamson, a West India Merchant, was very much injured in the head.

He, with his wife, two children, and servant, remained all night at John Crerar's house. A lady was very seriously injured, and only two grown up people of 10 passengers escaped wholly uninjured. The children escaped quite safe; one of them an infant, the other 7 years old. It was very dark, being about 10 o'clock; but although some of the baggage, containing money, jewels, &c, was burst open by the fall, nothing has been lost. This evening, 7 o'clock, I hear all the people who were wounded are better, and they will be able to travel in a day or two. The Driver I find is also better.

Your Grace's most obt and very humble Servt,

F. GRAHAM.

Mr. Frederick Graham to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, *Dec.* 24, 1826.

All your Grace's tenants in the Blair District have adopted the plan I put them on very early, of preserving the dead sheep under the snow for salting the moment the business of search is over. This is done in Iceland, and I have often eaten salted mutton from thence. The meat, with the proper management at first, is as wholesome, and in appearance as good, as if killed by a butcher; and the skins will be saved. I think there is a prospect of making a market for it in spring. In remote grounds Donald Stewart and others meant to abandon many of the carcasses, till this suggestion was made. Smeared sheep cannot be made useful in this way, but little smearing had been done before the storm.

Mr. Graham at the same time reported the following losses:—

Report of the Damage done by the Great Storm of November 24–25, 1826.

Trees Blown over or Broken at Blair.

176	Larches	3,703	"Large Trees."
3,512	Scots Firs		
15	Spruces		
10,000	Scots Firs	10,000	Small Trees.
		13,703	

Losses in the Duke's Glen Tilt Sheep Stock out of a Total of 2172 Head.

	Found dead up to December 23.	Still missing.	Total.
Ewes	4	3	7
Gimmers	6	...	6
Wedders & Hogs	133	34	167
Lambs	135	5	140
	278	42	320

(Two more missing sheep were found on December the 27th, which reduced the total loss to 318.)

Losses sustained by the Duke's Tenants.

			Total Stock.	Loss.	
Donald	Stewart,	Dalnaspidal	3200	1200	
Alexander	Stewart,	Calvine	2300	1200	
Lieut. Duncan	Robertson,	Dalnamein	930	100	
Widow	Macdonald,	Achlainie	280	60	
Robert	Stewart,	Achghobhal	650	80	& 1 mare.
George	Richmond,	Glen Fernate	?	1100	
George	McRitchie,	Forest of Clunie	1530	150	
Donald	Fleming,	Currodie	570	45	
				3935	

During December, Mr. Frederick Graham, who was still a half-pay Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, received a peremptory order to report himself immediately in London, and from thence to proceed at once to Lisbon, under the command of Commissary-General Bisset. However, on forwarding medical certificates to the effect that, owing to severe rheumatism, he was unfit for foreign service, the order was countermanded.

This month Lord Glenlyon's eldest son, the Hon. George Murray, was sent to a private tutor, the Rev. Charles Way, Toppesfield Rectory, Essex.

At this time Sir George Steuart of Grandtully made a

proposal to the Duke to excamb Fungarth for Newtyle and part of Balnaguard Muir. This was declined by his Grace, who, however, offered to buy Fungarth, to which Sir George would not agree, as he desired to obtain land for land.

During 1826 the Duke bought the following lands:—

Half Kirrachan grazing,		from Stewart of Shierglas,[1]	price	£900
Achanruidh,	Glenerrochie,	from Struan's Trustees,	„	6250
Cultaloskine,	do.			
Woodsheal,	Glengarry,			
Mealnalettroch,	do.		„	4240
Invervack,	do.		„	5130

The Duke also sold his lease of 30 Great George Street for £8700, and bought No. 11 St. James's Square, for which he paid £20,425.

At this period Lord Glenlyon's affairs were in a very bad way. The Duke noted in his Journal that his son's debts were supposed to amount to £118,000, but that he feared they would turn out to be even greater. They arose not from gambling or extravagant living, but from an inveterate habit of purchasing objects of art, &c., regardless of cost.

Captain Wood (Madras Army) to His Grace.

DENNISTOUN, DISTRICT OF MURRAY [AUSTRALIA], 17 *Feb.* 1827.

I presume to address your Grace at the request of Stewart Jamieson, who was banished to this Colony six years ago for the period of fourteen years for having broken into one of your Grace's fishing Lodges, at the distance of several miles from Dunkeld. Jamieson tells me that your Grace had kindly said that if he behaved well that you would endeavour to obtain some mitigation of his sentence.

On the arival of Stewart Jamieson at Hobart Town he was assigned

[1] In September Shierglas wrote offering to sell his whole estate to the Duke. Why he did not purchase is unknown.

to Mr Evans the Surveyor General and sent to the neighbourhood to look after a flock of sheep, and for four years that I was magistrate I never heard any complaint against him, and on the departure of Mr Evans for Europe nine months ago, he was transferred to my service, and has ever since had charge of nearly 1000 sheep, at the distance of nearly twelve miles from this, and I have had every reason to be satisfied with his conduct.

Altho' the situation of convicts in Van Dieman's Land is in general very comfortable, yet it is natural for them to desire their freedom, and if your Grace will have the goodness to interest yourself in obtaining a pardon for Stewart Jamieson, I trust that his conduct in after life will be such as to do no discredit to your recommendation.

May I hope that your Grace will excuse my having presumed to address you on this subject.

I remain your Grace's most obt Servt,

PATRICK WOOD,

Captn Madras Army.

This month Mr. Joseph Mitchell, civil engineer, started a very absurd suggestion of shortening the road between Inverness and Blair, and sent the Duke a copy of a letter he had written to a Ross-shire laird on the subject, and requested his Grace to give his opinion thereon.

Mr. Joseph Mitchell to Mr. Rose of Glastullich (*extracts*).

OFFICE OF HIGHLAND ROADS & BRIDGES, INVERNESS, 9 *Feb.* 1827.

Sir,— . . . It is quite evident on glancing at a map of the country that a circuit of more than 30 miles is made between Inverness and Blair, and while this is the fact, it is very natural to ascertain whether this peculiarly tantalizing circuit can be avoided. . . .

After reaching the Valley of Badenoch, I have been informed that there are two passes in the mountains over which it is practicable to make a road, the one stretching across the pass of Minigag from about Kinrara or Loch Inch to Blair, and the other from about Pitmain by the pass of Gaig to Dalnacardoch.

The latter I am informed is lower than Minigag, that it is quite practicable, & that it would save a distance of about 12 miles; but the former claimed more of my attention as the distance to be saved appears to be considerably more. . . .

One of our work people states that from the Loch of Inch there runs up a Valley called Glen Feshie with a hard gravel bottom for 9 or 10 miles. In this valley there is a gradual ascent to a place called Slochmor; here a narrower and lesser glen turns off, in length about 3 miles, with a bottom of white clayish gravel abounding in springs; this glen is likewise of easy ascent, & on arriving at the top of it, there are about ¾ of a mile over moss, with excellent gravel at either end; Hereabouts the summit is attained, and the line stretches at the highest about 3 miles. This high ground is what is called Minigag, and in his opinion in point of elevation is considerably lower than Drumochdter.[1] From this there is a descent to Glen Bruar, where the Duke of Atholl has a hunting seat, and over the greater part of which His Grace drives his carriage. The subsoil is a black earth, *not moss*, & all along there are good road making materials. Only three Bridges are required in the whole distance,[2] viz. one of 18 feet span, one of 20 feet, and one of 10 feet. I have had various accounts as to the distance of this Road, but you know well that much reliance cannot be placed on Highland miles. In a conversation with Mr McPherson of Belville, however, I was informed of a circumstance which enables me to calculate the distance pretty accurately. He stated that two Gentlemen (Sir Humphrey Davy and an officer of the Guards) left his house with ponies at a quarter before 6 A.M. by the path of Minigag, & wrote a note to him from Blair, returning the ponies, dated 10 o'clock A.M. of the same day, thus making the time occupied by them in crossing the country 4¼ hours, and as it is not likely they could ride at a greater rate than 5 miles pr hour over such rugged ground, the actual distance from Inch to Blair by this means may safely be calculated at about 20 miles. . . . You will be naturally anxious to ascertain what is my opinion of the probable expense, but you know that this can only be ascertained by accurate survey. I may however mention, that over ground apparently as mountaineous and of a natural character equally forbidding, viz. from

[1] The summit level on the Drum Uachdar road is about 1500 feet, and on the Minegag path about 2750 feet!

[2] About eight would be required between Minegag and Blair.

Tay Bridge to Crieff, 22 miles of new Road has been contracted for and now nearly finished, with its necessary Bridges, cuttings, embankments, drains, culverts and Breastworks, for £9300, or at the rate of £423 p^r^ mile. . . . Your mo: ob^t^ hum: Servant,

JOSEPH MITCHELL.

His Grace to Mr. Mitchell (*extracts*).

LONDON, *Feb.* 23, 1827.

Sir,—I have received with great surprise yours of the 9^th^, inclosing the copy of a letter from you to Hugh Rose, Esq. of Glastulloch, as to the practicability of shortening and improving the Highland Road between Blair and Inverness. Although you admit that you cannot speak from your own knowledge, yet you write without personal knowledge of the wild tract of the Minegag mountains.

. . . I shall not in this letter enter upon the Lines as proposed to shorten the Road, but from my knowledge of the Minegag mountains express my strong belief that a road to be conducted over them is impracticable, and at any rate could be used at such short periods of the year as to render the expense of *even a survey* unwarrantable. . . . I think no one can doubt my having always been a promoter of such Roads as were likely to benefit the public, very often too at great personal expense; at the same time public advantage must be made apparent to me, which as I think so clearly fails to be the case in the projected line over the Minegag mountains, that the attempt would be such a waste of public or private money that *I for one* will never concur.

I remain yours, &^c^, &^c^, ATHOLL.

February 27.—The Duke's niece, Lady Oswald, died.

May 5.—Captain Blacquiere, who had recently returned to Greece, wrote from Poros to the Duchess informing her that he had communicated with Prince Mavrocordato and his secretary, Mr. Pracles, with respect to the late Lord Charles's portmanteau, which he had requested Mr. Pracles to send to Zante or Corfu in 1824, and which had never been received: that they said it was empty, but he was sure it had contained books and papers. He had also seen General Sessini, who declared

he had never got his Lordship's watch, and asserted that the persons in attendance on Lord Charles had taken possession of all his effects, and that he (Captain Blacquiere) was inclined to think that the General was telling the truth, and that the only resource remaining was to communicate with Lord Charles's late servant, who was living in the island of Syra.

June 16 (*Duke's Journal*).—"There does not appear to be a Salmon in the River, and unless the ensuing season gives some aid, and which has not been granted this year, by the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons not being proceeded with, the entire destruction of this valuable fish must ensue. Already the destruction of Spawn, Pars, Smolts, Sea Trout, &c, &c, has been so excessive that the Salmon arriving the length of Dunkeld Bridge have not amounted to one-fifth part of the quantity last year, the size too of those which did come up was diminished by a half."

June 27.—John Manson, ground officer and wood forester at Logierait, lost his life by drowning in the Tay. He was a son of Donald Manson, garden labourer, Haugh of Blair, who had lately died there.

During September the Duke exercised his right over the Seven Shielings by requiring Mr. McInroy to cause his tenants to clear their stock off that ground for a period of sixteen days for a deer-hunting, but as the Duke was obliged to go to Edinburgh at that time, the stock was after a few days allowed to be returned.

At the close of the Blair season the Duke noted down the following remarks:—

September 29 (*Duke's Journal*).—"Left Blair for Dunkeld after about 7 weeks' stay. Though the weather on the whole was good, the prevalence of north wind interfered much with Sport, while the press of company was rather annoying, along with very few good Sportsmen; while the devastation made last November among the woods renders the enjoy-

ment of the drives less, and particularly my being not able to take the exercise which I was formerly accustomed to, though I am grateful to the Almighty for being so well, added to vexations arising from the delays of a Settlement of the Isle of Man, and from the state of L^d^ Glenlyon's debts, render'd the 7 weeks I staid at Blair peculiarly uncomfortable."

In October, H.M.S. *Atholl* arrived at Portsmouth from the East and was paid off. On being docked and surveyed, she was found to be in such satisfactory condition that the Commissioners of the Navy intimated to his Grace that it was their intention to repair her, and applied for sixty or eighty loads of larch timber for that purpose. At the same time they reported that H.M.S. *Niemen*, built of Baltic fir at the same date as the *Atholl*, was found to be so defective that she was either to be broken up or taken to pieces.

Having arranged to purchase Fungarth from Sir George Steuart, his Grace noted as follows:—

October 5 (*Duke's Journal*).—"Walked home across the Lands of Fungarth, of which I am to get possession at Martinmas. It is a most desirable addition for me to have, yet those who come after me may think £20,000 too great a price. However I had no alternative but to take the opportunity to accept the offer made, which Sir G: Steuart was enabled to do under an Act of Parliament he was about to apply for, or give up the chance of ever acquiring an estate so intermixed with mine, that to my Father and myself had been a constant object to attain, my grandfather having unfortunately refused it, when once in his offer, near 70 years back, at 40 years' purchase: that I am sure Posterity will not think I did wrong in acquiring it, at any price, when I could, especially as my Forests of Larch will, within 20 or 30 years, become of immense value. Under good management, with judicious outlays and improvements, I think Fungarth estate may become of the annual value of £500, exclusive of some extensive and very valuable oak copse. It is further to be observed that there is scarcely one part of my grounds of Dunkeld that is not commanded by the lands of Fungarth."

October 22 (*Duke's Journal*).—"Mr Hopper [architect arrived from London, first place to report upon situation at Dunkeld House and offices, capability of repairing, &c, &c. Reports that everything from the Roof to the Basement Story, all the main timbers, were in a state of entire decay: that the walls were bulged on every side, and that when the house was repaired and new floored, which was about 60 years ago, the work had been so superficially done that the main joists were all left untouched and decayed as before (and of this I was but too surely convinced on superintending the Carpenter in his various trials); finally, that it was impracticable to repair the House at any expense without the strongest risque of its falling in the experiment, which if it should not do, the accomodation for the Family would not be sufficient, and I am sorry to add that the Brick Building containing the present accomodation, as well as the two wings of the Drawing Room and Library, are in the same insufficient state; thus nothing is left but to build a new house whenever I am in possession of adequate means, and in the present state of the house and its insecurity, take into consideration where I can dwell."

This autumn the Duke employed Mr. George Stephens, a drainer, to convert Drumbuie Meadow into a water-meadow, which was effected at some expense.

November 2.—The brig *Larch*, Captain Robert Douglas, built by his Grace in Perth in 1818, went on shore on the island of Tendra, in the Black Sea, and had to be abandoned.[1]

Mr. Frederick Graham to His Grace (*extract*).

DUNKELD, 16 *Dec.* 1827.

Your Grace may probably have already heard of the Inverness Coach having been overturned opposite John Donaldson the Nurseryman's house on Thursday evening last. I was going down from the Business Room between 8 and 9 o'clock, and when nearly half way to the cottage[2] I heard the crash, on which I ran back as quickly as possible, sending into the

[1] The *Larch* was afterwards sold by the owners, and after being two years on shore was got afloat at considerable cost, and taken to Odessa, but in so shattered a condition that it is doubtful if she was ever again fit for sea.

[2] His house, Eastferry Cottage.

town for assistance, as when I reached the Bridge no person seemed to be aware of the accident. I fortunately had a lantern with me, and in a short time all the people were picked up safe, with the exception of a Mr McIntosh, who is yet under Dr Fletcher's care. Some others were slightly bruised and scratched by falling into the hedge. Mr McIntosh is out of danger. The accident was occasioned by one of the wheel horses becoming restive.

John Crerar to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 23 *Decr* 1827.

I am very happy that your Grace has bought Toldunie and the four marked Land. The hive that is in the four marked, I hope they will be smoked!

About the close of December, Mr. Findlater, clerk to Mr. Graham, and who had been acting for some years as sub-factor at Blair, suddenly absconded from Dunkeld, leaving his wife and family at Haughend, of which farm his son Alan was tenant. It appeared on investigation that he was indebted about £150 to his Grace, and that a sum of £290 belonging to the Road Trustees had not been accounted for by him, and further, that he owed various bills about Dunkeld. As the total, however, did not amount to a very large sum, it is difficult to understand, unless he was labouring under some mental delusion, why he threw up a situation which he had held for eleven years, and forfeited the character for integrity which he had hitherto borne. The following advertisement was issued by Mr. Humphry Graham:—

Description of John Findlater, late Clerk in the Office of the Duke of Atholl's Factor, Dunkeld.

John Findlater is a native of Peterhead in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, but has resided for many years in Perthshire. He is about 50 years of age, six feet three inches in height, walks in an erect military position, inclining rather backwards, very full in the chest and arms, but rather weak in the legs in proportion, which gives him an awkwardness in his

gait—complexion ruddy—high prominent cheek bones, blue eyes—teeth in the upper jaw much decayed, and several wanting in front—has a sharp nose, snuffs a great deal—black hair, rather thick at the back of the head, but bald in front and at top, has the hair brought forward from the back and stitched in front, so as to cover the baldness—has small whiskers—wears generally a long black coat and blue trowsers—seldom wears gloves, hands very large and red, and on the back of one hand has a considerable discoloration owing to a burn or scald in youth—voice very deep and pompous in speaking.

Particulars.

31 *December* 1827.—The person above described was Clerk in the Office of the Duke of Atholl's Factor at Dunkeld for many years. He absconded from Dunkeld on Saturday the 22nd curt., carrying with him, as is understood, a considerable sum of money, believed £290 and upwards, and various papers and accounts with which he was entrusted as clerk, and it is said he went to Dundee on Tuesday the 25th to sail for London, but is supposed that he has come to Leith or Newhaven, and is at present in Edinburgh, or in one or other of these places, or that he is watching an opportunity to come over either in the smacks or coaches from Dundee or Perth. Having confined himself to his house under pretence of indisposition, his absence was not discovered till the middle of last week. A Warrant for his apprehension is expected immediately from Perth, but in the mean time immediate inquiries after him are necessary, and the result of these to be reported at the address below, where every expense will be paid.

HUMPHRY GRAHAM, W.S.,
14 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, Agent.

This year the Duke's nephew, George Murray, Bishop of Sodor and Man, was translated to the See of Rochester.

During 1827 his Grace made the following purchases of land:—

Fungarth	from Sir G. Steuart of Grandtully, for £20,000.
Toldaoine and 4 merk Land	from Mr. Peter Robertson, brother to late Laird of Lude, for £8000.

About the middle of March 1828 Mr. Findlater, who, it appeared, had been in Liverpool, returned to Haughend. He gave out that he had gone away on account of differences with Mr. Frederick Graham, and brought considerable charges for unpaid expenses, &c., against the Duke, all of which, Mr. Graham stated, were without foundation.

In consequence of the prevalence of body-snatching at this date the parishioners of Little Dunkeld petitioned the heritors and kirk-session of that parish for liberty to build a safety tomb in the churchyard, in which to lodge bodies for two or three months before interment.

In May the Duke's anxieties regarding the sale of his reserved sovereign rights, &c., in the Isle of Man were at last happily concluded by the arbiters issuing their final award, which amounted to the following sums :—

Revenue . . .	£150,000	Rabbit Warren . . .	£1,816
Quit Rents . . .	34,200	Impropriate Tithes . .	50,074
Mines and Minerals .	45,000	Bishoprick	56,100
Mountains . . .	5,000	Abbey Temporalities . .	5,000
Boons and Services .	1,000	Demesne Lands, Houses, &c.	27,740
Advowsons . . .	41,214		£417,144

From the proceeds of this sale his Grace was enabled to discharge large bonds and debts affecting his lands, both in the Isle of Man and in Scotland, and also to meet the purchase-money of some estates he had recently acquired.

Hitherto, during the fifty-four years his Grace had held the estates, he had managed them very judiciously, particularly by consolidation, detached portions having been sold, and other lands nearer home having been purchased. Over the whole estates the farms had been well and wisely laid out, numerous roads had been constructed, and a very large area had been planted, the latter a valuable acquisition, though the proceeds

expected to be realised from the woods have, from various causes, fallen miserably short of the sum his Grace had calculated on. The Duke was a far-seeing man, but he could not be expected to foretell that in time to come there would be such a rapid means of locomotion that Blair and Dunkeld would be brought so near together as to render a large mansion-house at each place unnecessary. This year he committed the great mistake of deciding to build a new family house at Dunkeld, Mr. Hopper of London being employed as architect.

June 29 (*Duke's Journal*).—"Much employed all this week endeavouring to fix and stake the new site of House."

June 30 (*Duke's Journal*).—"This day, by the mercy and favour of Providence, concluded my 72nd, and to-morrow enter my 73d year.

"*Ran a furrow with a plough on the eastern, southern, and western fronts of my new intended House, with a line from the Brick Buildings for the conveyance of materials.*"

The site finally chosen was most extraordinary, being in a hollow, well sheltered doubtless, but from which no view of the Tay could be obtained *unless the Bishop's Hill was removed.*

It was very natural for the architect to assure his Grace that his house was not worth repairing; but if report is to be relied on, it was a mistake to pull down the old house, which is said after all not to have been found in very bad condition. Certainly other houses, such as Moncreiffe, Panmure, and Rothes, built by the same architect, remain in good repair after upwards of sixty additional years.

It is difficult to conceive what induced the Duke to commence building a new house so late in life, considering the hopeless state of Lord Tullibardine's health, and the involved condition of Lord Glenlyon's pecuniary affairs. No provision was made for carrying on the building if the Duke died before it was finished, and as Dunkeld was left to the Duchess for life, had

such a palace attained completion her limited income would have been insufficient to keep it up.

As soon as it was decided to pull down the old house, the Duke directed St. Adamnan's Cottage to be prepared for the temporary reception of the family, whilst Miss Ogg, the occupant, removed to the Isle of Man.

A very large sum was wasted over the building of this house, which was never completed, and the Duke's successors have neither had the means nor the inclination to finish it. The greater portion has been taken down, and the same course is being gradually followed with what remains, while St. Adamnan's continues to be the family residence at Dunkeld.

His Grace, having no intention of again occupying Castle Mona, had at this time lent it to Lord and Lady Strathallan.

Viscountess Strathallan to His Grace.

CASTLE MONA, *June* 30, 1828.

My Dearest Father,—I am happy to congratulate you on the return of this day in the enjoyment of Health and the completion of the business of this Island to your wishes, which had so long been a source of vexatious trouble. The flag in honor of the day now waves over my head, and I have collected all the friends I can, which are very few at this moment; but as John Taggart says, "We must make the most of the day among ourselves."

I have no doubt the time will come when the Island will duly appreciate all your exertions in its favor, however they have been thwarted by an unworthy few, who still endeavour to do mischief, and seem to be listened to at head quarters; for I understand M^r^ Corbet has been refused any satisfaction by M^r^ Peel, and the L^t^ Governor has been supported.

Castle Mona is in the greatest possible beauty at this moment, but Miss Ogg sadly laments the absence of animated nature she enjoyed when last here. I think myself fortunate in never having known it in its best days, so that I can make no such comparisons.

This is the day the first stone of the New House at Dunkeld ought to be laid, and I almost fancy that it is so. It will have my best and most anxious wishes for a speedy erection, but I may be excused a *sigh* over the old one, where my best and happiest years were spent. I cannot but regret the old House could not be made useful while the new one was building, as the materials can be of no use towards it, and S^t^ Addaman, tho' beautiful in itself, must be very confined in room. However, I am glad to hear you find it so comfortable as a temporary residence. I wish I could transfer this excellent house to Dunkeld, for I grudge it *now* to the Island.

Miss Ogg I think all the better of being here, and she is much engaged with putting her house in order, which is very small and confined in comparison of what she has been used to, but I hope she will succeed in making it comfortable, and getting her garden, &c., a little in order, being so fond of plants. . . .

I remain my dearest Father's dutiful & aff^te^ daughter,

A. STRATHALLAN.

Sir Evan Murray MacGregor to His Grace (extract).

BRUSSELS, *Sept.* 15, 1828.

My Dear Lord Duke,—Your kind intention of transferring the Isle of Mann Government to me, is, I understand from the Duchess, likely to fail, because Ministers are unwilling to entrust it hereafter to any individual connected with your Family. But as it does not appear that the circumstance of being so allied ought to operate to my prejudice, not only in the Isle of Mann, but every where else, I trust your Grace will feel yourself entitled to obtain for me in another quarter some sort of compensation, not only for the present disappointment, but for my previous supercession in the offices of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General in India, with £4000 per annum each, and highly desirable in other respects; for both of which Lord Hastings proposed me, and in the expectation of attaining which I remained in that country at your Grace's express desire, and on your assurance of watching over my promotion at home, after your daughter left me. . . . I have the Honor to be, My dear Lord Duke,

Y^r^ Grace's very faithful Servant,

E. MURRAY MACGREGOR.

John McMillan to His Grace.

FOREST LODGE, 24 *Oct.* 1828.

My Lord Duck,—I beg leve to acquaint your Grace that the forest is in a fair way. Not a potcher sen during the week till this morning when I went up the Glen; Stewart, Capt. Ross's[1] Begage man, was lifting a milk hind and calf that was shot a but thre hunder yeards this side of Cuinie Burn. Stewart said that it was Capt: Ross that shot them, and the Hind was for the Inn Kepper at the Bridge of tilt, the calf for himself. As the deer was not kil'd upon ther ground I took the deer from him, and lock'd them in the coach hous at the Forest Lodge till I receve further orders a but them. After that I went to falaer to learn what was going on ther. I found a ful fish a but seven pound weight in the Bothey, kil'd with a sper, and also found a sper, and toock to the forest Lodge.

Capt[n] Ros leaft fealer on the 22[d]. The Pocher and Robertson is to stop at fealaer for three months to com to kill ders and murful; if it will be agreable to y[r] Grace I will send M[c]Ara to stop at fealaer with them, then he will wait and se what they will be a but. I have a great Reson to think the auld Bothey[2] on the foot of tarf to Be put down—all most down all Ready.

Y[r] most [obed[t]] Serv[t],

JO: M[c]MILLAN.

Captain Horatio Ross had rented Fealar (in which was then included the whole Tarf beat) at £300 for the season. His bag consisted of 85 deer, 2020 grouse, 152 ptarmigan, 9 wild-fowl, 16 snipe, and 17 hares = 2299 head.

Mr. Scrope to His Grace (*extract*).

KINMONT HOUSE, ANNAN, *Nov.* 25. [1828].

Capt: Ross killed 2080 grouse instead of 1080, which indeed he might easily have done, assisted as he was with keepers on Ben y Vraich, who shot regularly, or rather irregularly. They say he could not shoot a deer running singly, but fired amongst the Herd. It is quite evident that the Forest was driven in the night.

[1] Horatio Ross, tenant of Fealar shooting.

[2] Either Ruidh nan Laogh or Ruidh Leath Chois, probably the former.

As Captain Ross proved to be a very troublesome tenant, and also shot the ground very hard, the Duke declined renewing his lease, although he offered an extra £100 rent.

During 1828 the Duke received intelligence of the death, in Trinidad, of his friend Sir Ralph Woodford, who left to his Grace the Garter-ring of James, 7th Earl of Derby.

Extract from Governor Sir R. Woodford's Will.

I desire that the Garter Ring of James, Earl of Derby, may be sent to my noble friend the Duke of Atholl, or, in case of his death, to Lord Glenlyon, as the Descendant of that Hero. This relique I possess as the Descendant of Bishop Brideoake of Chichester, who was a zealous adherent of the Royal Cause in the Civil Wars, Chaplain to H.M., and afterwards to the Earl of Derby, and did good service at the Siege of Lathom House. He is interred in S[t] George's Chapel at Windsor.

This year, at Blair, the walks in the Toldaoine grounds (made previous to the purchase of this land) were repaired and improved, and a wooden bridge thrown over the Tilt near the Falls of Fender, to connect Toldaoine with the home grounds, whilst two birch huts were put up, one in Toldaoine and the other in Leathad Mor.

The Glen Tilt Drive was also extended beyond Forest Lodge as far as Allt Chrochdaidh, a distance of two miles.

At the Falls of Garry, at Calvine, a wooden bridge was constructed across the river near the west end of the plantation.

The new church of Struan was also finished, being made to accommodate 460 persons, at a cost of £470.

At Dunkeld the new palace was commenced in September, the earth removed from the foundations being used to fill up below the north end of Dunkeld Bridge.

In order to house some of the numerous tradesmen engaged

in the new building, the old "Marshall Farm"[1] was converted into barracks to contain about a hundred men, who were rationed by a resident sutler.

His Grace purchased in London a wooden summer-house or temple,[2] in which he could sit on cold days to view the building operations, and also procured a Bath-chair as a means of locomotion about the grounds.

In 1828 Cargill the banker's property in Dunkeld (now the Manse) was bought for £2100.

January 1829.—Lord Glenlyon's eldest son, George, entered Eton College, being accompanied by the Rev. Charles Way as his private tutor.

The same month the Duke and Duchess went up to London, where they remained till April.

As this proved to be his Grace's last visit to the metropolis, it may be of interest to quote the notes written by him regarding the homeward journey, showing the length of time it took at that period :—

"*Easter Monday, April* 20.—Up at ½ past 5, wrote some letters, and then went to Breakfast. At 7 Mr Way and George went off for Mr Way's place in Essex, there to remain till the Eton Holidays are over, which will be in about 10 days.

"Left London ¼ past 7. In chaise 7, in coach and seats 8; 15 in all. Dolby and Mrs Lane[3] are to set off early on Tuesday, and all the servants, who go by sea.

"Took a slight Breakfast in St James's Square and drove off for Greetham Common (100 miles), where we arrived ¼ less than 12 hours, never getting out of the carriage unless for 5 minutes at Biggleswade. Rate of driving about 8½ miles to the hour.

[1] Afterwards made into otter-hound kennels by 6th Duke.
[2] This summer-house now stands by the bowling-green at Dunkeld.
[3] House-steward and housekeeper.

"Roads rather heavy in some parts from excess of rain, and some stages rather cut up. For the first 70 miles crops looking well, afterwards to Greetham Common crops looking yellow from too much rain. Very cold in the morning, evening better. Expense of this day's posting, £41 „ 7 „ 6.

"*Tuesday, the* 21st.—In the carriage at ½ past 6. Breakfasted at Scarthing Moor (36 miles), dined at Ferry Bridge 4 (42 miles), and reached Borough Bridge at 8 (29 miles). Day indifferent, but farmers tollerably satisfied. Expense of 2nd day's posting, £46 „ 10.

"*Wednesday*, 22nd.—Left Borough Bridge at 6 A.M. Breakfasted at Darlington (35 miles), dined at Morpeth (48 miles), reached Alnwick at ½ past 8 (19 miles). Very cold day and everything very backward.

"*Thursday, April* 23rd.—Left Alnwick ½ past 6. Breakfasted at Berwick (catching but few Salmon). Reached the British Hotel, Edinburgh, at 6; 85 miles indifferent driving. Vegetation further forward than yesterday, grass and wheat looking well. Very cold.

"*Monday*, 27th.—Left Edinr 20 minutes before 7, reached Perth in 6 and Dunkeld in 8 hours. Extremely cold day, north-west wind. Inspected the new Brickwork at Marlehall; found the Contractor extremely well satisfied with all the materials, and assured me that the Bricks would prove of excellent quality. He was just beginning to mould them, and promised to have 50,000 at Dunkeld in 3 weeks. An invoice of the requisite coals had been received."

Mr. Fairholme of Greenknowe to His Grace.

ROME, *March* 21, 1829.

My dear Duke,—I take the opportunity of a Gentleman going to England with a King's messenger to beg your Grace's acceptance of a relic of antiquity which may in some degree be said to be unique of its kind. It is a piece of Larch Wood cut by myself from a beam taken from the sunk wreck of a large vessel built by the Emperor Tiberius on the small lake of Nimi, about 20 miles from Rome.[1]

The vessel has been described by several ancient authors; but in the fear of missing the opportunity of sending my parcel, I have not yet had

[1] This piece of wood is at Blair, as well as a snuff-box made out of the same timber. Tiberius reigned A.D. 14–37.

time to examine more particularly into the subject than to convince myself of its truth. A speculation was lately entered into by an individual here to examine the wreck with a diving bell, & bring up any thing that might be found of value. The depth of the Lake is about 150 feet, and the apparatus was so ill prepared as to be useless after one or two descents. Two beams of Larch (one about 50 feet long, & in which there were many bronze bolts about 10 inches long) were however brought up, besides some small bits of chestnut and other hard woods; the latter, however, were found nearly petrified. It appears from these beams that the vessel had been burnt, but the wood that is not charred remains perfect, though remarkably *light*. This additional proof of the perfect durability of your favourite timber under water, even after an immersion of nearly 2000 years, cannot but prove interesting to y^r^ Grace; & if Lord Forbes should be delayed a few days at Naples before his departure, I shall have the pleasure of adding any further information on the subject I may be able to procure. This is probably a specimen of the oldest wood now existing, & far exceeds the antiquity of the piles of Larch on which the whole city of Venice is said to be built. I remain, &^c^,

GEORGE FAIRHOLME.

In "Nebbi's Antiquities of Rome" it is stated that this vessel was about 400 feet in length by 200 in breadth, and the height 45 feet.[1]

John Crerar to His Grace (extract).

DUNKELD, 8 *April* 1829.

Last week I went to see the new Palace. I got in among the work, and could not get my way out till I called of Charles, who was with me. I may say I was the first who lost themself in the new Palace.

Earl of Dunmore to His Grace.

DUNMORE, *April* 29, 1829.

My dear Duke,—It is now some years past since I troubled you with a letter on the same subject as the present. It is about the estate of

[1] In 1895 divers were employed to examine a sunken wreck in Lake Nimi, presumably the same vessel. The dimensions were then ascertained to be 288 feet in length by 66 in width of beam. An inscription on a leaden water pipe showed that the vessel had belonged to the Emperor Caligula (A.D. 37–42), and had probably been used as a house-boat.

Fincastle. If your Grace should have any intention of purchasing it, I shall make no further enquiry about it. If it should not suit your Grace's arrangements, perhaps I may endeavour to make the purchase by attempting to sell in Argyleshire my property there, and bringing it into a county to which I have greater local attachments.

From the very superficial enquiries I have hitherto made as to the real value of Fincastle, I don't think I should feel inclined to give its present upset price. With my best respects to the Duchess,

Believe me to be y^{r} Gr/s most ob^{t} humble Serv^{t},

DUNMORE.

Earl of Dunmore to His Grace.

DUNMORE, *May* 7, 1829.

My Lord Duke,—I am much obliged to you for your Grace's very ready compliance with my wishes suppose I intended to purchase Fincastle. This intention I might have entertained under certain circumstances, but seeing that your Grace has some notion of making the purchase, I shall consider the estate as well in the possession of the chief of my Family as in my own. Yours very sincerely, DUNMORE.

Mr. Humphry Graham to His Grace.

EDINR, 2 *June* 1829.

My Lord Duke,— . . . By this post I have the honor to send your Grace a copy of the Arbiter's notes of 21st May in the submission between your Grace and Auchleeks, relative to the marches and common above Dalnacardoch. These I could not properly send your Grace earlier, as I required first to see the papers and productions by Auchleeks, and they could not be procured till a day or two ago. Having now perused the whole carefully, I would recommend with much deference that your Grace should acquiesce in the Arbiter's views, which are that Auchleeks has established a right of common property over what he alleges to be common. This is what I wrote your Grace and my brother last autumn I feared must be the result of the proof of possession. The Arbiter is quite satisfied that the ground claimed did not originally belong to Auchleeks; but unluckily after your Grace's purchase from Lochgarry your rights were not properly preserved by the tenants and Factors,

and the Auchleeks people were thus enabled to establish a prescriptive right which cannot now be got the better of. I am extremely sorry this is so, but on the whole I do not think it would be prudent to contest it further on your Grace's part, and if your Grace authorises me I shall acquiesce.

I have the honor to be, my Lord Duke,

Yr Gr/s most obt and most humble Servant,

HUMRY GRAHAM.

Dr. Minto to Lord Glenlyon (extract).

EDINR, 13 DUKE ST, 22 *June* 1829.

My Lord,— . . . I have not been in Dunkeld, but I understand the building of his Grace's house is going on rapidly. It will be a superb place, I am told, when finished. The only acquaintance from Atholl I have in town is Major Alston. Your Lordship will perhaps have heard that he has purchased Urrard, much to the satisfaction of Mrs A: who is greatly attached to the place of her Birth. The Major proposes to Build, as the present house is in bad repair; he talks as if he would be obliged to sell Clunie Mor, opposite Pitlochrie, to enable him to pay for Urrard.

Your Lordship will perhaps recollect a Snuff Box[1] which I shewed you when you was last here, and which had formerly belonged to Prince Charles. He made a present of it to Provost Stewart, and by deaths it has now come into my possession. Since I got it, as it is a little bit of a curiosity, I have kept it carefully locked up, in hopes of having an opportunity of presenting it to your Lordship; but as your coming down this season is perhaps uncertain, may I beg your Lordship will allow me the honor of transmitting the Box either by the coach or through any other channel you think proper to direct. . . .

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Yr Lops most obt & obliged humble Servt,

JOHN MINTO.

June 30th, being the Duke's birthday, dinners were as usual given to the work-people on the estates, the numbers this year

[1] At Blair Castle.

being much increased in consequence of the building of the new house. At Dunkeld the following were entertained :[1]—

Workmen in barracks	86	Speedyhill quarrymen	66
Masons	54	Sutlers, &c.	6
Carpenters and sawyers	8	Ground officers, &c.	15
Labourers	26	Farm men	30
Charles Stewart's men	27	Garden men	21
Roadmen	31	Borrie's men	10
Inver sawmillers	8	William Fleming's men	13
Haughend quarrymen	43	Total	442

And at Blair 140, making grand total, 582.

This summer his Grace bought Garry Cottage, Perth, from the late Glengarry's trustees, with the intention of forming there a depôt and shipping place for his timber. After the purchase was completed the Perth Magistrates declined to permit the construction of a pier. It was also said that Lords Kinnoull and Gray intended to raise objections to the floating of wood in tide time, on account of the damage which would be done to their salmon fishings ; and as it appeared that there was a clause in the feu-charter prohibiting the ground being occupied for any purpose which might be offensive to the neighbourhood, the Duke had to abandon the idea, and the property was again put into the market.

Soon afterwards his Grace entered into a ninety-nine years' lease of some acres at Friarton, on Sir David Moncreiffe's estate, for a similar purpose, and Lieutenant Ross, R.N., entered the Duke's service as woods manager, on the recommendation of Mr. Hopper, the architect.

The beginning of August a disastrous spate did an immense amount of damage in the Highlands. At Blair the "West Hand" road was much destroyed. On the Bruar the wooden

[1] Toddy was served out to the work-people from a large Oriental china bowl, with a ladle made of juniper. Both are now at Dunkeld.

bridge at Bruar Lodge was washed away, and at the Falls the parapets of the Lower Bridge were carried off.

On the Banvie some damage was done to the bank at the Dairy Bridge,[1] and the foundation of one end of the Laundry Bridge[2] was taken away.

On the Tilt a part of the bulwark above the marble quarry was destroyed, and the seats on the low walks near the Salmon Leap were all washed off. During this year the drive through Leathad Mor and Tol Daoine was made, and the back approach from the new public road to the Castle was commenced. A net was also put up at the Salmon Leap on the Tilt, and an extension of the river-side walk to it.

In October Mr. Robert Frankland (afterwards Sir Robert Frankland-Russell, Bart.), who had married Louisa Murray, sister to the Bishop of Rochester, mentioned, in a letter thanking his Grace for a haunch, that "he had drunk his health in whisky, the taste of which had inspired him to proceed again with his sketches, and that he hoped nothing would prevent their being completed in the course of the winter."

The sketches here alluded to represented stalking scenes in the Atholl Forest. They were afterwards engraved and published, and a set of the engravings are framed at Blair.

During the autumn Sir John Oswald of Dunnikier took for his second wife another of his Grace's nieces, Emily, third daughter of the late Lord Henry Murray.[3]

This year the march between Auchleeks and his Grace's Glengarry property, which had been for some time in dispute, was settled by arbitration, considerably to the Duke's disadvantage.

~~The new church at Struan was also completed~~.

[1] The bridge opposite the north end of the Castle, built by 2nd Duke.

[2] This was opposite the south end, and was also built by 2nd Duke. Pulled down by 6th Duke.

[3] This Lady Oswald died 20th April 1896, aged 96. She was the last surviving grandchild of the old Duke.

At Dunkeld the transformation of Cally Moss into a sheet of water, surrounded by an American garden, was commenced.[1]

About this date Lord Glenlyon, becoming more involved in financial difficulties, was obliged to part with his London house, No. 16 Wilton Crescent.

The Duke's purchases this year consisted of—

Garry Cottage, Perth, from Glengarry's Trustees, for	£2900
Superiority of Kinnaird, from General Wemyss .	250
Grew's Hill, from James Forbes	1500
Patullo's property in Dunkeld	1100
C. Blair's property in Dunkeld	700
Williamson's	1629

His Grace also sold—

Superiority of Boreland in the Ochills to Mr. Bell, the proprietor, for	£435
Feu-duty of Strathgarry to Mr. Stewart, the Laird thereof, retaining an annual duty of 6d. . .	45
And in the Isle of Man he parted with Port e Chee to Colonel Richard Murray for	8200

In January 1830 negotiations for the following exchanges of land were made between the Duke and Sir John Steuart of Grandtully, but were fortunately never carried out :—

Copy Memorandum for Sir John A. Steuart of Grandtully, Bart., by Humphrey Graham, W.S., 18th January 1830.

Sir John A. Steuart to give the ground required from Tigh na coille and Tomgarrow, and adjoining the Rumbling Bridge, with the wood thereon; as also an extent of, say about 240 acres more or less of the Top of Birnam Hill, being from the head dykes next Dunkeld to the sky line.

The Duke of Atholl to give in exchange such parts of Newtyle seen from Murthly Castle as may be necessary, and parts of the Moor or Hill

[1] Finished by Duchess Marjory after his Grace's death.

ground of Balnaguard, including Lochs Sgiach. The extent to be given by each party to be regulated by principles of fair value, to be ascertained by two skilful neutral persons to be mutually chosen, and the portions to be given by each party to be so regulated as to be least injurious to the portions remaining; and the extent of ground to be given by each to be added to or abridged reciprocally, in order to meet equal value. Such new line of road as may be made through Strathbran will, it is presumed, be made convenient for the Duke, and leave the Rumbling Bridge quite private. The properties on both sides (except Newtyle) being entailed, the expected Act of Parliament, extending the powers of entailed proprietors, must, it is apprehended, be passed before the transaction can be carried into full effect.

April 16.—The Duke's Perth agent, Mr. George Condie, died, and the business devolved on his son James.

Report by Charles MacGregor, Wood Forester.

BLAIR ATHOLL, 24 *April* 1830.

When the workmen employed by William McDonald in making the new road were cutting through the gravel bank near the Banvie, at the bottom of the Laundry Field, they discovered a grave, about 3 feet below the surface of the ground, lined on both sides and ends with flag stones, also covered in the same way over the top.

The grave contained the bones of a human body. The bones were all entire but quite rotten.

May 11.—The Duke gave notice to Captain James Murray, Soho Square, who had the charge of the Marquis at Kilburn, that his services in that position would not be further required.

June 20.—The Strathallan family left the Isle of Man for Scotland, and were the last of the Duke's relatives who inhabited Castle Mona.

June 23.—The Duke laid the foundation-stone of the new inn about to be built at the Haugh of Blair.

June 26.—King George IV. died.

Mr. Adam Hay, M.P., to His Grace.

EDINBURGH, 2 *July* 1830.

My dear Duke,—John writes me that you have expressed a wish to have a copy of our beloved Father's[1] picture which was painted by Raeburn. I fear the picture might suffer if it was sent up to London to be copied. I would therefore take the liberty of proposing to you to have it put into the hand of Francis Grant,[2] who has been improving much in painting, and has taken up the profession of an artist here to support his Family. I think it would be a gratification to the Kilgraston and Kinfauns families to know that you had shown him this kindness, and I feel assured that he will bestow great pains upon it.

I ever am, my dear Duke, y^r^ Grace's most aff^te^ nephew,

ADAM HAY.

The Duke, though now in his seventy-sixth year, was still able to take much outdoor exercise, as shown in the following extracts from his Journal:—

*Tuesday, Aug^t^* 10.—Out at ½ p. 6. M^r^ Hopper, Mungo Murray & my Grandson James. Drove through Toldounie, where there appears a good crop of hay in large and small coiles.

Drove to Marble Quarry; inspected the Marble, of which M^r^ Hopper has the highest opinion. Breakfasted at Forest Lodge, where M^r^ Way, M^r^ Beaumont & George joined us, then to the end of the Road at Dalnagaolsich; then down to the Marble Quarry, where we particularly inspected the Marble. The Green promises extremely well. The White is at present much fractured, and unless the White Block now trying greatly improves I have ordered the working of it to be discontinued.

Sat down a little at the Lodge, when the Scout on the top of the Hill gave notice of a Stag coming down at the Tree above Glen Mark. Drove down in the phaeton and met the deer returning from where the Merk runs into Tilt. Killed the Hart, a fine one, above the broken water on the east Bank. Got notice of another being put to Bay below the Shep-

[1] Sir John Hay, Bart., died May 1830.

[2] Afterwards Sir F. Grant, P.R.A. The copy was made by him, but remained in the hands of the Hay family till after the 6th Duke's death in 1864, when it was sent to Blair.

herd's,[1] which I shot, and George secondly through the head; both fine deer of 12st each. Got home at ½ p. 2 and dined at three. At 5 drove to New Inn and Saw Mill; the New Inn going on well. Mr Hopper approved. At the Saw Mill gave orders for 1000 bundles of Lath, 500 Larch, 500 Scots Fir, of 6 ft long. Then drove up to the garden, which, along with the Duchess's garden, walked through. Every thing in good order, and plenty of small fruit. The day very fine.

Wednesday, Aug. 11.—Rainy day; only fair from 1 to 3. Drove round by Gilbert's Bridge through Blair Uachter planting, which is cleaned, and looks wells. The grass Banks above Innerslanie are better than I ever remember. Mr Hopper left for Dunkeld.

Thursday, Aug. 12.—Rainy occasionally. Mr Way and Beaumont shot on Kirrachan. George, E. side of Bruar.

Friday, Aug. 13.—They shot round Loch Mhaeligan and east side of Benyglow.

I killed a very fine hart at Marble Quarry ¼ before 7, which the dogs had put to Bay from above the Stables at Forest Lodge. Returned ¼ before 8 and saw sportsmen off to Benyglow and Loch Mhaeligan. Drove after Breakfast to Toldounie, walked over lowest side and admired the view and Falls. About 800 St of Hay put up in Rick. Walked through the Garden home. Dined at 3. Went to Dunkeld at 4, arrived at 7, walked round new House with Hopper; found much had been done which I highly approve.

At this period his Grace's remaining property in the Isle of Man was being rapidly disposed of, as appears in the following letter from his Manx agent:—

Mr. McCrone to Mr. Carrington (extracts).

Castle Mona, 12 *Aug.* 1830.

My dear Carrington,—In addition to what I advised you of on the 15th of July as sold that day, I have since disposed of the following property belonging to the Duke. . . . You see there is very little left now

[1] Clachghlas. This was his grandson's first shot at a deer.

beyond the Castle and grounds attached to it.[1] . . . When all is wound up, I propose waiting personally on the Duke to close all my accounts, and then I must either be shot or turned into a grass field like an old horse. Meanwhile, my dear Secretary, long may you live in Clover, and multiply and replenish the earth, and

I remain yours faithfully and sincerely,

JAMES McCRONE.

August 25.—Mr. Clement Rollo, factor's clerk, died at Dunkeld very suddenly of apoplexy. He was succeeded in his post by Mr. Alexander Dawson, from Dundee.

The Duke's health now seems to have failed rapidly. On September 16 the family moved to Dunkeld, where he expired on the 29th. The following account of his last days was written by James Stewart, his valet:[2]—

"*Sept.* 29, 1830.—John 4th Duke of Atholl departed this life at ½ p. 10 o'clock this morning at St Adamnan's, in presence of the Duchess, Miss Elizabeth Murray, Miss Knight, Miss Grace Hay, Mrs Gordon, Humphry Graham, Frederick Graham, Mr Carrington, Mr Fletcher and James Stewart, his valet.

"His Grace has been in a declining state of health for some time back, particularly since the middle of last month, with a debility of his limbs, so much so that he could not walk across the room without the assistance of his walking-stick. Notwithstanding this debility he continued anxious to go after his favourite sport, deer-shooting. The method he had of shooting deer for some time back, since he gave up riding on horseback, was hunting them with dogs, which generally brought one or more of them to bay, that is, to the Water of Tilt generally, when the deer turned on the dogs in their own defence, where they would remain for several hours. Thus on the 10th of this month they brought a deer to bay at 4 o'clock in the morning and kept it there until about 12 o'clock noon, when the Duke shot it. This was the last deer His Grace killed; it

[1] The property sold in July brought £5595, that sold in August £2440, and what was left (exclusive of castle and grounds) was valued at £740.

[2] Son of Robert Stewart, tenant of Achghobhal, Glen Tilt.

was sent to the Duchess of Bedford at Rothiemurchus; it was shot at the junction of the Burn of Glen Merk in the Tilt.

"His Grace's anxiety after the deer caused the Duchess great uneasiness after he became so feeble, every day her anxiety increased to get the family moved to Dunkeld, which was accomplished about the middle of September. His Grace became gradually weaker every day after he came to Dunkeld, so much so that he could not get out or in to bed without my assistance. He was out in the open carriage on the 24th, drove round the new house, and gave directions to Charles Stewart to get 100 men and begin to level part of the Bishop's Hill which obstructed the view of the Bridge from the New House. This was the last day His Grace was out. On the 26th he dined in the drawing-room with the Duchess, and passed a very indifferent night. On the 27th he thought himself rather better; about 7 o'clock before he went to bed sent for the family to bid them good night, who all came except Miss Knight, who was confined to her room with a cold; he talked to them pretty cheerful, and remarked to Captn Murray[1] that it was a long lane that never had a turning, and that he thought himself better, went to bed, slept very little, very restless up and down the whole night. On the 28th he continued in bed almost the whole day, rose about 4 o'clock; before he went to bed Fletcher gave a draught to compose him to sleep, which so far had the desired effect."

James Stewart adds that on the morning of the 29th they were unable to rouse his Grace, who continued in an unconscious state until 10.30 A.M., at which hour he died.

October 11.—The funeral took place in Dunkeld Cathedral, the ceremony being quite private, and the service performed by his Grace's nephew, the Bishop of Rochester. According to his Grace's own wish, his coffin was made of his favourite wood, larch.

Lord Glenlyon was prevented by ill-health from leaving London to attend the funeral.

The Duke had been fifty-six years in possession of the estates at the time of his death.

[1] Mungo Murray, brother to Lintrose, the Duke's third cousin once removed.

By his will he left the following annuities to his principal servants :—

Mrs Lane, housekeeper at Dunkeld	£25 each.
Mrs Hawkes, the Duchess's maid	
James Stewart, valet	
John Crerar, gamekeeper	
John Russell, carpenter	£20 each.
John Christie, do.	
John McMillan, fisherman	
Thomas Tow, coachman	
Mrs Douglas, housekeeper at Blair	£15 each.
John Borrie, in charge of Hermitage grounds	

During the last year of the Duke's life the line of public road between Edradour and Strathardle was considerably altered and improved.

Plans were also made for an entrance gate, with lodges on either side, for the south end of Gregor's Walk at Blair, which was intended to be the new front approach to the Castle. The buildings, which were estimated to cost £700, were, however, never begun.

The Duke also contemplated making additions at Forest Lodge, Glen Tilt, to cost £300.

During 1830 the following purchases were effected :—

Remaining half of Kirrachan grazing, from Strathgarry, for	£900
Man's property in Dunkeld,	„ 500

The Duke also made an offer of £2200 to Neil Robertson of Wester Riemore for his estate, which sum was declined, and the place was sold for £2400 to a Colonel Holcombe, from whom his Grace was endeavouring to buy the property, by offering a considerable bonus, at the time of his decease.

The estate of Hillhead, at Dunkeld, was offered to his

Grace by Mr. James Fisher for £11,000. This price being considered very high, the Duke endeavoured to get Fisher to take Garry Cottage, Perth, in lieu of a portion of the purchase-money, but his Grace's death prevented the transaction from being completed.

During the year the following were sold :—

Superiority of Edradynate to Capt. Robertson, the Laird	for	£240
Superiority of Borenich to P. S. Keir, yr of Kindrogan	,,	340
Various houses and lands in the Isle of Man	,,	26,700?

His Grace also offered his house in St. James's Square, London, for sale, either furnished at £34,000, or unfurnished at £28,000, and Castle Mona and grounds, in the Isle of Man, at £26,000, but neither house met with a purchaser.

Hon. George Murray to Lady Glenlyon (extract).

ETON COLLEGE, *Nov.* 19, 1830.

My dear Mama,—. . . They are at present putting down gas pipes in College to light it, as there were no lights whatever in it before, not for many years. We are quite against it, and have been very noisy about it. So Keate, to prevent any more rows about it, has threatened to keep us back part of the holidays, which had the desired effect.

At the death of the 4th Duke the estates fell to be divided into several portions, separately administered :—

1. Lands in Strathord to the amount of £4000 a year were allocated to the Duke's widow.

2. Strathord (excluding the Duchess's locality) and Logierait, as the female entail, went to his son and successor, the 5th Duke ; but, in consequence of his state of health, they had to be administered by trustees for behoof of the younger children (his three sisters or their representatives), £1500 a year being assigned for his Grace's maintenance.

3. Blair and Dalcapon were settled on Lord Glenlyon.

4. The Dunkeld and fee-simple estates were placed under the trusteeship of Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, Lord Prudhoe (his brother), Sir Adam Hay, and Mr. George Forbes, bankers in Edinburgh, for the reduction of the debt, which amounted to upwards of £250,000.

XXI. JOHN, 5TH DUKE OF ATHOLL,
b. 26 June 1778 at Dunkeld.

Ensign 51st Regiment	1797
Lieutenant ditto	1 February 1799
Exchanged to H.P. 3rd Regiment	9 May 1800

His Grace, when Lord Tullibardine, was, as previously recorded, invalided home from his regiment in Portugal in 1798, and never recovered his mental health, though he survived till 1846.

His brother JAMES, 1st LORD GLENLYON, K.C.H.,
b. 29 May 1782 at Dunkeld.

Cornet 10th Light Dragoons	8 April 1798
Lieutenant ditto	5 August 1799
Captain ditto	31 July 1801
Captain 6th West India Regiment	23 June 1804
Major 79th Cameron Highlanders	25 March 1805
Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Battalion Royal Manx Fencibles	20 February 1806
M.P. for Perthshire	19 May 1807
Colonel temporary rank	25 June 1808
Placed on H.P. on reduction of regiment	1811
Lord-in-waiting to Prince Regent, and as such vacated seat in Parliament	1812
Colonel and A.D.C. to the Prince Regent	4 June 1813
Major-General	12 August 1819
Knight Commander Guelphic Order	10 October 1820
Created Baron Glenlyon	17 July 1821
Lieutenant-General	10 January 1831

JOHN, MARQUIS OF TULLIBARDINE

ELDEST SON OF 4TH DUKE OF ATHOLL

AFTERWARDS 5TH DUKE OF ATHOLL

b. 1778. *d.* 1846

m. 19 May 1810, Lady Emily Frances Percy,[1] second daughter of Hugh, 2nd Duke of Northumberland, K.G., by whom (who *d.* 21 June 1844) he had

1. John James, *b.* 27 Feb. 1811 . . . . *d.* 16 May 1811.
2. George Augustus Frederick John, *b.* 20 Sept. 1814 . . . . . His successor; afterwards succeeded as 6th Duke.
3. Charlotte Augusta Leopoldina, *b.* 9 April 1817 . . . . . *m.* 10 June 1847, Rev. Court Granville (who *d.* 13 March 1871). Lady Charlotte *d.* 2 May 1889.
4. James Charles Plantagenet, *b.* 8 December 1819.

   Ensign and Lieutenant, Scots Fusilier Guards . . . . 26 May 1837
   Lieutenant and Captain, ditto . . . . 1 July 1842
   Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, ditto . . . 5 November 1850
   Colonel . . . . . 20 February 1856
   Retired from the Army . . . . . 16 June 1857

   m. 6 Nov. 1851, Elizabeth Marjory, daughter of George Fairholme of Greenknowe, Berwickshire, by whom (who *d.* 11 Oct. 1888) he had
   1. Mary Louisa Victoria, *b.* 13 Sept. 1853; *d.* 7 May 1870.
   2. Emily Grace, *b.* 7 March 1856; *d.* 7 Jany. 1875.
   3. Caroline Frances, *b.* 19 Feb. 1858.

   Lord James was Equerry to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, and after her death, in 1861, Groom-in-waiting to the Queen. He served with his regiment in the Crimean War of 1854–55; medal and clasps for Balaclava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, and Turkish medal. He *d.* 3 June 1874.
5. Frances Julia, *b.* 4 November 1821 . . . *m.* 16 January 1840, Hon. Charles Maynard, Lieutenant Royal Horse Guards (who *d.* 2 Jan. 1865). Lady Frances *d.* 4 Nov. 1858.

In 1831 Lord and Lady Glenlyon took up their residence at Blair, when the original name of Blair Castle was restored, in place of Atholl House, adopted by James, 2nd Duke, about 1749.

Lord Glenlyon appointed Mr. Thomas Stewart, late factor's

[1] Lady-in-waiting to Princess Charlotte of Wales, 1816–17.

clerk at Dunkeld, to be factor at Blair, and placed Joseph McChristie, formerly in the Dunkeld woods department, in charge of the Blair woods. It may be observed that both these officials had been dismissed from the late Duke's service. Mr. Frederick Graham continued at Dunkeld as factor over the remainder of the estates.

During the spring a difficulty occurred with Sir John Steuart of Grandtully regarding some fishing rights at Dunkeld, which resulted in the Duchess and the Trustees obtaining an interdict to prevent Sir John "from fishing salmon on either side of the Tay from Dean's Burn up to mouth of Bran;" also to prohibit him "from interrupting the complainers from access to the river and use of the bank, from mouth of Inshewan Burn as far east as opposite Dean's Burn, for necessary purposes of fishing."

This year a dispute was also submitted to arbitration regarding Cockerage commonty, an extent of 1000 acres, of which Campbell of Achallader claimed 700 as his sole property, which was objected to by the two other proprietors, Lord Glenlyon and Rattray of Blackcraig.

At Dunkeld Duchess Marjory completed the ornamental grounds round Cally Loch, which had been commenced by the late Duke.

Miss Ogg also resigned the lease of Ladywell, upon which she had recently entered, and instead took from the Trustees a liferent lease of Eastwood Cottage (then vacant through the death of the tenant, Mrs. Burnet), with permission to build there a coach-house and stable, to be taken over at valuation at her death.

Lord Glenlyon's second son, James, was sent to school at Loughton in Essex.

During 1831, Castle Mona, in the Isle of Man, was sold for £16,000 to Captain Bacon and three other gentlemen, who afterwards converted it into an hotel.

LADY EMILY PERCY

WIFE OF JAMES, LORD GLENLYON

b. 1789. *d.* 1844

May 31, 1832.—Lady Charlotte Drummond, eldest daughter of the late Duke, died in London, aged 56.

In June a serious assault was committed on Charles MacGregor,[1] ground officer, Edradour, which he thus reported.

Charles MacGregor to Mr. F. Graham.

EDRADOUR, 27 *June* 1832.

Sir,—Having gone to Mr Jamieson's Roup at Logierait yesterday, as I was on my way home (after parting with Alexr Young at Balinluig), at Tynreich, in company with Charles Anderson, Moulinarn, I was suddenly assaulted on the highway by Peter McGlashan in Tynreich, who sprang out from his Father's house, and with some hard instrument or sharp stone in his hand struck me several times on the head and face, so that I was deprived of my senses and lay some time weltering in blood on the road; on my coming again to my senses he made a second attack, kicking me with his feet on different parts of the body. He had two accomplices who held Mr Anderson, so that he could render me no assistance. I got into James Stewart's (who keeps the public-house there), and Dr Forbes was immediately sent for. On being dressed by him I was taken home on horseback. Mr Butter of Faskally, having heard of the assault, kindly called here in the forenoon, and stated that he would take active measures to secure McGlashan. A certificate of my state is prefixed hereto by Dr Forbes. My right arm being bruised and bled I am under the necessity of employing another to write this. I have only to add at present that I never struck McGlashan again. I am, Sir, &c, pro C. McGregor, JOHN ROBERTSON.

Charles MacGregor, Milton of Edradour, is severely wounded about the head & face, Body bruised, &c, and confined to Bed & under Surgical Treatment.

JOHN FORBES, M.D.,
Dunavoord House, 27 June 1832.

This year the Reform Bill was passed, and at the General Election Sir George Murray, the sitting Member for Perth-

[1] Father of the late John McGregor, woods manager to 7th Duke.

shire, was opposed by the Earl of Ormelie, son of the recently created "Marquis" of Breadalbane. On this occasion Lord Glenlyon wrote as follows to each candidate:—

"I feel that as a Peer of the Realm, it is my duty to abstain from all interference in the election of a member of the other House of Parliament, nor am I less prompted to adopt this course by inclination, as I wish the constituency of Scotland to exercise their right of suffrage freely and independently. But when, in addition to these considerations, I call to mind the claims which the two candidates severally possess, as well on the respect and attachment of the county as on my own esteem and friendship, I am still more confirmed in my determination to observe a strict and conscientious neutrality."

December 27.—The election took place, when Lord Ormelie gained the seat by 1664 votes to 1090; majority, 574.

During 1832 the new inn at the Haugh of Blair was finished and occupied by Mrs. Stewart,[1] and the former inn (the "Tigh Glas") at Old Blair closed.

April 1833.—Joseph McChristie, wood forester at Blair, met with his death in a sad manner, as is related in the following letter. As the inn was now at the Haugh of Blair, the cause of the accident was probably drink.

Lord Glenlyon to Hon. George Murray.

[LONDON], *Saturday*, 20 *April* 1833.

My Dear George,— . . . I heard yesterday from Blair; your Mother & Sisters were quite well, but the letter mentions a shocking accident that had taken place. It seems that McChristie, my principal Wood Forrester, was going late at night, in company with two men, from the Haugh of Blair to the New Farm, where he lived, and having gone up

[1] Widow of Cameron, the late innkeeper, she having married Dr. Stewart of Blair Atholl, who died 2nd May 1833.

the Mill lane he kept to his right, and jumped over a remaining piece of the parapet of the old Bridge of Tilt, and plunging down about thirty feet, he was drowned. He appears to have mistaken the parapet for the wall at the end of the road into the Tildamf field. Tho' the night was very dark, this appears to me quite unaccountable. One of the men with him was about to follow him when he heard the splash in the water. Poor McChristie was not got out for some hours, and was of course quite dead. His death is a severe loss to me, for he was a very active and conscientious man, and one of the very few honest people about the place. The thinning of woods and all the little alterations and improvements that were going on under his direction are consequently at a stand, until I can procure some other person to fill his place, which I fear I shall find a matter of much difficulty.

The Influenza seems to be rather on the decline for the last day or two; it has affected both horses and dogs. . . . Yours affecly,

GLENLYON.

In 1833 the Rev. Alexander Niven, D.D., minister of Dunkeld and Dowally, and his son and assistant, the Rev. Charles Niven, made a claim against the Trustees for a manse and garden, with a glebe of four acres of arable land at Dowally. The matter was submitted to Mr. Keay of Snaigow as referee, who decreed that the Trustees should pay Dr. Niven an annual sum of £63, as a fair compensation for the want of the said accommodation.

This year the school and schoolmaster's house at the Haugh of Blair were built, also a wooden lodge at the back approach gate, and a similar one inside the wall of Diana's Wilderness opposite the road leading up the den to the "West Hand," a road having previously been made through the Wilderness either by Lord Glenlyon or the 4th Duke.

At Dunkeld, David Grant, the innkeeper, feued some ground at the north end of the bridge, and built thereon the Atholl Arms Hotel.

In December the Duchess and the Trustees obtained a decree

of declarator and perpetual interdict against Sir John Steuart of Grandtully in the fishing case previously mentioned in 1831.

In March 1834 Lord Glenlyon's eldest son, George, met with a rather bad accident on the hill-face above Ach Merk Mor, when returning with Peter Fraser, the stalker, from a fox-hunt. They had set fire to some old heather, and to make it burn quicker, Mr. Murray imprudently cast some powder on it out of his flask, which exploded, and severely injured his right hand.[1]

November 21.—The Hon. George Murray was gazetted to a Cornetcy in the 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), then quartered in Edinburgh.

During 1834 Lord Glenlyon's affairs became so deeply involved that it was found necessary to break up the establishment at Blair Castle, Lady Glenlyon and her daughters taking up their residence with the Duchess at Dunkeld, whilst Lord Glenlyon remained in London, at Fenton's Hotel, St. James's Street.

The Atholl Forest was now let on a seven years' lease, the Middle Beat and Beinn a Ghlo (under charge of Charles Crerar) being taken by the Duke of Buccleuch, who occupied Forest Lodge,[2] whilst the Duke's brother, Lord John Scott, became tenant of the West Hand (under charge of Thomas McLaren), and resided in the house at the old Kirktown, which was formerly the inn.[3]

[1] Twenty years later (1854) the burst powder-flask was found on the hill by Alexander McAra, head-forester.

[2] The Duke of Buccleuch made considerable additions to the Lodge during his tenancy. In 1872, when on a visit to Blair, the Duke told me that when he first occupied Forest Lodge the drive passed under an archway in the centre of the house (where the room now known as the Lady's-maid's room is situated), and that all the meals had to be carried from the kitchen across this open space. Also that on one occasion on a very windy night the dish cover and the joint were blown away whilst in transit.

[3] Now the factor's house. Previous to 1864 (when I had it closed) there was a door in the centre of the north wall of the old church, which used to be the minister's private entrance. This door was riddled with bullet-holes, having been used as a target by Lord John Scott.

April 1835.—The Hon. George Murray changed quarters with his regiment from Edinburgh to Leeds.

This year Mr. James Brown, W.S., Edinburgh, was appointed judicial factor over Lord Glenlyon's estates, in consequence of which the services of Mr. Thomas Stewart were dispensed with.

During the year Lord Glenlyon's second son, James, was moved from Loughton School and boarded with a private tutor named Rogers at Orton Longueville, Huntingdonshire, and his Lordship's second daughter, Frances, went to reside with the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland.

January 1836.—John MacMillan, fisherman at Dunkeld, was accidentally drowned in the Tay at the point below the American Gardens.

The following letters show to what extremities the Atholl family was put at this date.

Lady Glenlyon to Hon. George Murray (*Scots Greys*).

ALNWICK, 28 *January* 1836.

Dearest George,—In order to lose no time unnecessarily, and in case Lord John Scott[1] should not require the Castle at Blair (which I fear he will not), I think it better at once to write and state my ideas to you.

Before involving myself in any unnecessary expense, I wished to be *quite* certain how far I could reckon on any assistance from the Trustees in the payment of the Taxes. This Mr Fergusson suggested I had better do, because the furniture being theirs, if I was not there, *they* would have to pay the whole. Mr Forbes's answer came last night full of *fine* speeches, which of course was a prelude to his saying, not only they would do *nothing*, but that if I (or none of the Family) did not live there or want the Furniture, the Trustees intended *to sell it!* This is directly in opposition to the Duke's intentions, but every paper Mr H. Graham has had to make out is so full of *flaws* that I fear not one is good for anything,

[1] Then about to be married.

but this we must *not say* except to one another. They are besides *irresponsible* agents, therefore can do exactly as they please. However this is not what I wanted to say, but merely that as the Furniture *must* be saved, & I find from Mr Forbes the Taxes must be paid for the *whole* House, whether partitioned off or not, I think my best plan, for the present, will be to take *no land*, as I think they ask a high rent for the little piece I shall get. As you will be in Ireland & I have Dunkeld to go to, I *need* not live at Blair, & therefore *one* cow is all I need keep, & I can pay its grazing to some one who hires the adjacent parks.

The poor old Deer Horse died lately, & your Grey I will take down to Dunkeld, so that James Stewart can look after it with the others. I will then tell Sandy[1] I must part with him at the next Term, & think I have secured a very good situation for him, if he likes it. The sheep I will kill off or sell, as well as the chickens & Turkeys. There will then be nothing but the Horse & cart, which I can either keep & employ for bringing in wood or coals, which Peter Fraser can do, or I can sell them, but as no Tax is now paid for *Cart* Horses, it will only cost me its *feed.*

Should anything hereafter *oblige* me to find a house for myself, there will by that means be one ready, & at any rate the Furniture is safe, & the expense in that way no greater than if I took the land, which I can always get hereafter if I require it. Tell me what you think of this plan? If Lord John would but *want* Blair it would settle all difficulties. I am very sorry to say the Trustees *have* appointed Mr Robb to the Living of Dunkeld. Nothing at this moment could possibly be so ill judged; his only merit is having been Tutor both in Adam Hay & George Forbes's Families. At this moment there is a great stir and opposition to get Mr. C. Niven's assistant (Mr. Finlay), who is very popular amongst many Dunkeld people, & they have petitioned accordingly. The *only* chance of avoiding opposition would have been to apply to Dr Chalmers to name to them some unexceptionable man, & then have made it known they appointed him on Dr C.'s recommendation. Many who will *now* oppose would not have dared to do it in that case, & it is a great object to avoid any opposition to the Family Interest at this time. However, Messrs Hay & Forbes only seem to think of *making Hay while the sun shines.* . . .

Adieu, Dearest George. Ever your very affect: Mother,

E. GLENLYON.

[1] Alexander McAra, who, however, never left the service.

Lady Glenlyon to Hon. G. Murray (Scots Greys).

DUNKELD, 14 *April* [1836].

Dearest George,—I promised to write again when my plans were settled, & I therefore take up my pen to tell you my project of going to London is now entirely given up. . . . I will now give you some account of what I am doing at Blair, & tho' not exactly what one would do in any other case, I think it is the best, & that you will agree with me in thinking so. I have the *Castle & Garden free of rent*, that is, I have only the Taxes to pay, & I have besides the ground all round the house, including the Laundry Green, for £12, 10s., for one year certain, & to continue if I wish it. I am told I have got a *very good* bargain. I have consulted Murray[1] the Farmer about the Garden, & he says, had the Family been living at Blair & his advice asked, he would still have given the same: namely, to harrow over the side lying *from* the sun, & put in Barley and Grass seeds; afterwards to put turnips & potatoes on the other side, & to keep it under different crops & grass for 3 years, merely for the good of the ground; so this I have set about at once, & am told it will immediately yield a return equal to what I lay out upon it. The parts between the *Yew Buttresses* I keep for the common vegetables, which we shall always require, & the other parts, which contain some good shrubs & flower roots, I leave for the present as they are. I find I can considerably diminish the taxes by blocking up all the windows not wanted on the *outside*, & white washing them over so as to look like the rest of the walls of the Castle. This would look *tidy* & could be removed whenever wanted, & would besides save the glass in the windows. Tell me *immediately* if you object to this, because if I do not set about it now, it will be too late to save this year's taxes. At any rate it would be a safety for the *lower* windows, into many of which people might get. If I find my plans answer this year, I will try and do more for Blair next year if I live. Adieu, Dearest George. Yr ever aff: Mother,

E. GLENLYON.

In June the Scots Greys proceeded to Ireland, where they were stationed in Dundalk.

This year Mr. John Atholl MacGregor (Sir Evan's eldest son) was appointed *curator bonis* to his uncle, the 5th Duke.

[1] Robert Murray, tenant of Strathgroy.

The Duchess at this date erected a marble statue of the late Duke in the chapter-house at Dunkeld Cathedral.

In the course of 1836 Garry Cottage, Perth, was sold for £2000, and the late Duke's London house in St. James's Square was, after much negotiation, disposed of to the members of the Windham Club at £17,500, with £2400 additional for the furniture.

At the close of this year Mr. Frederick Graham, who had been twenty years in the service of the Atholl family, retired from the factorship at Dunkeld, and the Trustees appointed Mr. Carrington, formerly the 4th Duke's secretary, factor in his stead.

January 1837.—As the Hon. George Murray had no fixed allowance, the following curious annuity transaction was arranged for him with Mr. Brown, the Trustee, and the Committee on his father's estate. On the one hand, the Trustee was to pay Mr. Murray £500 annually from the trust funds, by quarterly instalments in advance, commencing at the following Candlemas term (February 2), during the joint-lives of Lord Glenlyon and Mr. Murray. On the other hand, Mr. Murray undertook to pay £12,500 at Lord Glenlyon's death, in the event of his survivorship.

In May the Scots Greys changed quarters from Dundalk to the Royal Barracks in Dublin.

May 26.—Lord Glenlyon's second son, James, was appointed ensign and lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and posted to the 1st Battalion, then in London. During the autumn the battalion moved to Dublin, and was quartered in the Royal Barracks, where the Greys were already stationed.

October 12.—Lord Glenlyon, who had been complaining of indifferent health for some years, died somewhat suddenly at Fenton's Hotel, London, aged 55.

His former servant, John Moon, announced his Lordship's

death in the following letter to Lady Glenlyon, who was in Scotland.

John Moon to Lady Glenlyon.

LONDON, *Oct.* 12, 1837.

My Lady,—I am extremely sorry that it has fallen to my painful duty, in absence of any relation on the spot, to announce to your Ladyship the death of Lord Glenlyon, at 4 o'clock this morning.

In my last letter to your Ladyship I believe I said that his Lordship did not look as well as when you left London, and am sorry to say that I did not see him afterwards. I understand that he would not allow any medical man to be sent for, and always kept saying, "I have been worse than this, and shall be better presently, but don't send for any one." At last he fell in a quiet slumber, and expired apparently without any pain. . . . I have the Honor to remain y^r^ Ladyship's obed^t^ Servant,

JOHN MOON.

On receiving the sad intelligence, Mr. Murray, accompanied by his brother, at once set out from Dublin for London, to give the necessary orders about his father's funeral.

Lord Glenlyon's body was taken down to Scotland by sea, his sons proceeding to Dunkeld by road.

October 30.—The funeral took place at Dunkeld Cathedral, the service being conducted by the Rev. Charles Way, late chaplain to the deceased, and formerly private tutor to Mr. Murray.

Owing to the annuity transaction into which he had entered early this year, George, Lord Glenlyon, commenced his new career most unfortunately, by having to pay £12,500, for which he had only received £250.

December 30.—His Lordship was promoted to a lieutenancy in his regiment.

On succeeding his father, George, Lord Glenlyon, established a small household at Blair Castle, where his mother went to stay, occupying only the Long Passage wing.

James Fergusson, W.S., brother to the Laird of Woodhill in Strathardle, was appointed to be the family agent in Edinburgh, and Mr. Pennington, an Englishman, was made factor at Blair, but only held the situation a very short time, being succeeded by Lieutenant Alexander McDuff,[1] tenant of the farm of New Mill in Strathord.

The garden, which had been put under crop, was again restored to its proper use, and Daniel Smith entered the service as head-gardener.

At this period Lord Glenlyon received communications from Mr. Fraser (formerly London agent to the 4th Duke) regarding the claim of the Atholl family to the office of Lord Great Chamberlain. His Lordship, however, did not move in the matter.

Mr. Fraser to George, Lord Glenlyon.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, 7 *April* 1838.

My Lord,—Although you did not think it fit to answer either of two preceding Letters, I consider it incumbent on me to address to you a third Letter on the subject of a matter which, although not pecuniarily beneficial, is nevertheless of such Dignity and of so highly and honorable a Quality as not to be abandoned, but if possible (as in progress of time it may and probably will) be preserved to the Family. I allude to the Dignity or office of Hereditary Great Chamberlain, assumed and exercised by the Sisters of the Duke of Ancaster, and their Husbands and Descendents. The office was claimed by the Duchess of Atholl, your Great Grandmother, in the year 1781, as the direct and lineal Heir of Line and Representative of Elizabeth de Vere, the daughter of William de Vere, the 17th Earl of Oxford, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, but the House of Lords, then proceeding on erroneous principles, preferred the claim of the Descendents of a junior Brother of the half Blood, and awarded in favor of the then Duke of Ancaster.

It is optional to have the matter brought of new under consideration

[1] Son of David McDuff, ground officer in Strathord, by courtesy known as Captain Macduff.

and rehearing of Parliament. And although the objects of his other pursuits prevented your Grandfather from trying this question of Right in Parliament, he never lost sight of that claim of Right, and upon occasion of the demise of George the third, His son George the fourth appointed a Commission to enquire into and to ascertain who were in possession of such heritable offices as entitled them on occasion of a Coronation to act in certain capacities upon such an occasion, and the Duke of Atholl, to support his claim and to preserve his Right unimpaired, prepared and lodged with the Commissioners his claim to the Dignity of the Heretable Office of Great Chamberlain, and praying that Lord Gwydir's being permitted to officiate might be with a salvo jure of his Right, and although not assented to, preserved his Familie's Right upon Record under protest.

On occasion of King William's succession there was no Commission appointed, consequently no claim became necessary. Your Father was well aware of and acquainted with particulars, and if his affairs had taken a proper turn, It was his full intention to claim so very ancient and noble an Inheritance by a Rehearing in Parliament.

The Duke of Northumberland makes claim to the same office through his descent from a Lord Latimer who had married into the De Vere Family, and Lord Latimer's daughter married the 9th Earl of Northumberland, but that noble Duke knows and admits that the claim, although Ancient and Honorable, cannot stand competition with that of your Family, which is in the direct Line of descent. I have their claim and pedigree as well as your Grand Father's.

Any claim now to be made must be in the name of the Duke, and of your Lordship as the apparent Heir. The Expence will be but trifling and such as ought not to deter you from asserting your Right of so Ancient and noble a Dignity as that of Great Chamberlain, which has been in the Family of De Vere since the Grant thereof by Henry the first to Alberic De Vere, and confirmed by Richard the first to Robert De Vere son of Thomas De Vere Earl of Oxford.

Any claim to be made must be so made in course of next month.

I have the Honor to be, My Lord, yr most obd Servt

ALEXR FRASER.

During the shooting season of 1838 Lord Glenlyon occupied Glen Bruar Lodge, but at the close of the year the Duke of

Buccleuch and Lord John Scott gave up the Forest, which Lord Glenlyon then took into his own hands, and appointed Peter Fraser to be head-forester.

In September, when riding in a steeplechase at the Perth Hunt Races, Lord Glenlyon met with a fall, breaking his collar-bone; he, however, remounted and won the race.

This year the deer fence between Craig Urrard Wood and the Whin Plantation was erected.

Lord Glenlyon also succeeded in purchasing Wester Riemore from Colonel Holcombe for £4500. The 4th Duke was in treaty for these lands at the time of his death.

Mr. Condie to George, Lord Glenlyon (extract).

PERTH, 18 *August* 1839.

My Lord,— . . . I got a box last week from my friend Mr Lyon Campbell, who went lately to Australia, containing 28 specimens of Australian Birds, and a very fine Albatross. They are of no use to me, as in the first place I have no where in my house to put them, and I have no desire to be at the expense of putting them in a case, as they should be in order to preserve them properly. They are all fine specimens, and many of them rare; the names and colours of the eyes of each bird are ticketed on each. If your Lordship will accept of them I shall be happy. They should be put into the hands of either Edmunstone or Carfrae, Bird Stuffers, Prince's Street, Edinr, who are well used to the steaming and setting up of foreign specimens . . .

Your Lordship's most obt faithful Servant,

JA. CONDIE.

In the spring of this year the Earl of Eglinton had arranged to hold a grand tournament at Eglinton Castle during the month of August, and amongst the knights who resolved to compete at the lists was Lord Glenlyon, who entered himself under the style of "Knight of the Gael."

About the beginning of August Lord Glenlyon determined to take a Highland bodyguard with him on his expedition into Ayrshire, and notice was given from Blair Castle to that effect. From a large number who volunteered their service a corps was selected, consisting of 3 sergeants, 4 corporals, 4 pipers, 56 privates, and 2 orderlies, under the command of 5 officers.

Rank.	Name.		Residence.	Occupation.	Height.
Colonel	George A. F. J. Lord Glenlyon		Blair Castle	Lt. Scots Greys	5 9
Major	Hon. Jas. C. P. Murray		„	Ens. and Lt. Scots F. Gds.	6 1½
Captain	John M.	Drummond	Yr. of Megginch	Late Lt. and Capt. Gr. Gds.	6 1
Lieutenant	Charles	Home-Drummond	Blair Drummond	Cornet 2nd Life Gds.	5 11½
Lt. and Adjt.	Alexander	MacDuff	...	Factor, Lt. H. P. 102nd.	...
Sergt.-Maj.	Stewart	Bromwell	Scots Fus. Gds.	Servt. to Hon. J. C. P. Murray	5 9½
Sergeant	James	Paton	Roy. Scots Greys	Batman to Ld. G.	5 11
„	George	Stewart	Balnastuartach	Farmer	6 0
Corporal	John	Jack	Dunkeld	Blacksmith	6 2½
„	John	Stewart	Blair Mains	Ground Officer	6 0
„	John	Ferguson	Shierglas	Farmer	5 11½
„	John	Stewart	Kinaldie	„	5 10¼
Piper	John	McPherson	Old Blair	Hillman	5 8½
„	John	McGregor	Aberfeldy	Piper	...
„	Archibald	Forbes	Killiechassie	Weaver	...
„	James	Scrimgeour	Grandtully	Gamekeeper	...
Private	Alexander	Campbell	Dalreoch	Farmer	5 11¾
„	Donald	Campbell	„	„	6 1¼
„	John	Douglas	Countlich	„	5 10
„	Peter	Douglas	Dalcroy	„	5 10¼
„	Robert	Douglas	Guay	Tollman	5 9¾
„	Sholto	Douglas	Balantoul	Shoemaker	5 9¾
„	William	Dow	Blair Boat	Labourer	6 0
„	William	Dow	Balantuim	Farmer	5 9¼
„	William	Duff	Balnamuir	Shoemaker	6 1¾
„	Alexander	Gow	Baluain	Farmer's son	6 0
„	Alexander	Gow	Pitagowan	Labourer	5 11
„	Donald	Gow	Old Blair	Hillman	6 0
„	James	Gow	Forest Lodge	„	6 0

Rank.	Name.		Residence.	Occupation.	Height.
Private	Neil	Gow	Baluain	Farmer's son	6 0
„	Thomas	Jack	Pitlochrie	Draper	6 1¼
„	William	Keir	Balanluig	Gamekeeper	5 10¾
„	John	Kennedy	Blair Inn	Servant	5 11
„	John	Lamont	Bohespick	Hillman	5 9¾
„	John	McAra	Marble Lodge	„	5 7½
„	Alexander	McDonald	Strathgroy	Labourer	5 10
„	Duncan	McFarlane	Invervack	Farmer	5 8½
„	Peter	McGlashan	Lude	Gardener	5 8½
„	John	McGregor	Achtarsin	Gamekeeper	5 11½
„	James	McIntosh	Balanluig	Shoemaker	5 10½
„	William	McLean	Dalantaruainie	Farmer	6 0
„	Lachlan	McPherson	Birnam	Innkeeper	6 2½
„	Thomas	McPherson	Achlainie	Farmer	5 10¼
„	Duncan	Menzies	Dalreoch	„	6 1½
„	Alexander	Robertson	Balaneasie	Shepherd	5 9¼
„	Alexander	Robertson	Blair Post Office	Asst. Teacher	5 9¼
„	Alexander	Robertson	Achgowal	Shepherd	5 9
„	Charles	Robertson	Gaskan	Farmer	5 9
„	Duncan	Robertson	Dalnaspidal	Gamekeeper	5 11½
„	James	Robertson	Tomban	Farmer	5 9¾
„	John	Robertson	Bohespick	„	6 0½
„	John	Robertson	Bridge of Tilt	Labourer	5 9
„	John	Robertson	Glen Bruar	Hillman	5 8
„	Peter	Robertson	Bohespick	Farmer	6 1¾
„	Robert	Robertson	Edantian	„	5 11¼
„	William	Robertson	Tomnakildonach	„	6 0¾
„	William	Robertson	Edantian	„	5 10⅝
„	William	Robertson	Dondavarg	Gamekeeper	5 10½
„	William	Robertson	Baluain	Saw Miller	5 8
„	William	Robertson	Clachan	Gamekeeper	5 9
„	Robert	Seton	Tynrich	Shoemaker	5 8½
„	Charles	Scott	Blair Saw Mill	Wood Forester	5 8½
„	John	Scott	Pitcastle	Labourer	5 10½
„	John	Scott	Croftcaponach	Farm servant	5 9
„	Angus	~~Scott~~ Stewart	Kincraigie	Labourer	5 10
„	Donald	Stewart	Woodend	Joiner	6 1¾
„	Donald	Stewart	Kinaldie	Gamekeeper	5 8
„	James	Stewart	Old Faskally	Farmer's son	6 0
„	James	Stewart	Kincraigie	Mason	5 10
„	John	Stewart	Grennich	Farmer	5 11⅜
„	Robert	Stewart	Woodend	„	5 11⅝
„	William	Stewart	Dalchalloch	„	5 11¼
Orderly	Alexander	McAra	Blair Castle	Servant	5 8
„	James	Robertson	„	Groom	...

The uniform adopted for the corps consisted of a blue jacket with short tails without facings, kilt and plaid of hard Athole tartan, red and white hose, brogues, Glengarry bonnet and crest, white goatskin sporan and crest, buff belts, and black canvas knapsack, lettered ATHOLE, with broadsword and target. The sergeants wore a distinguishing stripe of silver lace on the collar, and the pipers had black belts. The officers had the same uniform, with silver cord shoulder-straps and black belts.

Drill was at once commenced at Blair, under the superintendence of the Adjutant, and occasionally a general parade was formed under the command of Lord Glenlyon.

Thursday, August 22.—The men assembled in Perth under the Adjutant, and there received their clothing. They proceeded in plain clothes that evening by steamer to Dundee, which was reached the following morning. There they embarked in another steamer for Granton, where they arrived about 4 P.M., and marched to Edinburgh. At 9 P.M. the Sergeant-major, with a detachment of twenty men in charge of the baggage, left Edinburgh by heavy canal-boat for Glasgow, where they arrived at 11 A.M. on Saturday, August 24, and were later in the day joined by the main body, who had travelled by the fly-boat.

Sunday, August 25.—The men remained in Glasgow, where they were joined by Lord Glenlyon and Captain J. M. Drummond.

Monday, August 26.—They went by steamer to Ardrossan.

Tuesday, August 27.—The Highlanders (always in uniform from this date) marched from Ardrossan to Eglinton Castle, where they were inspected by Lord Eglinton and his guests. Here the officers were quartered in tents, and the men were lodged over the stables. This day Lieutenant Home-Drummond joined the bodyguard.

Wednesday, August 28.—The first day of the tournament.

In the grand procession to the lists the "Knight of the Gael" and his retainers marched in the following formation :—

Lieutenant and Adjutant MacDuff.

4 Pipers.

James Robertson (Orderly).
John Balfour of Balbirnie (Esquire), bearing the Lance.

LORD GLENLYON,
"Knight of the Gael."

Corporal John Stewart (Mains), (Henchman).
Sir David Dundas of Dunira, (Esquire), bearing the Helmet.

20. Private William Duff,
bearing the "Manteau d'Armes."
2. Sergeant George Stewart,
bearing the "Banner."
37. Private Lachlan Macpherson,
bearing the "Gonfalon."

THE BODYGUARD,
in two divisions, four deep,
under the command of
Captain J. M. Drummond.
Lieutenant Charles Home-Drummond.

This day it having been decided by lot that the "Knight of the Gael" should oppose the "Knight of the Black Lion" (Lord Alford), they accordingly tilted together thrice, the advantage lying with Lord Alford.

From the lists the procession returned to the Castle in the same order.

Thursday, August 29.—Being a very wet day, no tilting took place.

This day the Hon. James Murray (the Major) joined the bodyguard, having come direct from Dresden for the purpose.

Friday, August 30.—The second day of the tournament. The procession to the lists was formed in the same order as on the first day. In this day's tilting Lord Glenlyon was again

opposed to Lord Alford, and on this occasion was declared the victor.

After the tilting, a mêlée with swords took place between eight knights, in which Lord Glenlyon opposed the "Knight of the White Rose" (Charles Lamb, Esq.), and received a severe blow over the fingers, which smashed his gauntlet.[1] At night a banquet and ball were given at the Castle.

Saturday, August 31.—At 4 A.M. the Atholemen paraded in front of the Castle, and being joined by their officers, who came straight from the ballroom, marched off for Ardrossan, Lord Eglinton and his guests coming out to see them depart. As it came on a very wet day, the whole party were thoroughly drenched. From Ardrossan they proceeded by steamer to Glasgow, where they dined, and at 4 P.M. embarked in the fly-boat for Lock No. 16, where they disembarked and marched to Falkirk, which was reached about 11 P.M.

Sunday, September 1.—The Atholemen remained in Falkirk under the command of the Adjutant, Lord Glenlyon and the other officers going on to stay with Mr. Home-Drummond of Blair Drummond, to whose only daughter Lord Glenlyon was engaged to be married.

Monday, September 2.—The Adjutant marched the men to Blair Drummond (seventeen miles), where they spent the night, being lodged over the stables.

Tuesday, September 3.—The march was resumed.

At Ardoch they halted for luncheon, and were inspected by Major Moray-Stirling, brother to Mrs. Home-Drummond, the men continuing their march to Crieff (22½ miles in all), under the command of the Major.

Wednesday, September 4.—Marched from Crieff to Methven Castle (where Lord Glenlyon rejoined). After being enter-

[1] Preserved at Blair Castle.

tained there, marched by Pitcairn Green to New Mill in Strathord (Captain MacDuff's farm), where they were hospitably treated, and danced many reels on the lawn, after which they marched to Dunkeld, which was reached at 10 P.M. Here they were escorted into the town by torchlight, and the chime of bells in the Cathedral tower was pealed in their welcome, being the first time they had been rung since the late Duke's death. The men were entertained by the Duchess, and lodged over the stables. (Day's march twenty-eight miles.)

Thursday, September 5.—The men remained at Dunkeld, and a ball was given at night in the Masons' Hall.

Friday, September 6.—In the morning the men were inspected in front of the brick buildings, and then resumed their march to Blair, where, before being dismissed, they were entertained to dinner in the servants' hall, the officers also being present. Lord Glenlyon then intimated to the men that in recognition of their services they would be allowed to retain their uniforms as their own.

The armour used by Lord Glenlyon at the Eglinton tournament is in the Armoury at Blair, with the tilting-lance bearing Miss Home-Drummond's glove tied to the point. She also gave Lord Glenlyon a blue silk scarf, on which she had worked in silver the Murray motto, "Tout Prest."[1]

At this period Lord Glenlyon was in the habit of riding from Blair to Blair Drummond through Strathbran, a distance of sixty-four miles, and, after spending a few hours there, returning the same day.

Tuesday, October 29.—Lord Glenlyon's wedding took place at Blair Drummond. After their marriage Lord and Lady Glenlyon drove to Ardoch, and from thence next day to Blair, through Strathbran, passing Dunkeld late in the evening, which

[1] This scarf has since been lost.

town was gaily illuminated. Bonfires were also blazing on the hill-tops on either side between Dunkeld and Blair Atholl.

During the afternoon a dinner had been given to the Blair tenantry in a large wooden pavilion erected at the Mains, the Tournament bodyguard being also included. The chair was occupied by Captain Drummond, younger of Megginch, the croupiers were Captain Macduff, Mr. Condie, and Robert Murray, farmer, Strathgroy.

The following account of her arrival at Blair as a bride has been supplied by the Duchess Dowager :—

"At the Bridge of Tilt the men of the Athole Highlanders, who had been at the Tournament, were drawn up under command of Capt Drummond, yr of Megginch, and Capt McDuff, and kept themselves warm by dancing reels till our arrival. The horses were then taken out of the carriage, which the men drew up the grass Avenue,[1] at the upper end of which a substantial wooden arch was erected, covered with evergreens. On the top of it stood Peter Fraser and assistants with two small Cannons.[2] When the carriage passed under the arch, Peter fired off the guns, one of which burst, but did no damage. At the front door of the Castle, as it is considered unlucky for a Bride to walk into her new home, I was lifted over the threshold by some of the Atholemen, whilst an Oatcake was broken over my head by aid of a string pulled by Jean the Dairymaid, afterwards wife of Sandy McAra. The only light, I remember, was afforded by a pair of candles in the tallest plated candlesticks, borne by the Dowager Lady Glenlyon's maid, Alsey, dressed in white. She had been left as Housekeeper in the Castle whilst Lady Glenlyon remained on a visit at Blair Drummond. Alsey preceded us to the room now known as No. 15, which was then prepared as a sitting-room, No. 16, the present Library, serving as a Dining-Room."

Lord Glenlyon to Dowager Lady Glenlyon (extract).

BLAIR CASTLE, SUNDAY EVENING [3 *Nov.* 1839].

My Dearest Mother,— . . . You will have heard an account of our journey here from a letter written by Anne to Mr Drummond. The Bonfires, illuminations, &c., far surpassed anything I could have anticipated. Dunkeld was the prettiest thing I ever saw, & so was the display here.

The Highlanders, commanded by John Drummond (who was also in

[1] Gregor's Walk, now front approach.

[2] The "Spanish Armada" guns.

the chair at the Dinner), looked uncommonly well, running on both sides of the carriage, each carrying a torch. All went off well with the exception of two of the Highlanders who got pushed down, & fell under the wheels of the carriage, one getting his wrist broken, & the other hurting his leg.[1] . . . Ever your affte Son,

GLENLYON.

After her son's marriage the Dowager Lady Glenlyon removed to Kinnaird, to which house she made considerable additions.

This year Mr. Carrington, formerly Secretary to the 4th Duke, was appointed Factor for the Atholl Trustees.

January 16, 1840.—The Hon. Frances Murray, Lord Glenlyon's youngest sister, was married in London to the Hon. Charles Maynard, only son of Lord Maynard, and Lieutenant Royal Horse Guards.

January 22.—Lord Glenlyon, accompanied by his wife, rejoined his troop, then stationed at Cork, the head-quarters of the Greys being at Ballincollig.[2]

In May the Greys were moved to Dublin, and on the 7th of the month Lord and Lady Glenlyon arrived there by the steamer, which conveyed the women, children, and invalids of the regiment from Cork, and started the following day for Blair on leave.

August 4.—The Bridge of Tilt Meeting (afterwards known as the Atholl Gathering) took place. Lady Glenlyon and her mother, Mrs. Home-Drummond, were present at it, and Lord Glenlyon turned out a detachment of the Tournament men on the occasion.

August 6.—At 1.45 A.M. Lady Glenlyon gave birth to a son at Blair Castle. The same day Lord Glenlyon killed five harts in the Forest, and on his return home "blooded" the infant.

November 6.—Lord Glenlyon retired from the army.

[1] Peter Robertson, Bohespick, hurt his leg. William Robertson, Dondavarg, broke his wrist.

[2] *March* 1.—John Crerar, formerly Head Forester in the Atholl Forest, died at Polney, aged ninety.

November 12.—The baby was christened John James Hugh Henry by the Rev. Harry Percy (second cousin to the Dowager Lady Glenlyon). The ceremony took place in the small drawing-room at 5.30 P.M., the godmother being the Dowager Lady Glenlyon, and the godfathers the Duke of Northumberland (proxy, Hon. James C. P. Murray) and Mr. Home-Drummond (proxy, Mr. George Home-Drummond). That evening a ball was given to 1200 tenants, &c., in the wooden pavilion erected for the wedding dinner the year before. At the ball Sir William Steuart of Grandtully appeared in an Albanian dress, and was generally supposed by the people to be an Episcopalian bishop come to christen the child.

June 14, 1841.—Major-General Sir Evan Murray Macgregor, husband of the Duke's sister, Lady Elizabeth, died at Barbadoes (where he was Governor of the Windward Islands), aged 56.

In the autumn of 1841 the Armoury at the Tower of London was destroyed by fire. The first battalion Scots Fusilier Guards was quartered there at the time, and Mr. James Murray, who returned from leave during the progress of the fire, wrote the following interesting account to his mother:—

Hon. James C. P. Murray, S.F.G., to Dowager Lady Glenlyon.

TOWER OF LONDON, *Nov.* 8, 1841.

My dear Mother,—I am happy to say we have *nearly* done with this horrid fire, & we shall all be overjoyed when it is quite extinguished & all the ruins removed. I think, in all probability, that it will continue to smoulder for three or four days more, & we are hard at work removing the rubbish of Halberds, Cannon, Swords, muskets, & bayonets, &c, which lie in a mass on the ground to a depth of six or seven feet—& a very nasty mass they are to walk upon, & all of us have destroyed our trousers & boots among the sword & bayonet points. I send you a "Sunday Times" of yesterday, which contains a long account of the awful conflagration, & three rather good sketches of the fire, & the state of the ruins at present.

There is one thing in the latter sketch, that they have made the *débris* too *smooth*, as where the *kneeling* figure is, & indeed all through the rubbish, there are hundreds of points sticking up. Some of the bayonets have got twisted in the most extraordinary way, & the heat has *fused* the metal & stuck all sorts of weapons together. I have just seen a bayonet with a lock of a musket stuck to it, & a musket with a gunlock stuck to the centre of it. The gun-flints have all been turned into a sort of porcelain by the intense heat (I enclose one), & have assumed different colours—white, brown, yellow, green, and red, according to the different metals that have got melted on them. Here are some twisted bayonets sketched from some we have found. Altogether the ruins present the most extraordinary appearance I have ever seen. The newspapers are full of abuse of the Troops, saying the Officers did wrong in every way, & that the men did all sorts of wanton mischief, & stole all they could lay their hands on. This I need scarcely tell you is false. The matter has been investigated, & we have come off with flying colours as yet. The Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, & the Sec^{y} of State for the Home Depar^{t} have all written letters of thanks, &c^{c}, & her Majesty has signified "her most gracious approbation." The fire broke out on the night of Oct. 30th, & I did not get here till early on the morning of Nov^{r} 2nd, when the long Armoury, &c^{c}, was a mass of burning ruins, so that I had no opportunity of "extinguishing" myself; but still came in good time to be useful in working at the pumps, & commanding the many fatigue parties we have had to furnish. Night & day we have been hard at it, but now that all *danger* is at an end, we only work by day. Captain Walker & de Salis distinguished themselves particularly. The latter got a stream of *molten lead* on his neck and down his back, but has continued at his duty. Davies & Bowling (our Ass^{t} Surgeon) also distinguished themselves—but all of them (officers & men) behaved most gallantly.

Tuesday, Nov^{r} 9th.—I fortunately did not finish my letter yesterday. They say here that the Queen has just been delivered of a Prince.[1] The Tower Guns are firing. I am on Guard. I hope they may give me my promotion. Believe me ever your Affec^{t} Son,

JAMES C. P. MURRAY.

[1] Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, *b.* November 9, 1841. By a curious coincidence, twenty-two years later, on January 8, 1864, I (then Ensign and Lieutenant in the same battalion of the Scots Fusiler Guards) was in command of the Tiltyard Guard when the Prince of Wales's eldest son, the late Duke of Clarence, was born.

November 24.—At a general meeting of the Dunkeld Curling Club (which was instituted January 1820), it was agreed to request Lord Glenlyon to become patron, and it was also resolved that the Club should join the "Grand Caledonian Curling Club."

This year a dispute arose with McInroy of Lude, who claimed the top of Carn Liath as his property. This resulted in Lord Glenlyon obtaining a perpetual interdict against McInroy.

Up to this date the parks at Blair were subdivided by high stone walls, built by Duke James, which were this year cleared away. The measurement of the walls thus pulled down amounted to 791 roods.

July 1, 1842.—Lieutenant the Hon. James Murray, Scots Fusilier Guards, was promoted to be Lieutenant and Captain. This year the Queen and Prince Albert visited Scotland for the first time, and accepted an invitation from Lord and Lady Glenlyon to take luncheon at Dunkeld on their way from Scone Palace to Taymouth. Lord Glenlyon at this time was totally blind, over-exertion on the hill and a bad fall out hunting having induced a temporary paralysis of the optic nerve.[1] Nevertheless he engaged actively in preparations for the royal visit. In order to receive her Majesty in a fitting manner, Lord Glenlyon invited the gentlemen of Athole to attend him on the occasion, with what followers they could conveniently muster. At the same time he determined to increase the number of his bodyguard, and accordingly five officers and upwards of 100 men were added to the strength. New clothing was ordered for the corps similar to that worn at the Tournament, with the addition of white facings to the coats, the belts of the whole being now of buff leather. Notice

[1] Lord Glenlyon never entirely recovered the sight of the left eye.

was given that in future the clothing would be kept in store at Blair Castle.

A colour was also furnished, being a white St. Andrew's cross on a blue ground, with the family arms, surmounted by the words "Athole Highlanders" in the centre.

The establishment at this time was as follows:—10 officers, 5 sergeants, 4 pipers, 140 rank and file; total, 159. The men were formed into two companies, each of sixty rank and file, the shortest man being 5 feet 9¼ inch without shoes, one company being armed with Lochaber axes, the other with broadswords and targets. The remaining twenty rank and file formed a baggage-guard.

The Duchess placed the Dunkeld grounds at Lord Glenlyon's disposal for the royal reception, but on account of her Grace's infirm state of health, it was arranged that the royal visitors should not enter St. Adamnan's Cottage.

Orders were now sent to Edgington of London to supply a marquee 100 feet in length for the luncheon, and also various other tents for the camp, whilst Messrs. Gunter undertook to provide all other requisites for the entertainment, the old kitchen in the Brick Buildings being cleared out for the use of their cooks.

Tuesday, September 6.—The Athole Highlanders paraded at Blair Castle at 3.30 A.M., and at 11 A.M. marched for Dunkeld under the command of the Major. During the march they were joined by the contingents sent by the different lairds in the district, and also by a considerable number of the tenantry on the Athole estates.

Lord Glenlyon, in consequence of his illness, drove in a carriage with his mother as far as Moulinearn, where the men made a halt of two hours. On leaving there, however, he mounted his charger, and at 8 P.M. marched into camp at Dunkeld at the head of 870 men. The camp was pitched in the park between

the Bishop's Hill and the Brick Buildings, her Majesty's tent being almost on the site of the old House of Dunkeld.

Wednesday, September 7.—At noon the general parade was formed as follows, the right of the line being at the Bishop's Hill and the left reaching to the gardens :—

Guard of Honour of Athole Highlanders.

Captain Drummond, yr. of Megginch.
2 Sergeants.
1 Piper.
1 Banner-Bearer.
20 Rank and file.

Bodyguard of Athole Highlanders.

Major Hon. J. C. P. Murray.
Lieutenant Alexander Macduff (Adjutant).
Lieutenant Patrick Keir, yr. of Kindrogan.
Lieutenant David Alston-Stewart, Urrard (Colours).
Quartermaster Duncan C. MacDonald.
Assistant-Quartermaster James Stocks.
3 Sergeants.
3 Pipers.
100 Rank and file.

James P. McInroy of Lude.
1 Piper.
30 men.

William Dick, yr. of Prestonfield.
27 men from Urrard and Killicrankie.

William S. Irvine, Pitlochry.
50 men from Faskally.

Henry Black Stewart of Balnakeilly.
30 men.

Muir Fergusson of Middlehaugh.
Samuel R. Fergusson of Middlehaugh.
15 men.

Patrick Small of Dirnanean.
Patrick Small Keir of Kindrogan.
2 Pipers.
50 men.

Abercromby Dick.
26 men from Tulliemet.
20 men from Sandeman of Bonskeid.

The Duke of Leeds (Viscount Dumblane).
1 Piper.
10 men.

300 Tenants on the Athole Estates.
Sir William Steuart's Strathbran Tenants.
1 Piper, 200 men } Highland Society of Dunkeld.
Freemasons.
Carpenters' Society.
The line was flanked on the right by
40 Strathord Tenants (mounted),
And the Athole Highlanders' Baggage-Guard.
1 Sergeant.
20 Rank and file.

At 1 P.M. the Queen and Prince Albert and suite, with an escort of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) arrived at the south end of Dunkeld Bridge, where a triumphal arch of heather and juniper had been erected. Here the Carabiniers halted, and the royal carriages proceeded slowly over the bridge and through the town, escorted by Captain Drummond's guard of honour, with Pipe-Major Macpherson playing in advance, the Cathedral bells also being rung in welcome. On her Majesty reaching

the royal tent and alighting from her carriage the Highlanders presented arms, the royal standard was hoisted on the summit of the Cathedral tower, and a royal salute was fired from Stanley Hill. The Queen and the Prince then passed up and down the ranks of the Highlanders.

At 2 P.M. luncheon was served in the marquee, the table being laid for thirty-four persons. At the conclusion of that repast the Queen and the Prince partook of Athole brose out of the goblet which had belonged to Neil Gow, Inver, the celebrated violin-player.

After luncheon, her Majesty having expressed a wish to see some Highland dancing, Charles Christie, footman to the Duchess, performed the sword-dance, Pipe-Major Macpherson playing.

A reel was then danced by—

Sergeant George Stewart, Invervack.
Corporal Duncan Menzies, Dalreoch.
Piper Duncan Campbell, Blair Castle.
Private Colin Fletcher, Balnaguard.

To the same piper.

A second reel was afterwards danced by—

Major the Hon. J. C. P. Murray, A.H.
Lieutenant David Alston-Steuart, A.H.
Mr. McInroy of Lude.
Mr. William Dick, yr. of Prestonfield.

Piper Duncan Campbell playing.

At 3.30 the Queen took her departure for Taymouth, escorted to the end of the bridge by the guard of honour of the Athole Highlanders, who were there relieved by a detachment of the Carabiniers, commanded by Captain Richmond Jones. In consequence of the indisposition of Lord Glenlyon, the Hon. J. C.

P. Murray attended her Majesty on horseback as far as the march of the Athole property at Balnaguard.

After the departure of her Majesty, Lady Glenlyon, on the part of Lord Glenlyon, presented medals to all the men of the Athole Highlanders who had been present at the Eglinton Tournament.

The tenantry, &c., now dispersed, but the Highlanders remained encamped at Dunkeld till the following day, when they marched back to Blair, under the Major's command.

October 4.—The Duchess of Atholl died at Dunkeld, aged 80, and was buried in Dunkeld Cathedral on the 10th.

From this time Lord and Lady Glenlyon resided principally at Dunkeld, leaving their son at Blair for the benefit of the more bracing air.

James Stewart, the late Duchess's steward, formerly valet to the 4th Duke, now entered Lord Glenlyon's service as house-steward.

~~*March* 1, 1843.—John Crease, formerly head forester, died at Pobroy.~~

March 31, 1843.—Captain the Hon. James C. P. Murray was appointed Adjutant of the second battalion Scots Fusilier Guards.

This year Lord Glenlyon further increased the strength of the Athole Highlanders, so as to form a battalion of four companies of forty rank and file each. The minimum height (without shoes) and the arms of the different companies were as follows:—

A. Right Flank Company, 6 ft. 0 in., Lochaber axes.
C. Right Centre Company, 5 ft. 9¼ in., Broadswords and targets.
D. Right Centre Company, 5 ft. 8 in., Broadswords and targets.
B. Left Flank Company, 5 ft. 10½ in., Muskets and bayonets.

At this time each company had a square banner, bearing Lord Glenlyon's crest and coronet. The company colours were A. white, C. green, D. red, B. blue.

On St. Andrew's Day Lord Glenlyon was elected Grand

Master Mason of Scotland, to which office he was always re-elected till his death.

In 1844 Lord Glenlyon made the grass avenue (formerly known as Gregor's Walk or the Mill Lane) into a gravelled drive, and continued the line of lime trees on either side of the lower half, to form a front approach to Blair Castle. He also put up a high double gate of timber, with the bark on, and sentry-boxes on either side, with fences to correspond, down to the public road, and as far along it as was requisite to meet the roadside walls.

June 21.—Emily, Lady Glenlyon, after some months' illness, died at Dunkeld, aged 55, and was buried in the Cathedral on the 27th.

Her residence, Kinnaird House, was subsequently let as a shooting-lodge.

In August communications were made to Lord Glenlyon regarding the loan of the Castle for the use of the Queen and Prince Albert, her Majesty having been advised to recruit her health by a short stay in the Highlands. To this proposal assent was cheerfully given, but it involved much preparation, as the Castle was very inadequately furnished. All obstacles were, however, overcome by the appointed time.

For the purpose of firing salutes two field-pieces (light 3-pounder mountain guns, said to have been originally intended for service in Ceylon) were now added to the Athole Highlanders. Four gunners were posted at each gun, with a man in charge of the two guns as master-gunner. Some artillerymen were also obtained from Leith Fort for a few days to instruct the men in their duty.

September 9.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, embarked at Woolwich on board the

royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and landed on Wednesday, September 11th, at Dundee, from whence the journey was by road, escorts being found by the Scots Greys. The Queen drove *viâ* Cupar-Angus to Dunkeld, where luncheon was partaken of in the Atholl Arms Hotel; a royal salute being fired from Stanley Hill, and the Cathedral bells pealed. On reaching Moulinearn, the royal party was met by Lord Glenlyon, who attended the Queen on horseback to Blair, which was reached soon after 3 P.M. On arriving at the entrance gate her Majesty was received by a guard of honour of the Athole Highlanders, under the command of Captain Oswald of Dunnikier, who formed on either side of the carriage and went at the double up the approach. At the upper end of the avenue the escort of the Greys (commanded by Captain Darby-Griffiths) fell back, and remained halted on the east side of the Banvie.

Her Majesty was received at the front door of the Castle by Lady Glenlyon with her young son, and her sister-in-law, the Hon. Charlotte Murray.

The Athole Highlanders[1] were drawn up in line as a guard of honour to the left of the front door, where they were inspected by Prince Albert soon after his arrival. At 4 P.M. a guard of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 1 piper, and 20 rank and file was mounted on the Castle, who were regularly relieved every third day during her Majesty's stay.

After the Queen's arrival at the Castle, Lord Glenlyon

[1] At this date the officers of the Athole Highlanders were :—

Col.	George Lord	Glenlyon.
Major	Hon. Jas. C. P.	Murray.
Capt.	John M.	Drummond, of Megginch.
,,	Charles	Home-Drummond, Blair-Drummond.
,,	James T.	Oswald, of Dunnikier.
,,	James	Alston-Stewart, Urrard.
Lieut.	Sir David	Dundas, of Dunira.
,,	Alex.	Macduff (Adjutant).
Lieut.	Arch.	Butter, of Faskally.
,,	Patrick	Keir, yr. of Kindrogan.
,,	David	Alston-Stewart, Urrard (absent).
,,	Hon. Wm.	Drummond, Master of Strathallan.
,,	Lewis	Way.
Qr.-Mr.	Duncan C.	Macdonald.

presented her Majesty with a white rose, as the feudal tenure of the Earldom of Atholl.[1]

During the Queen's residence at Blair Athole, Lord and Lady Glenlyon occupied the factor's house at Old Blair, where, after a few days, they were joined by Captain the Hon. James Murray, who had been detained in the south by regimental duty.

On Sundays, September 15 and 22, the Queen attended the parish church, on which occasions the Castle guard (with the exception of the men on sentry) was marched down and formed on each side of the church door.

Friday, September 27.—About 2 A.M. a fire broke out in the kitchen chimney of the factor's house, and before it could be subdued, the whole wing, which included the stables, was destroyed. Some difficulty was experienced in getting out Lord Glenlyon's horses, but finally all were rescued, a favourite dog only being burnt. Through the exertions of the Castle guard, under Captain Oswald, and some of the royal servants, the fire was prevented from spreading to the main building.

That evening a servants' dance was held in the Horn Hall at the Castle, at which the Queen and Prince Albert were present.

Monday, September 30.—A guard of honour of the Athole Highlanders, commanded by Captain Oswald and Lieutenant Keir, marched to Dunkeld to be in readiness to receive her Majesty on her return journey on the following day.

Tuesday, October 1.—At an early hour the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, planted several trees in the parks in front of the Castle, as a memorial of their visit, and at 9.30 A.M. left Blair for Dundee, escorted by a detachment of the Scots Greys, Lord Glenlyon and the Hon. James Murray attending on horseback. After taking leave of the

[1] This was an error, as the charter of the earldom granted by James III., 18th March 1481, to his uncle, Sir John Stewart of Balvenie, provided for a payment, yearly of a red rose at Blair at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (June 24) in name of blench farm, if asked only.

Queen at Dundee, Lord Glenlyon rode straight back to Blair, where he arrived at 5 A.M. the next day, a distance of 120 miles in all.

Captain Murray, by her Majesty's invitation, went back to London in the royal yacht. The royal party and suite whilst at Blair numbered seventy-five persons. Each morning during the Queen's stay a groom was sent up Glen Tilt to fill a bottle at the small spring (now known as the Queen's Well) by the roadside, opposite the junction of the Merk and Tilt.

This year the Atholl Trustees, requiring ready money, determined on selling the fee-simple lands situated in various parts of the estates, and the following were accordingly exposed to public roup :—

Lot I.—Toldaoine and four merk land of Lude.
Lot II.—Woodsheal, Achanruidh, Cultaloskin, and Kirkton of Struan.
Lot III.—Invervack, &c.
Lot IV.—Mealnalettroch.
Lot V.—Half of the Kyrachan.
Lot VI.—Easter Riemore.
Lot VII.—Glen Derby.
Lot VIII.—East and West Haughs of Dalshian and Croftanloan.

Of these, Lot VI. was the only one disposed of at the roup, the purchaser being Bisset of Riechip. The remaining seven lots were all afterwards purchased from the Trustees by Lord Glenlyon, at a total cost of £31,500.

During the year a law plea regarding disputed marches, which had been going on for two or three years between Lord Glenlyon and Captain Beaumont (who had purchased Riechael from Fincastle's trustees) was finally settled, mostly in favour of his Lordship.

In February 1845 Lord Glenlyon seconded the address at the opening of Parliament, on which occasion he wore the uniform of the Athole Highlanders.

In August, on the invitation of the Duke of Leeds, then tenant of (Old) Mar Lodge, Lord Glenlyon attended the Braemar Gathering, accompanied by a detachment of the Athole Highlanders, as follows :—

Main Body.—Colonel Lord Glenlyon, Captain John Drummond, Lieutenant and Adjutant MacDuff, Lieutenant Way, 4 sergeants, 2 pipers, 1 banner-bearer, 20 rank and file.

Baggage-Guard.—Quartermaster MacDonald, 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file.

The dress and arms of the party consisted of white fatigue jacket, kilt, sporan and belts, own thick hose and shoes, knapsack (with plaid rolled on top), containing uniform coat, dress hose and shoes, and clean shirt, broadsword and target.

Monday, August 25.—The party marched from Blair to General Sir Alexander Duff's lodge at the Baineach, where the men encamped, and the officers slept in the lodge.

Tuesday, August 26.—Marched from Baineach to (Old) Mar Lodge, pitched tents, paraded in full dress, marched to the Castletown, and joined the Duffs and Farquharsons, attended the games, which were followed by dinner and a dance, and then returned to Mar Lodge.

Wednesday, August 27.—Marched back to Blair. Being met at Forest Lodge by Lady Glenlyon, the party "opened" Way's Drive[1] on the return march.

The Queen having been pleased, before leaving Blair the previous year, to announce to Lord Glenlyon her intention of presenting a pair of colours to the Athole Highlanders, in recognition of their services in 1842, and also during her Majesty's recent residence at Blair, September 4th was fixed for the presentation.

Wednesday, September 3.—The battalion paraded to receive

[1] The drive leading from the front approach to the east lodge. Laid out by Mr. Lewis Way, nephew of Lord Glenlyon's old tutor.

Prince George of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who arrived on that day to take part in the ceremony. The Highlanders encamped that night in the Castle Park.

Thursday, September 4.—About 4.30 P.M. the general parade of the Athole Highlanders was formed in the Castle Park, and about 5 P.M. the royal princes and other guests came on to the ground. After the line had been inspected the corps marched past in quick and double time. Line having been re-formed, Lady Glenlyon advanced to the front, supported on either side by Prince George of Cambridge, carrying the Queen's colour, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the regimental one. Her Ladyship then, on behalf of the Queen, presented the colours, in the following words:—

"Lord Glenlyon and Athole Highlanders,—Her Majesty the Queen has done me the honour to command me to present these colours to you, as a proof of the high estimation in which she held your zeal for her service during her residence in Athole. I am sure you must feel that no higher honour could have been paid you, and I am convinced that the same devoted loyalty which caused the Atholemen to rally round the banner of their sovereign in the last '45 will induce you now to preserve these colours with untarnished honour, and hand them down unsullied to posterity."

The colours were received kneeling by the two senior subalterns, Lieutenants Butter and Keir, and the chaplain (the Rev. Alexander Irvine) offered up an appropriate prayer, after which a royal salute was fired by the artillery, and the battalion again marched past. At 6 P.M. dinner was served in the large marquee, the Castle party partaking of it with the men.[1]

In 1845 a railway was projected from Inverness to Perth. Davidson of Tulloch and Cluny Macpherson interviewed Lord

[1] A remarkable fact, which probably escaped the recollection of all at the time, is that exactly one century previously, on September 4, 1745, Lord George Murray joined Prince Charles Stuart's army in Perth on their arrival there from Dunkeld.

Glenlyon on the subject. His Lordship was at first opposed to the scheme, but afterwards consented.

The proposed line was to follow the course of the Scottish Midland Junction Railway as far as Cargill, whence it proceeded *via* Dunkeld through Athole and Strathspey to Nairn, and from thence to Inverness.

The bargain made with Lord Glenlyon was that he should receive a bonus of £15,000 over and above the price of his lands, &c., taken by the Company. At Blair the line was to run on the south side of the Garry, crossing that river a little west of its junction with the Bruar, and in passing Struan it was to keep clear of the plantations at the Falls of Garry. The Company also undertook to build a bridge over the Garry west of the Blair Hotel, and to shift the course of the public road to the south side of the river, crossing again to the north side west of the Bruar. The Company further bound themselves to pull down and remove the parish manse and offices, and to re-erect them on a site south of the Garry, to be fixed on by Lord Glenlyon, who was to give land there in place of the existing glebe.

The bill for this intended railway was thrown out, as it was considered impossible to make a line over Drumuachdair. It is much to be regretted that the arrangements proposed at Blair in 1845 were not insisted on when the Highland line was constructed later on.

January 31, 1846.—Lord Glenlyon was appointed a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen.

April 12.—Lady Elizabeth Murray MacGregor (youngest daughter of the 4th Duke) died in London, aged 59, and was buried in Balquhidder on the 27th.

July 23.—Lord Glenlyon resigned his post as Lord-in-Waiting on the resignation of Sir Robert Peel's Administration.

June 14.—Lady Jane Muirhead died. She was the last survivor of the 3rd Duke's family.

It was arranged this year that the annual gathering known as the Tilt Meeting, hitherto held at Bridge of Tilt early in August, should in future take place in Blair Castle parks, on a day as near the 4th of September as might be convenient, in commemoration of the presentation of the colours on that date, and that the meeting should be called the Athole Gathering.

Friday, September 4.—The Athole Gathering was held for the first time in the grounds of Blair Castle, and in reply to Lord Glenlyon's invitation, the Duke of Leeds crossed the hill from Braemar with a party of two officers (Colonel Hudson and Mr. Milbanke) and twenty men, and Sir Robert Menzies brought a party of three officers (his brother Fletcher, Ronald Menzies of Culdares, and Lieutenant Gilbert Menzies, 42nd Regiment) and seventy men of his Clan to attend the gathering. After the games the whole of the Highlanders dined together in the marquee, after which Sir Robert Menzies's men marched back to Trinafour (where they had gathered that morning), and were then dismissed; but the Mar men remained all night at Blair, returning home the following day.

September 11.—The Hon. James C. P. Murray resigned the Adjutancy of the 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards.

September 14.—John, 5th Duke of Atholl, died at 13 Greville Place, Kilburn, London, aged 68, and his funeral took place at Dunkeld Cathedral on the 26th, when, in addition to Lord Glenlyon (the chief mourner), eight of his Grace's nephews acted as pall-bearers, viz., Captain Hon. J. C. P. Murray, Captain Drummond, yr. of Megginch, the Master of Strathallan, Hon. J. R. Drummond, R.N., Hon. Edmund Drummond, H.E.I.C.S., Hon. F. C. Drummond, Sir John MacGregor, Bart., and Captain Evan Murray MacGregor, Austrian service.

GEORGE, 6TH DUKE OF ATHOLE, K.T.

b. 1814. *d.* 1864

ANNE HOME-DRUMMOND

WIFE OF GEORGE, 6TH DUKE OF ATHOLE

b. 1814

XXII. GEORGE A. F. J., 6TH DUKE OF ATHOLE,
b. 20 September 1814 in London.

Cornet 2nd (Royal North British) Dragoons (Scots Greys)	21 November 1834
Succeeded his father as 2nd Lord Glenlyon	12 October 1837
Lieutenant 2nd (R.N.B.) Dragoons	30 December 1837
Retired from the army	6 November 1840
Lord of the Bed-chamber to the Queen	31 January 1846
Resigned post on change of Ministry	23 July 1846
Succeeded his uncle as 6th Duke	14 September 1846

(His Grace adopted Athole as the spelling of the title. His brothers and sisters were afterwards granted the rank of Duke's children.)

Deputy-Lieutenant for Perthshire	1846
Order of the Thistle	28 October 1852
Lieutenant-Colonel Perthshire Rifle Volunteers	18 November 1861

m. 29 October 1839, Anne, only daughter of Henry Home-Drummond, of Blair Drummond, Perthshire, by whom he had an only son.

John James Hugh Henry, Marquis of Tullibardine } His successor, *b.* 6 August 1840.

June 10, 1847.—The Duke's eldest sister, Lady Charlotte, was married in London to the Rev. Court Granville, Incumbent of Alnwick.

This year Alexander McAra, the Duke's footman, was appointed head-forester in place of Peter Fraser, invalided.

July 21.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia and suite arrived at Blair Castle on a visit, when the Athole Highlanders paraded to receive his Imperial Highness.

The Grand Duke remained till the 26th, and during his visit a Castle guard of 2 officers, 2 sergeants, 1 piper, 1 banner bearer, and 20 rank and file was mounted daily.

August 17.—H.R.H. Prince Waldemar of Prussia arrived

on a visit. The Highlanders were turned out to receive his Royal Highness. His visit terminated on the 20th, and during his stay the usual guard was mounted at the Castle.

August 25.—In response to another invitation from the Duke of Leeds, his Grace made a second expedition to Mar Lodge, to attend the Braemar Gathering, accompanied by her Grace and a detachment of sixty of the Athole Highlanders.

August 27.—The party, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Nassau and suite, returned to Blair, where the remainder of the men were under arms to receive the Grand Duke on arrival. His visit lasted till the 1st September, during which time the usual Castle guard was mounted.

In September a dispute arose between the Duke and Professor Torrie of Aberdeen and others, who claimed a public right of way through Glen Tilt, which was resisted by his Grace. This led to a protracted law plea, which lasted till 1853.

October 7.—A great spate took place on the Tay and its tributaries, which occasioned much damage to river-banks.

October 21.—Alexander Robertson, *alias* "Sandy Ban," his Grace's head-shepherd in Glen Tilt (a corporal in the Athole Highlanders, and also a Tournament man), whilst on the hill with a knife in his hand, accidentally made a dangerous wound in his leg. Mortification set in, but was arrested, and on November 15 his leg was amputated, his Grace holding his hand during the operation. Sandy, however, died the same day.

In February 1848 King Louis Philippe had abdicated the throne of France and a republic had been declared. His Grace having some curiosity to see Paris under these new circumstances, volunteered to carry despatches from the Foreign Office, and accordingly left London (travelling as Mr. George Murray) on March 21, reaching Paris the following day. On the 26th

he left on his return journey, being again in charge of despatches, and arrived in London on the 27th.

April 10.—On the occasion of the anticipated Chartist riots, the Duke was one of the special constables sworn in for the preservation of the peace in London.[1]

In May the Duke sold the farm of Croftanloan, near Pitlochrie, to Captain Jack Murray, R.N., the price paid being £1250, with a feu-duty of a flag for Blair Castle, payable every third year.

In June Mr. McInroy of Lude erected a wooden salmon trap on the Tilt, on his own side of the river, to the south of the old Bridge of Tilt. This, however, was promptly removed on objections being made on the part of the Duke.

The same month, at the close of the French revolution, his Grace, accompanied by Captain the Hon. James Drummond, R.N., paid another visit to Paris, to see the city in a state of siege. The following extract from a letter written during his Grace's visit gives an account of some of the atrocities committed by the insurgents :—

His Grace to Her Grace (extract).

PARIS, *Friday* [30 *June* 1848], 1 *o'clock.*

Even now at night the sentries are being often shot on their posts, for the Insurgents murder them whenever they can. All Insurgents caught with arms or powder about them are even now at night taken to the bank of the Seine, shot there, and toppled into the river. We heard two shots near this when we were out last night. There never was anything like the Brutality of the people during the 4 days of fighting. The prisoners when taken were held by the men while the women cut off their heads and mutilated them. The heads after they were cut off had holes made in their skulls, and having candles stuck therein, formed the lights at night on the tops of the Barricades.

One of the Insurgents when taken, and just as he was about to be shot, pulled out of his pocket and held up eighteen tongues on a string.

[1] His staff is in the Armoury at Blair.

Some eighteen or nineteen of the dragoons taken prisoners had their hands and feet cut off, and were then strapped on their horses and led about.

One poor boy of the Garde Mobile, only 15, and very small, distinguished himself so much as to be "decoré" by General Cavagnac. He and four others attempted to take a flag off one of the Barricades; his four companions were killed, but he brought off the flag. The day before yesterday he was led about the Boulevards with a Triple Crown of Green on his head—that night he was a corpse. He came to a café and asked for a cigar. A gentleman at once offered him one. He smoked a little and dropped down dead—it was *poisoned.* Many of the soldiers have been poisoned.

The Duke and Duchess had intended visiting St. Petersburg this year, in order to be present at the Grand Duke Constantine's wedding; but the project was abandoned owing to an outbreak of cholera on the Continent. They, however (accompanied by Captain the Hon. James Drummond, R.N.), paid a visit to Paris, leaving London on August 9 and returning on the 18th.

In September the Duke made a third expedition to the Braemar Gathering, leaving Blair on the 12th and returning on the 15th, on which occasion he was attended by a detachment of the Athole Highlanders of 108 of all ranks.

This year the following amusing petition was presented to his Grace, regardless of the fact that he was a Justice of the Peace:—

Unto His Grace the Duke of Atholl, &c. &c. &c.

The petition and Representation of the parties subscribing, some of, and as representing others, your Grace's tenants in Strathtummel.

Humbly Sheweth,—That the petitioners are sorry to be obliged to trouble your Grace with tidings of anything unpleasant. They are, however, compelled by the importance of the matter to lay before your Grace,

as their Proprietor, a statement of a certain grievance, which, unless removed, will very shortly cause the ruin of the whole of them: and in order that your Grace may understand the foundation of this Representation, the petitioners beg humbly to state as follows, viz.—

1. That the District of Strathtummel is populated and possessed by small tenantry, the extent of the possession of each, with one or two exceptions, being barely sufficient to maintain a family.

2. That, in order to eke out a subsistance and home for themselves and families, the Petitioners hitherto struggled hard to pay their rents, not out of their small holdings, that being impossible, but in a way (which altho' looked upon by some as a breach of law and propriety, yet was looked upon by the Petitioners in a different way) which they beg now to inform your Grace of, viz., that of illicit distillation, whereby, during the time the petitioners were not *entirely* prevented, they and each of them managed from what was not required for the use of the family to turn out of their barley sufficient means to pay their rents.

3. The excise laws having been more stringently enforced within the last twelve months in their locality than formerly, the petitioners have been completely prevented doing anything in this way.

4. That, along with this grievance, the petitioners have felt and deeply suffered from the effects of the failure in the potatoe crop (strictly speaking their staff of life), which as a necessary consequence caused a consumption of two-thirds of the grain crop in each family, whereby the ability of the tenant to pay his rent from the produce of his farm is to that extent at present diminished.

5. That, along with other unfavorable circumstances of which this year has been productive is the low price of farm produce of all kinds, the effect of which is, and the petitioners are sorry to be obliged to admit it, that their energies are at present prostrated.

6. That, notwithstanding of all this, the Petitioners are willing to persevere in their endeavours to pay their rents, if circumstances, thro' your Grace's assistance, could be so managed that the stringency of the excise laws as against them could be, altho' only partially, removed. The Petitioners do not want any Legislative enactment for accomplishing this—the mere removal of the District officer, John Robertson, near Tumell Bridge, would, from the rigorous and severe way in which he discharges his duty, be sufficient.

The circumstance is of so much importance to the Petitioners that they humbly, but very seriously, recommend, ere it is too late, the matter to your Grace's consideration.

May it therefore please your Grace to take the foregoing statements into consideration, and therefore, if agreeable to your Grace, to take some steps to cause the officer before named to be removed from the Petitioners' district for the purpose before named, and which they are confident can be accomplished if your Grace should be pleased to use your influence in the matter. And the petitioners will ever pray.

ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, Dalcroy.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Dalreoch.
PETER STEWART, Tomintanda.
ROBERT DOW, Tomintanda.
ALEXANDER DOW, Tomintanda.
JOHN DOW, Balnabodach.
DONALD MCINTYRE, Blairbuie.
JOHN ROBERTSON, Nether Bohespig.

April 25, 1849.—Lord Tullibardine was sent to a school at Feltham, Middlesex, kept by Mr. Augustus Westmacott.

In May the new bowling-green at Dunkeld was opened.

May 3.—Admiral Sir Adam Drummond of Megginch, widower of Lady Charlotte, eldest daughter of the 4th Duke, died, aged 78.

June 19.—The 4th Duke's last surviving daughter, Lady Strathallan, died, aged 68.

This year his Grace started a pack of otter-hounds, the old Marshall Farm at Dunkeld and a part of the Mains at Blair being converted into kennels.

August 12, 1850.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Blair on a visit, and remained till the 15th. The Athole Highlanders paraded to receive her Royal Highness, and during her stay furnished the usual guard.

A small herd of red deer had been started by his Grace in a

park at Blair in 1838, four of which in the course of years developed extra fine heads. The best of them was killed fighting on October 20 this year. Their names and records were as follows :—

	Age at Death.	Clean Weight.	Points.	
Tarf . .	12 years.	20 st. 9 lbs.	14	Shot 1849.
Tilt . . .	13 years.	...	18	Killed 1850 fighting.[1]
Banvie .	15 years.	13 st. 7 lbs.	12	Shot 1852 in consequence of a hurt.
Merk . .	16 years.	16 st. 0 lbs.	11	Shot 1853 in consequence of disease.

Both the last had begun to deteriorate, as each of them had fifteen points the year before he was shot. The cast horns of all four, from three years of age, are at Blair Castle, mounted on skulls.

November 5.—Lord James Murray was promoted to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Scots Fusilier Guards.

May 14, 1851.—James, Viscount Strathallan, widower of Lady Amelia Sophia, second daughter of the 4th Duke, died, aged 84.

This year the Duke made his fourth and last expedition to attend the Braemar Gathering. He was accompanied by the Duchess and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sutton, and a detachment of 105 of the Athole Highlanders of all ranks.

November 6.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lord James Murray married Elizabeth Marjory, daughter of George Fairholme of Greenknowe, Berwickshire. They afterwards took up their residence at Eastwood Cottage, Dunkeld.

January 9, 1852.—During a gale 5192 trees were blown down in the Blair district. Much damage was done on other parts of the property, but no record has been found.

In March the Duchess was appointed Mistress of the Robes

[1] Tilt was stuffed, and is now in the Entrance Hall at Blair.

to the Queen, but vacated that office on a change of Government on December 28.

In November the Duke was invested with the Order of the Thistle.

January 1853.—On reaching London on his way back to Feltham after the Christmas holidays, Lord Tullibardine was taken ill with inflammation of the lungs. Being unable to return to school, he was sent to Mr. Evans's house at Eton, where he was carefully nursed. After being eight weeks in bed, he was taken by the Duchess to Bonchurch, Isle of Wight. On recovery, he spent the summer with the Rev. C. Fenwick at Brook, near Freshwater, and in July went to Eton College, where he boarded at Mr. Evans's, the Rev. F. Durnford being his tutor.

September 20 *to* 23.—The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited Blair Castle. The Highlanders paraded on the day of their arrival, and a guard was mounted during their stay.

During 1853 the Glen Tilt right of way case, which had been commenced in 1848, was finally decided in the House of Lords against the Duke. On this his Grace obtained the consent of the pursuers in the late action to a substitute road being made, his intention being (with the necessary sanction of the Road Trustees) to improve the path between the Aberdeenshire county march and Pol Tarf, to throw an arch over that river,[1] and also to build a bridge over the Tilt near Dail Chruinneachaidh, and thence to construct a road up Lochan and along the side of Loch Loch by the back of Beinn a Ghlo to join the Shinagag road. In order to carry out this plan, it was, however, necessary to pass through about a mile of the hill ground on the estate of Lude, for which the Duke was, of course, pre-

[1] The stone bridge built in the time of Duke James had been thrown down at the beginning of the right of way dispute, to deter tourists from passing through the Glen.

pared to pay; but as Mr. McInroy declined receiving any money compensation, and would be satisfied with nothing less than "the exclusive right to the shootings over the whole of the Seven Shealings in perpetuity," the whole matter very naturally fell through.

At this time Mr. McInroy objected to the Duke otter-hunting on the Garry, on the score that it disturbed *his* salmon-fishing. The result of this was that his Grace's agent at once proved that Lude possessed no charter of salmon-fishing, which right accordingly belonged to his Grace, who intimated that in future he intended to exercise that right more stringently.

May 20, 1854.—The Duchess was appointed a Lady of the Bed-chamber to the Queen.

War having been declared against Russia, the Duke offered the services of the Athole Highlanders to Lord Palmerston for any home service they could perform, but they were not required.

During September Lieutenant-Colonel Lord James Murray embarked for service in the Crimea, and joined the 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards before Sebastopol on October 17. He was afterwards present at the battles of Balaclava and Inkerman and the siege of Sebastopol, for which services he received the Crimean medal and three clasps, Turkish medal, and the fifth class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie.

This year considerable additions to the Blair Inn were begun. These were to include a large room,[1] to be used only for the Gathering Ball, which had latterly been held in a tent.

An action was also brought against the Duke by Major McInroy of Shierglas (brother to McInroy of Lude): the case was as follows. In 1736 Duke James had disponed to Stewart of Shierglas "the privilege of salmon-fishing upon the Garry, so far

[1] Let as a coffee-room with the hotel since 1864.

as his lands of Shierglas extend, and no farther." On the south side of the river, Shierglas extends for nearly one and a half miles, but on the north side only three-quarters of a mile belongs to that estate. Of the remainder of the northern bank opposite Shierglas, a quarter of a mile belongs to the Duke and half a mile to Lude. Major McInroy's contention was that according to his charter the salmon-fishing on the north side belonged to him as far as his property extended on the south side. The case, when tried, was settled in favour of his Grace.

In the course of this year a school for girls and a teacher's house, built at the Duchess's expense, was opened at Dunkeld.

In February 1855 Lord Tullibardine was again taken ill of inflammation of the lungs at Eton, which was followed by an attack of measles and whooping-cough. On his recovery he was sent for a few weeks to Filgrave Rectory, Buckinghamshire.

This month the frost was so intense at Dunkeld that the Tay was frozen over from near the Cottage to above the American Gardens, whilst the ice on the Loch of the Lowes was strong enough to carry a horse and sledge.

May 24.—Lord James Murray was invalided home from the Crimea.

September 4.—Lord Tullibardine was appointed a Lieutenant in the Athole Highlanders.

September 6 *and* 7.—The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh visited Blair Castle, on which occasion a guard was mounted.

April 7, 1856.—The Perth and Dunkeld Railway was opened.

In July Lord Tullibardine left Eton.

August 26.—The Duke having been invited to attend the Dundee Games with some of his men, a detachment of fifty-nine

COLONEL LORD JAMES MURRAY

2ND SURVIVING SON OF JAMES, LORD GLENLYON

b. 1819. *d.* 1874

of all ranks was called out, and slept this night in the stables at Dunkeld, and the following day proceeded by train to Dundee, returning the same night to Dunkeld, where after dinner they were dismissed to their homes.

At the Athole Gathering this year the new ball-room at Blair Hotel was used for the first time.

Up to this time, believing that the crown charter under which the Forest of Athole is held conferred a right to the deer over the whole Earldom of Athole, the Duke's foresters had always been in the habit of driving back into the Forest any deer that strayed on to neighbouring estates. This year the custom was objected to by McInroy of Lude.

During 1856 the building of the village of Garryside was commenced at Blair.

This autumn Lord Tullibardine went to a private tutor's at Crockham Hill, Kent, to prepare for his army examination.

March 1857.—The Duke was appointed a Director of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway.

This spring Lord Tullibardine, accompanied by his tutor, made a short tour through Belgium and Holland.

At this date Lord Kinnaird prevailed upon his Grace to start his brother Lord James[1] as a candidate to represent Perthshire, in opposition to the sitting member, Stirling of Keir. This project, however, collapsed, much to the relief of his Grace's friends, as, if carried on, it would have caused a most unhappy split in the county.

The Duke, having been elected Chief of the Glasgow Celtic Society, was invited to attend their Games (which were to be held during the week of the Highland and Agricultural Show), and also to take a guard of the Athole Highlanders there with him.

[1] Lord James retired from the army on June 16th.

Tuesday, August 4.—The men for the expedition, selected from the upper districts, assembled at Dunkeld, and were quartered that night in the stables.

Wednesday, August 5.—Being joined by the remainder of the men, who lived in the neighbourhood, the detachment (about sixty of all ranks) left Dunkeld at 5.30 A.M. (accompanied by the Duchess and Miss Murray MacGregor[1]), and reached Glasgow about 11 A.M., where the men were quartered in the Sailor's Home, and the officers in the Star Hotel.

Thursday, August 6.—After breakfast the Athole detachment marched to the Agricultural Showyard, where they formed a guard of honour for the Queen of the Netherlands, who visited the Show that day.

The detachment afterwards marched to College Green, where the Celtic Society's Games were held.

Friday, August 7.—The detachment again attended the Games (at which 20,000 people were said to be present), and in the evening dined at a banquet given by the Celtic Society.

Saturday, August 8.—The detachment left Glasgow at 8.15 A.M., and reached Dunkeld at 1 P.M., where, after having their dinner, they were dismissed.

At the above-mentioned Show the Duke bought a prize Ayrshire cow, which was the commencement of the celebrated Dunkeld herd.

This year the great Indian Mutiny broke out, and on September 27 his Grace's cousin, Lieutenant Francis Murray MacGregor, 52nd Bengal Native Infantry (fourth son to the late Sir Evan), was killed by the mutineers of his corps near Jubbulpore.

[1] The Duke's first cousin, who had resided with the family since the death of her brother Sir John in 1851.

During the autumn Lord Tullibardine, accompanied by his private tutor, spent some time in Paris, having previously made a short tour through Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland.

This year the Duke formed a drum and flute band at Dunkeld, under the leadership of Samuel Jones, late Drum-major, Grenadier Guards.

Mr. James Condie, his Grace's Perth agent and factor, failed at this period, having some £2000 of the Duke's money in his hands at the time, of which, however, 15s. in the pound was afterwards paid.

In 1858, in consequence of Mr. Condie's recent failure, the following changes in the staff of the estate took place. Dr. Macdonald became estate factor, and Mr. Carrington cashier, whilst Captain MacDuff moved from Blair to Strathord to take charge of that estate, and his son James became sub-factor at Blair.

January 25.—The Duke and Duchess attended the marriage between the Princess Royal and the Crown Prince of Prussia at the Chapel Royal, St. James's; Lord Tullibardine being also present in the corridor to view the bridal procession.

At Blair the occasion was celebrated by a parade of the Athole Highlanders. A royal salute was fired by the guns, and the men were afterwards marched to the hotel, where they dined under the presidency of Captain Keir, younger of Kindrogan.

In February McInroy of Lude took out an interdict to have the Duke and his servants prohibited from entering upon his lands for the purpose of shooting or driving off the deer. This led to a lawsuit which lasted for four years, and was decided against the Duke.

August 26.—His Grace made a second expedition to attend the Dundee Games, taking with him a detachment of the Athole

Highlanders, consisting of eighty-four of all ranks, including the band.

In September the officers of the Athole Highlanders presented the Duchess with a portrait of her son, taken two years previously, on the occasion of his killing his first hart. In October Lord Tullibardine passed his army examination.

November 4.—The Duke's youngest sister, Lady Frances Maynard, died (on her birthday) at Shern Hall, Essex, aged 38.

In February 1859, Lord Tullibardine, accompanied by the Rev. F. C. Drake, went to Paris, remaining there till April, when they proceeded to Venice and Corfu. There they joined the Marquis of Hastings and party, and spent a month yachting amongst the Ionian Islands. Then by Corinth and Athens to Constantinople, where Lord Rendlesham and his tutor joined the party. Mr. Drake, on the false report that a clergyman could not enter Russia, remained in Constantinople, whilst the others crossed the Black Sea to Odessa, wishing to visit Sebastopol. Having been detained by the illness of two of the party, and thus missing the first steamer, the project of a visit to the Crimea was given up, much to Lord Tullibardine's regret. He accompanied his friends as far as Galatz, where he remained the guest of Major Stokes, R.E., her Majesty's Danube Commissioner, hoping to be joined by Mr. Drake. As he did not arrive, Lord Tullibardine, after waiting a fortnight, returned to Odessa, whence in a few days he got a passage to Sebastopol. After a week there he went back to Odessa for another week, and then to Galatz, where he learnt that Mr. Drake was in Vienna, and accordingly proceeded up the Danube to Pesth, where on August 10 he was met by Mr. Drake, whom he had left in Constantinople on June 18. They reached Paris from Vienna on August 14, about two hours too late to see the victorious French army march into the capital on the conclusion

of the war against Austria, which had taken place since Lord Tullibardine left Paris four and a half months previously.

August 9.—The Duke left Dunkeld for Glasgow with a detachment of the Athole Highlanders of seventy-two of all ranks, to attend the Celtic Society's Games, and returned on the 11th.

August 17.—Lord Tullibardine reached home on his return from abroad, and a month later, on the 16th September, was gazetted Ensign and Lieutenant 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, then quartered at Windsor.

The Queen having consented to open the works at Loch Katrine to supply the city of Glasgow with water, the Duke offered, if agreeable to her Majesty, to attend with a detachment of the Athole Highlanders as a guard of honour. Having received the Queen's assent, his Grace also undertook to fire the salute after the ceremony, with the Athole Highlanders' guns (three-pounders), as from the nature of the ground the Royal Artillery would have difficulty in reaching the spot.

Wednesday, October 12.—The detachment, eighty-nine of all ranks, paraded at Dunkeld, where officers and men slept that night in the stables.

Thursday, October 13.—They proceeded (accompanied by the Duchess, Miss Murray MacGregor, and Mrs. Henry Sutton) by train to Bucklyvie, whence they marched (ladies riding) to Ledard Farm on Loch Ard (eleven miles), having been invited to encamp there by the tenant, Mr. Charles Hope Vere.

Friday, October 14.—A very wet day. In the morning the detachment marched from Loch Ard to the water-works on Loch Katrine (six miles). On arriving at the top of the height above the works, the artillery ponies were taken out, and with the aid of ropes, &c., the two guns were got safely down the

precipitous hill, and placed in position in front of the Water Commissioner's house—the Athole guard of honour being posted at the same place, ankle-deep in a swamp facing the Loch. Guards of honour of the 42nd and 79th Highlanders were posted at the landing-stage where her Majesty was to disembark, and the covered way between it and the Commissioner's house was lined on either side by Glasgow Volunteers and the Celtic Society.

The Queen, Prince Consort, and suite arrived in the steamer *Rob Roy* at 2 P.M. After her Majesty had turned on the water supply and received some addresses, a royal salute was fired by the Athole Highlanders' guns. The Queen and Prince Consort then partook of luncheon in the Commissioner's house, and afterwards re-embarked on the *Rob Roy* and took their departure, when a parting salute was fired by the guns.

Shortly afterwards the detachment set out on the return march to Ledard, when much difficulty was experienced in getting the guns up the hill from the water-works, 600 feet in height. However, with some twenty-five men to each gun and the pipes playing in front, all was accomplished in the course of half-an-hour, and about nightfall the camp was reached.

Saturday, October 15.—Reveille at 4 A.M. At 6.30 A.M. the main body marched for Stronachlachair (seven miles), and from thence went by steamer to the Trossachs pier (seven and a half miles), whence they marched to Callander (nine and a half miles), being joined *en route* by the guards of honour of the 42nd, 79th, and 92nd Highlanders, with the band of the Sussex Militia. The artillery and baggage-guard set out by road to Callander (sixteen miles) shortly after the main body left Ledard, and reached their destination before the guards of honour marched in. From Callander the Athole Highlanders proceeded by

train to Dunkeld, which was reached about 8 P.M., and there, after all had dined together in the servants' hall, the men were dismissed. The Duke and party afterwards drove to Blair, arriving about 3 A.M.

November 5.—Lord Tullibardine left Blair for London to get his military outfit, and on the 15th joined his battalion at St. George's Barracks.

In May 1860, John MacGregor, Middle District ground officer, and son of Charles MacGregor, who held the same post, was appointed to the charge of the estate woods, in place of Dr. MacDonald, made factor.

June 30.—Lord Tullibardine was sent from London, as Subaltern of a fatigue party employed for eight days in clearing and preparing Wimbledon Common, on the occasion of the first meeting of the National Volunteer Rifle Association.

October 3.—A bad gale occurred, which did great damage in Scotland. The return of trees blown down on the Athole estates was as follows :—

Blair	District	3,755	75,238.
Middle	,,	8,031	
Dunkeld	,,	59,567	
Strathord	,,	3,885	

A celebrated tree near Guay, known as the Marquis of Atholl's Oak, was uprooted on this occasion. It was said that on his journeys to Blair the Dunkeld tenants attended his Lordship as far as this tree, and were there relieved by the Middle District tenants.[1]

November 23.—The Empress of the French (travelling as Comtesse de Pierrefonds) with a small suite arrived at Birnam

[1] The 6th Duke's coffin was made of the wood of this oak, as also part of the present front door of Blair Castle.

Hotel. The following day, hearing that the Empress had driven through Dunkeld on her way to see Blair, the Duke followed on a pony, and having overtaken the party, was presented to the Empress, and invited to a seat in her carriage. Unfortunately by the time they reached Blair it was dark, and the Castle could only be seen by the aid of a very limited supply of tallow candles (the house being closed for the winter). After tea at the Hotel, the Empress and party returned to Birnam.

Sunday, November 25.—The Empress and suite attended the service of the Church of Scotland in Dunkeld Cathedral with his Grace and party,[1] and spent the rest of the day with them.

Monday, November 26.—The Empress and suite, accompanied by his Grace, drove *via* Crieff, Drummond Castle, and Blair Drummond to Stirling, and thence proceeded by train to Glasgow.

Tuesday, November 27, was spent in seeing that city and Hamilton Palace.

Wednesday, November 28. — The party visited Lochs Lomond and Katrine, and that evening the Duke took leave of the Empress at Stirling, from whence she set out for England.

Tuesday, August 6, 1861.—Lord Tullibardine came of age, in honour of which a ball was given in the Riding School at Blair stables to the tenantry of that district, Dalcapon, and Logierait.

Wednesday, August 7.—A treat was given to the school children on the estate north of Moulinearn, and a dinner to the work-people and their wives.

Thursday, August 8.—The Duke and his son were enter-

[1] The Duchess was absent at the time, being in waiting at Windsor.

tained at dinner by the tenantry and other friends in a marquee on the lawn by the stables at Dunkeld, Lord Mansfield occupying the chair.

Friday, August 9.—A ball was given to the Dunkeld and Strathord tenants in the marquee.

Saturday, August 10.—A treat was given at Dunkeld to the school children on the estates south of Moulinearn, and a dinner to the labourers and their wives.

Tuesday, August 13.—His Grace and Lord Tullibardine attended a ball at the sawmill in Strathord, given by the farmers of that estate to their servants.

October 9.—The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and her *fiancé*, Prince Louis of Hesse,[1] having slept at Dalwhinnie the previous night (whilst making a short tour from Balmoral), visited Blair, from whence they drove to Forest Lodge, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess and Miss Murray MacGregor. Here her Majesty's ponies met them, and the royal party rode through Glen Tilt to Braemar, escorted by the Duke and his Hillmen as far as the county march.

Soon after this an invitation to Compiègne arrived from the French Court for the Duke and Duchess, Lord Tullibardine, Lord James Murray, Miss Murray MacGregor and Lord Dunmore. The ladies declined, but the gentlemen with four servants left London on November 10th for France, and, according to request, wore the kilt during their stay at Compiègne—Lord James and Lord Tullibardine returned to England on the 25th, but the Duke and Lord Dunmore remained a week longer.

November 18.—His Grace was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel of the newly raised Perthshire Rifle Volunteers.

December 14.—The Prince Consort died at Windsor after a short illness, at which time the Duchess was in waiting.

[1] Lady Churchill and General the Hon. E. Grey were in attendance.

February 10, 1862.—Dr. MacDonald resigned his post as factor over the Athole estates.

This autumn Lord Tullibardine became engaged to Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Louisa Moncrieffe of Moncrieffe.

In November the Duke and Duchess, accompanied by Miss Murray MacGregor, spent a week at Compiègne as guests of the Emperor and Empress of the French.

This year a full-length portrait of his Grace was painted by J. M. Barclay, A.R.S.A., for Messrs. Hill, Edinburgh, for the purpose of being engraved, the picture being afterwards presented by them to the Duchess.

During 1862 considerable additions were made to Eastwood Cottage, Lord James Murray's residence at Dunkeld.

January 10, 1863.—Lord Tullibardine embarked at Liverpool in the s.s. *Arabia* for Boston, U.S.A., *en route* to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment at Montreal (which Battalion had sailed for Canada in December 1861, at the time of the "Trent affair"). He reached his destination on the 23rd.

March 10.—The Duke and Duchess were present at Windsor at the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

In May his Grace bought a large portion of the late Marquis of Breadalbane's herd of Highland cattle, which breed has since been kept up at Blair.

Early in August Lord Tullibardine received an alarming account of the state of his father's health, on which he left Montreal on the 13th for Quebec, from whence he sailed on the 15th in the s.s. *America*, landed at Londonderry on the 27th, and reached Blair the following day.

At this time the Highland Railway had been completed

from Dunkeld as far as Pitlochrie, and on September 9 it was opened for traffic through to Inverness.

September 15.—The Queen, on her journey to Balmoral, left her suite at Perth, and, accompanied by Princess Helena, proceeded to Blair to visit the Duke.[1] Her Majesty breakfasted at the Castle, and when she left, his Grace was able to attend her to the station. The Hillmen, under the direction of Lord Tullibardine, kept the station platform on the Queen's arrival and departure, and on returning to the Castle the Duke took leave of the men in the Clock Tower passage, thanking them for the faithful service they had rendered to himself, and expressing a hope that they would serve his son in the same manner.[2]

At this time Miss Moncreiffe was staying at the Castle on her first visit to Blair.

During September Mr. John Robertson entered his Grace's service as factor, which post he still holds.

Thursday, October 29 (the 24th anniversary of their Graces' wedding).—The Marquis was married to Miss Moncreiffe at Moncreiffe House, the service being performed by his uncle the Rev. Court Granville. The bride's seven sisters were her bridesmaids, and Mr. Small of Dirnanean was best man in the place of the Earl of Dunmore, who was serving with the 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards in Canada. After the wedding the bridal pair drove to Dunkeld, where they remained till November 4, when they proceeded by road to Blair.[3]

December 3.—Lord and Lady Tullibardine arrived at 33 Cadogan Place, London, which they had rented from Lieu-

[1] Lady Augusta Bruce and General the Hon. E. Grey were in attendance.

[2] Of the fifteen men present on that occasion, not one ever left the service. Eight have died, and seven still continue in their situations (1896).

[3] It is worthy of note that, although the Marquisate of Tullibardine dated from 1703, Miss Moncreiffe was the first Marchioness of Tullibardine.

tenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Hay, Scots Fusilier Guards, Lord Tullibardine having been ordered to rejoin the 1st Battalion of his regiment, then stationed at the newly-built Chelsea Barracks.

At Christmas Lord Tullibardine returned to Blair for a fortnight, and then went back to London, as there was no material change in the Duke's health.

January 16, 1864.—Lord Tullibardine received the news of his father's death, which had occurred that morning, and therefore at once returned to Scotland.

Saturday, January 23.—The 6th Duke's remains were laid in the vault of the old Church of St. Bride at Blair, this being the first funeral of any of the Murray family which had there taken place.

On this occasion the Athole Highlanders paraded to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of their departed Chief. Previous to the funeral service the coffin was placed in the inner entrance hall, with an officer of the Athole Highlanders posted on either side.

Outside the Castle the Athole Highlanders were drawn up in line to the left of the entrance door, the general company on the right, the Masonic and Curling deputations and Birnam Volunteers facing the front of the Castle. The tenantry on the estates were drawn up in the upper avenue on either side of the road.

At two o'clock the funeral service of the Church of England was conducted in the entrance (or Horn) hall by the Rev. Court Granville, whilst at the same time prayers were offered up in front of the Castle by the Rev. Alexander R. Irvine, D.D., of Blair Athole, and in the upper avenue by the Rev. Duncan Campbell of Moulin.

The funeral procession left the Castle in the following order :—

Firing Party of 20 of the Athole Highlanders.
Pipers of Athole Highlanders.
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Athole Highlanders
(unarmed and left in front).

Pall Bearers.	THE COFFIN	Pall Bearers.
Capt. Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bt., R.N.	(covered with an Athole Tartan Plaid,	Capt. Viscount Strathallan, A.H.
Capt. Drummond of Megginch, A.H.	on which were laid the Duke's Sword, Dirk, and Bonnet.	Major Lord James Murray, A.H.

The Coffin was borne shoulder-high
by relays of 10 men of the Athole Highlanders).
The Chief Mourner.
The other Officers of the Athole Highlanders
(Juniors leading).
Relations and Friends.
Servants.
General Company.
Masonic and Curling Deputations.
Birnam Volunteers.

As the procession moved off in slow time, the first round of a succession of forty-nine minute guns (being his Grace's age) was fired by the artillery of the Athole Highlanders.

As the procession passed through the upper avenue the tenantry fell in in rear.

During the progress towards the old church the pipers of the Athole Highlanders played as follows :—

The Land of the Leal, . .	by the four Pipers.
Lochaber no more, . .	„ Pipe-Major John McPherson.
Bas a Cheann Cinneadh, .	„ Piper Æneas Rose.
Cro laoidh nam bodach, . .	„ „ John Robertson.
MacGregor of Roro, . .	„ „ Charles Duff.
The Land of the Leal, . .	„ the four Pipers.

At the gate leading from the village of Old Blair to the churchyard, the funeral was met by the Rev. C. Granville, who concluded the Burial Service within the ruins of the old church.

As soon as the coffin had been lowered into the vault the area of the church was cleared for the firing party to discharge three volleys over the grave, after which the Athole Highlanders were marched back to the Castle under the command of their new colonel and dismissed.

A monument in white marble by Sir John Steele, R.S.A., was afterwards placed in the chapel over the vault by the Duchess Dowager.

XXIII. JOHN, 7TH DUKE OF ATHOLL,

b. 6 August 1840 at Blair Castle.

Ensign and Lieutenant, Scots Fusilier Guards	16 September 1859
Succeeded his father as 7th Duke	16 January 1864
Lieutenant and Captain, Scots Fusilier Guards	26 February 1864
Succeeded to the English Barony of Percy in right of his grandmother, on the death of the 4th Duke of Northumberland	11 February 1865
Retired from the army	26 June 1866
Order of the Thistle	14 May 1868
Deputy-Lieutenant for Perthshire	25 May 1875
Lord-Lieutenant of Perthshire	15 February 1878

m. 29 October 1863, Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Bart. of that ilk, and has issue—

1. Lady Dorothea Louisa . . . { *b.* 25 March 1866; *m.* 5 February 1895, Harold G. Ruggles-Brise, Lieutenant Grenadier Guards.
2. Lady Helen . . . . . *b.* 20 April 1867.
3. Lady Evelyn . . . . . *b.* 17 March 1868.
4. John, Marquis of Tullibardine . . *b.* 30 August 1869; *d.* 31 August 1869.

JOHN, 7TH DUKE OF ATHOLL, K.T.

b. 1840

LOUISA MONCREIFFE

WIFE OF JOHN, 7TH DUKE OF ATHOLL

b. 1844

5. John George, Marquis of Tullibardine, *b.* 15 December 1871.
   - Second Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion Royal Highlanders . 14 February 1891
   - Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion Royal Highlanders . . . . 19 March 1892
   - Second Lieutenant, Royal Horse Guards . . . . 28 December 1892
   - Lieutenant Royal Horse Guards . . . . . 30 January 1894

6. Lord George . . . . . *b.* 17 February 1873.
   - Second Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion Royal Highlanders . 14 February 1891
   - Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion Royal Highlanders . . . 19 March 1892
   - Second Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders (42nd Regiment) . . . . . 2 June 1894

7. Lord James Thomas . . . . *b.* 18 August 1879.

February 26, 1864.—The Duke was promoted to be Lieutenant and Captain in the 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, still quartered in Canada. Finding that he had many liabilities to meet on succeeding to the estates, he decided to continue in the army meanwhile. The Duke and Duchess accordingly proceeded to Blair to make arrangements for an absence of probably two years abroad. It was arranged that the Duchess Dowager should continue at Blair till Whitsunday, and then remove to Dunkeld, which was to be her future residence.

The Athole Forest was now let for two years to Mr. Coleman of Stoke Park, along with the Long Passage wing of the Castle, the main building being closed. Donald McBeath was promoted head-forester in place of Alexander McAra, appointed to the charge of the deer-parks.

March 25.—The Duke and Duchess left Blair, and on the following day sailed from Liverpool in the Cunard s.s. *Persia*, disembarking at New York on April 6, and reaching Montreal on the 9th, where they took over the remainder of the lease of Lord Dunmore's house (5 Holyrood Place), he having left Canada in order to retire from the service.

Early in the autumn the brigade of Guards in Canada (1st Grenadiers and 2nd Scots Fusilier Guards) unexpectedly received orders to return to England.

September 15.—The headquarters and seven companies

(including his Grace's) 2nd Scots Fusilier Guards, left Montreal in the river s.s. *Europa* for Quebec, the other three companies having gone home a week previously with the Grenadiers.

September 16.—The battalion transhipped to H.M. troop-ship *Urgent*, and sailed from Quebec the same day.

Before the mouth of the St. Lawrence was reached the supply of coal began to run short, therefore on September 21 the ship put in to St. John's, Newfoundland, to coal. Here she remained three nights and two days, as the weather was stormy and the wind contrary. In the evenings, after tattoo, some of the officers danced reels on deck to the pipes, which attracted many Scotch people from the town, who also danced on the quay alongside.

On the 23rd the battalion went ashore for a march out, without arms, and on the 24th the *Urgent* left St. John's for Portsmouth. Before she was half way across the Atlantic, a scarcity of coal was again reported, upon which the captain proceeded under sail, changing his course and destination as the wind shifted. For three days his aim was Iceland, next the Azores, then Queenstown, and finally, on October 8, Falmouth was reached. There a fresh supply of coal was procured, and the ship resumed her course for Portsmouth, where the battalion disembarked on the afternoon of the 10th (twenty-five days from Montreal), and went by train to London, where they arrived after dark. The headquarters and six companies marched to St. George's Barracks, and his Grace's company (No. 9) to Chelsea, where the three companies which had previously returned were already stationed.

November 29.—Mrs. Home Drummond Stirling Moray, his Grace's grandmother, died at Blair Drummond, aged 85.

In December the Duke took a two years' lease of 22 Hans Place from Captain Elwes, Scots Fusilier Guards.

This year the village of Garryside, which had been com-

menced some years before by the late Duke, was completed, and considerable additions were built at Glen Bruar Lodge.

The inn at Dalnacardoch (which had latterly been in the late Duke's hands) was now closed, owing to the traffic having been entirely diverted by the railway.

In the course of the year two prominent officers of the Athole Highlanders died—Struan Robertson in April, and Captain MacDuff in September, the latter having been Adjutant of the corps since its formation in 1839.

During 1864 the Duke bought the estate of Riechip for £11,000 from Mr. Booth, the heir of the late Sir John Bissett. This purchase included Easter Riemore, which had been sold by the Atholl Trustees in 1844, and which was the only portion of the fee-simple lands then sold which had not been secured by the late Duke.

January 2, 1865.—The Hon. Charles Maynard (whose first wife, Lady Frances, was the Duke's aunt) died, aged 51.

This month the Duchess Dowager received from the Queen the order of Victoria and Albert.

February 12.—On the demise of his great-uncle, Algernon, 4th Duke of Northumberland, his Grace succeeded, in right of his grandmother, Lady Glenlyon, to the English Barony of Percy and the eldest co-heirship of the Barony of Latimer, and one of the co-heirships of the Baronies of Scales, Playz, Bladesmer, and De l'Isle, and also to a sum of £31,400 in consols. His Grace would have succeeded to the estate of Stanwick had not the Duke of Northumberland broken the entail in 1848, which transaction only transpired after his death.

August 10.—A Runic cross,[1] in memory of the late Duke, which had been erected by public subscription on the site of the old castle of Logierait, was inaugurated.

[1] Designed by Mr. Rowand Anderson, architect, Edinburgh.

This year, in consequence of his succession to the Percy Baronies, the Duke had his arms matriculated in the Lyon Office, Edinburgh. He also assumed the family name of Stewart before that of Murray, the Dukes of Atholl representing the Stewart Earls of Atholl.

During 1865 the wooden lodge at the back entrance to Blair Castle was taken down and replaced by one built of stone. A footbridge was also erected over the Garry below the village of Garryside.

March 25, 1866.—The Duchess gave birth to a daughter at 22 Hans Place, who was christened Dorothea Louisa by the Rev. Dr. Irvine of Blair Athole, who happened to be in London at the time. The news of this event was received with great rejoicings over the whole Athole estates, more especially as an *eldest* child of a *Duke* of Athole had not been born since 1775, and bonfires, balls, dinners, &c., succeeded each other for several days.

June 26.—The Duke retired with much regret from the Scots Fusilier Guards, after seven years' service.

July 3.—The Duke and Duchess took up their residence at Blair Castle. On their way north the Middle District tenants, headed by a piper, were drawn up at Ballinluig Station and raised a hearty cheer as the train came to a stop. On nearing Blair, the first round of a salute was fired by the Castle guns as the train crossed the Tilt, which was repeated on a smaller scale by a number of fog signals placed along the rails. Their Graces were received at Blair Athole station by the Rev. Dr. Irvine, minister of the parish, and the Hillmen under command of Donald MacBeath formed a guard of honour on the platform. From there the Duke, Duchess, Baby, and Nurse started for the Castle, with Pipe-major John Macpherson playing on the box of the carriage. At the main entrance to the grounds the

horses were removed and the carriage drawn to the Castle by relays of men stationed at various points along the avenue, the last squad consisting of the Hillmen, who had doubled up the back approach. A large number of tenants, &c., were assembled at the front door, and Mr. Robertson, the factor, made a speech welcoming the Duke and Duchess of Athole to their ancestral home. After refreshments were served, a dance was got up on the lawn on the east side of the Banvie, which lasted all the afternoon.

Since the Gathering of 1862 (with the exception of a guard at the games at Dunkeld in 1863 and the muster on the occasion of the late Duke's funeral), there had been no parade of the Athole Highlanders. During this period of four years many vacancies had naturally occurred, and now a good many of the older men resigned, while others were invalided. For the past two years, however, the Sergeant-major had been busy selecting and drilling recruits, with the result that a body of about ninety smart young men were enrolled to bring the corps up to its strength. At the time of the late Duke's decease only three companies had been armed with Enfield rifles, the fourth having still the old "Brown Bess," but now sixty more Enfields were purchased, so that all should be armed alike. New coats and *soft* tartan kilts were provided for the corps, as well as black and red mixture worsted hose, instead of the thin red and white diamond pattern formerly worn. At the same time the officers adopted silver lace distinction badges on their facings.

August 8.—A parade of the whole of the non-commissioned officers and men was held at Blair Castle, for the purpose of fitting the new clothing and telling off the men to their companies, so that everything should be in readiness for the Gathering which was to be held as usual in September.

October 29.—A memorial fountain erected by the inhabi-

tants in memory of the late Duke, on the site of the old market-cross, was inaugurated; a supply of drinking water being at the same time provided for the town by the Duke and the Duchess Dowager.

During this year a shooting lodge was built at the Clunes, the tenant of that shooting having hitherto lodged at Bruar Inn, now closed, and Dalreoch farm-house was converted into a lodge for the tenant of Bohespic shooting.

The west lodge of Blair Castle was finished, and occupied by Æneas Rose, ground officer and piper. This lodge was built by the Highland Railway Company, who also completed the west end of that approach.

The planting of the west portion of Baluain Hill was begun, the ground (373 acres) having been fenced the year before.

The farm of Carsegreen in Strathord and five or six acres of wood was excambed with General Richardson-Robertson of Tulliebelton for his farm of Logiebride, a sum of £220, and also £130 value of the growing timber.

April 20, 1867. — The Duchess was confined at Blair Castle of a second daughter, Helen, who was baptized by the Rev. Duncan Campbell, minister of Moulin.

September 12.—Mr. Home-Drummond, his Grace's grandfather, died at Blair-Drummond, aged 84.

This year the Dunkeld Trust, which had done little or no good since it was constituted in 1830, was wound up, and the Duke got possession of that estate.

The home farm at Blair Uachdair being in need of heavy repairs, and also being in an unsuitable situation, it was decided to build a new steading on lower ground, which was accordingly carried out at Balanloan, at a cost of £2500. Blair Uachdair was afterwards converted into dwelling-houses for servants, and a sawmill for the estate.

A new dairy for the Castle was built at the Mains, and the former one at the north end of the Castle made into a keepers' gunroom, and a storeroom for the Athole Highlanders' clothing.[1]

The Duchess built a small conservatory, vinery, and peach-house in the Blair gardens. A road was formed from the Banvie Den Drive to the Whim.

In the Middle District the replanting of Logierait was commenced. At Dunkeld the replanting of the east side of Craig Vinian was begun, and the Ladywell estate nursery formed.

During the year a great deal was undertaken all over the estate in the way of repairs of roads and fences.

At this date the last portion of the sum due by the Highland Railway Company for land taken, damages, &c., on the Athole estates was paid, the whole amounting with interest to a total of £~~39,000~~ 39,700.

March 17, 1868.—The Duchess was confined at Blair Castle of a third daughter, Evelyn; baptized by the Rev. Norman McLeod of Blair Athole.

May 14.—The Duke was privately invested at Windsor Castle with the Order of the Thistle.

This year an agitation was commenced regarding Dunkeld Bridge, the public alleging that the Duke's powers to levy pontage had expired. Much ill-feeling arose; some took his Grace's part, and some the reverse. Disturbances took place, litigation followed, and eventually the wooden gates were torn down and thrown into the Tay. This outrage caused the Sheriff-Substitute to swear in sixty special constables at Dunkeld to keep the peace, and soon after it was found necessary to station in the town a detachment of twenty-five men of the 42nd High-

[1] Up to this date the clothing was kept in what is now the steward's room, on the ground-floor of the Long Passage wing.

landers, under the command of Captain Farquharson. The presence of the military quieted matters, and the gates were soon replaced by others of iron.

During 1868 an addition was made at Clunes shooting lodge, and the north wall of the Castle gardens was rebuilt.

In the woods department at Blair the plantation on Easter Baluain Hill was finished, and others at Tomnacroich and Forest Lodge commenced. A foot-bridge was also put up over the Tilt at the Falls of the Fender.

In Strathord the replanting of the long stretch of the west woods was begun.

At this time the Duke's share of Cochrage Common, adjoining the Forest of Cluny, was sold for £1200 to Mr. Fraser of Blackcraig.

In 1869 an action was brought against the Duke on behalf of the public regarding the Dunkeld pontage. The contention of his Grace's legal advisers was that he was entitled, under section 8 of the Bridge Act, to charge against the bridge the whole of its construction and maintenance. This was objected to on behalf of the public. The pontage from the beginning was insufficient to pay the full interest on the expenditure; when the Highland Railway was opened through to Inverness in 1863, the road traffic almost ceased, so that the receipts from the pontage were further diminished; and, on an investigation of the bridge accounts, the debt was found to have accumulated to £58,000.

The Lord Ordinary in July of this year found that the Duke was entitled to the whole amount as reckoned on this footing. An appeal to the Inner House, however, reversed this decision, and found his Grace only entitled to charge £18,000 against the bridge (by the 12th clause of the Act).

This was not very satisfactory, but as it was sufficient to

prove the Duke's right to levy pontage, he was advised not to appeal. The Court remitted to an accountant to make out a statement on this footing, upon which, two years later, the Inner House found the sum due to his Grace to be £18,116, with interest at 5 per cent.

It will be observed that the diminution from £58,000 to £18,000 arose from the interpretation placed on sections 8 and 12 of the Act, on appeal from the Lord Ordinary to the Inner House.

This matter was a costly one to his Grace, as his legal expenses amounted to £1800, and it was likewise a source of great annoyance and worry, as in other respects during the short time he had held the estates his dealings with his neighbours had been on a perfectly happy footing.

Up to this time the main entrance wooden gates and adjoining fences put up at Blair by the late Duke in 1844 were still standing, but had become so frail that new gates, wing walls, &c., were absolutely necessary. These were accordingly erected this season, from plans by Mr. Bryce of Edinburgh, at a cost of about £1000.

The Duke now commenced (from plans by the same architect) extensive additions and alterations at the Castle, including a new entrance hall, the foundation-stone of which was laid by their Graces' eldest daughter, Lady Dorothea, aged three. These works rendering a great part of the Castle uninhabitable, his Grace let most of the Athole Forest,[1] along with Forest Lodge, to Mr. Ashley Dodd for two years, retaining only the West Hand.

August 30.—The Duchess was confined at Blair Castle of a son, who was christened John, but only survived his birth a few hours.

[1] John Stewart, Clachghlas, was made principal stalker on that ground.

In consequence of this event the Athole Gathering was not held this year.

September 5.—The Hermitage (Ossian's Hall), on the Bran, near Dunkeld, was blown up in the night-time by some miscreants, who, though their identity was more than suspected, were never convicted of the dastardly act.

During 1869 the ruin at Achghobhal in Glen Tilt was rebuilt and occupied by Peter Fraser *ex* head-forester, who was moved from Forest Lodge to make room for the shooting tenant.

The wall round Dal 'n eas, above Forest Lodge, was also repaired to form a pony park.

In February 1870 two rather serious landslips occurred on the estate, and curiously both on the same night, though twenty miles apart. One was on the Lower Glen Tilt Drive, where it crosses the water from Blair Uachdair sawmill; here the road was swept away for some distance, as well as a number of large trees, which were carried down into the bed of the Tilt. In order to find a good foundation, the drive had to be re-made considerably higher up the slope. The other slip took place in the Dowally district, on Guay Farm, where a large portion of the bank of oak copse ran down and covered the public road with so great a depth of rubbish, that, to save expense, the highway was re-made over the top of the *débris*. Both slips were thought to have been caused by water getting into rabbit holes, the weather having previously been very wet.

This year the West Hand beat of the Forest was let with Glen Bruar to Sir Curtis Lampson.

The building operations at the Castle were steadily proceeded with, and considerable additions were made to Edradour shooting lodge. This year, also, Mr. Dodd, tenant of Forest Lodge, rebuilt the ruined house at Feith Uainie on the Tarf, and thatched it with heather. A small plantation was also formed at Forest Lodge.

March 13, 1871.—The Rev. Court Granville, husband of his Grace's aunt, Lady Charlotte, died at Chathill Rectory, Northumberland.

In July, on the conclusion of the Communist siege of Paris, the Duke and Lord Elphinstone paid a short visit to that capital.

This year the whole of the Forest usually reserved by the Duke, together with Fealar and Glen Bruar, was let to Mr. Winans (an American railway contractor), who also rented Lude and Balnakeilly, as the Duke declined letting the Castle.

Lagan Leisg deer-park at Blair, formed by the late Duke, was now done away with, the Castle loch inclosed, and a plantation formed round it. Diana's Wilderness, originally laid out by Duke James, which had been allowed to fall into disrepair, was also re-inclosed, the walls re-made, blanks re-planted, and the road through it to Old Blair (formed by the 4th Duke) obliterated. A new statue of Diana was erected on the site of the former one, placed there by Duke James in 1740, and afterwards taken down by the 4th Duke.

A porter's lodge was built at the front gate, which was occupied by Alexander McAra, late head-forester.

A gaswork was erected in the village, and the additions to the Castle were continued.

December 15.—The Duchess gave birth at Blair Castle to a son and heir, who was named John George, and baptized by the Rev. Norman McLeod. This event caused great rejoicing throughout Athole. Bonfires blazed on many a hill-top, Blair village and the town of Dunkeld were gaily illuminated, and the hearty sympathy of friends and neighbours was evinced by dinners, balls, &c.

During 1871 the Duke feued from the Presbytery the hill ground between Wester Baluain and Pairc Bhiorach, which belonged to the glebe of Blair Athole.

In the spring of 1872 the 42nd Highlanders erected in Dunkeld Cathedral a monument to the memory of the officers and men of that regiment who had fallen on active service. Having recently received new colours, they determined to place the old pair over this monument, and accordingly a detachment consisting of three officers and eleven non-commissioned officers and men, under command of Major Duncan Macpherson, younger of Cluny, proceeded from Devonport, where the regiment was then quartered, to Dunkeld for the purpose. To give extra *éclat* to the proceedings, the Duke sent a detachment of three sergeants, two pipers, and twenty rank and file of "A" company Athole Highlanders, under the command of Captain Keir of Kindrogan, to attend the ceremony, which took place on April 2nd. That morning the Athole detachment paraded at Dunkeld House stables, and about 1 P.M. marched (with side arms) to the Royal Hotel, where they joined the escort of the 42nd; the whole then proceeded, headed by the band of the Perthshire Militia, to the Athole Arms Hotel, where the colours had been lodged. These having been received by the two subalterns (Lieutenants Moore and Kidstone), the detachments marched back through the town and up the front approach to the Cathedral, where Major Macpherson placed the colours in position, and then requested the Duchess Dowager to unveil the monument. On the conclusion of this ceremony a royal salute was fired from Stanley Hill, and before leaving the men of the two detachments were provided with dinner by the Duchess Dowager.

Thursday, April 18.—The Duke and Duchess entertained the tenantry on the estates, to the number of about seven hundred, at a ball at Blair in honour of the recent birth of the Marquis of Tullibardine. The ball was held in the riding-school behind the stables, to which were added the large marquee and other tents.

This year the additions and alterations at the Castle were completed—the principal works carried out during the past three years having been a new entrance hall two stories high, with two floors of bedrooms over it; the attic floors on either side of the main body of the Castle heightened, battlemented, and re-roofed; two stories added to the tower, as well as great alterations to the interior of the house—the cost of the whole amounting to £9000.

In the home grounds a gamekeeper's house and kennels were built at the east end of the Cuilts park, alongside of the Banvie Den Drive, to which William Campbell (head-keeper) removed from the Mains, the old kennels there being converted into the Castle laundry.

The Duke now resumed occupation of the Forest, and found Feith Uainie bothy a great advantage, as it enabled the Tarf beat to be properly worked.

August 13.—The ex-Empress of the French, Prince Imperial, and suite (who were at Birnam Hotel for a few days during a tour in the Highlands), visited Blair Castle and stayed to luncheon. Before leaving, the Empress and her son each planted a tree in the glebe park.

Tuesday, September 17.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived on a visit to Blair Castle, and were received at the station at noon by a guard of honour of the Athole Highlanders (consisting of one sergeant, one piper, and twenty rank and file of "B" company, under the command of Lieutenant Williamson of Lawers), the remainder of the corps parading at the Castle. The guard then doubled up the back approach, in time to fall in on the left of the battalion (which was formed in line facing the front of the Castle) before the arrival of their Royal Highnesses. After the artillery had fired a royal salute the Prince inspected the Athole Highlanders, who afterwards marched past and were then dismissed, with the exception of one officer,

one sergeant, one corporal, and twelve privates, who mounted guard on the Castle, and were relieved each morning during the royal visit.

Thursday, September 19.—A ball took place in the riding-school.

Sunday, September 22.—Their Royal Highnesses attended the parish church, the guard, exclusive of the sentries, marching down to receive them on entering and leaving the church.

Monday, September 23.—After the Prince and Princess had each planted a tree on the lawn, they left at 9 A.M. for Forest Lodge, *en route* for Balmoral, the artillery firing a royal salute on their departure.

At Forest Lodge their Royal Highnesses mounted ponies and then rode up the glen, escorted on foot by the Duke and most of the gentlemen staying in the Castle, with two pipers and the hillmen. On reaching the county march, they were received by Lord Fife and a detachment of the Duff Highlanders. On Lord Fife's invitation the Duke and his party proceeded to Baineach Lodge, where they had luncheon, and then set out on their return to Blair.

This year the back part of Glen Bruar shooting, lying between Minigaig and Cruaidh Alltan, and north of Allt a Chuil, was cleared of sheep, which not only improved that shooting, but was of considerable benefit to the reserved part of the Forest.

The Duke also began to plant the east portion of Baluain Hill (320 acres), which had been acquired from the Presbytery in 1871, and an addition was made to the plantation at Forest Lodge.

The old laundry by the Banvie side at the upper end of the front approach (built 1748) was removed this autumn.

February 17, 1873.—The Duchess was confined at Blair

of a son, who was named George, and baptized by the Rev. Norman McLeod.

In August, on the invitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld (late Scots Fusilier Guards), the Duke and Duchess attended the Braemar Gathering with a detachment of the Athole Highlanders.

Tuesday, August 26.—The party, consisting of five officers and fifty-five non-commissioned officers and men, paraded at the Castle at 2 P.M., and at 5 P.M. marched for Forest Lodge, where they passed the night.

Wednesday, August 27.—The baggage-guard marched soon after 7 A.M., and the main body (accompanied by her Grace on a pony) started shortly before 10 A.M. When three miles on the way, a hillman overtook the party with a telegram from Colonel Farquharson, intimating that the Queen would be present at Invercauld on their arrival. An hour's rest was taken at Baineach Lodge, where refreshments were supplied by Lord Fife's orders, and by his invitation the detachment also halted for a few minutes when passing New Mar Lodge, where a dram was served to the men. The march was then continued through the Castletown to the banks of the Dee opposite Invercauld, where boats were waiting to ferry the party across. On landing they were received by the Crathie Volunteers and a detachment of Colonel Farquharson's men, who fell in in rear, and marched with them to Invercauld, which was reached at 6.45 P.M. Here her Majesty and suite were waiting in two carriages. The whole of the Highlanders marched past the Queen in fours, and then formed line and presented arms; after which the Athole Highlanders marched to their camp, where everything was in readiness for their accommodation.

Thursday, August 28.—At noon a general parade was formed at Invercauld, consisting of the Athole detachment, the Aboyne,

Ballater, and Crathie Volunteers, and Colonel Farquharson's men, some two hundred in all. After crossing the Dee in boats, this force marched to Mar Castle, where they found a hundred and forty of Lord Fife's men drawn up to receive them. The games then took place, and at their conclusion the whole of the Highlanders under arms were entertained at dinner by Lord Macduff in a marquee adjoining Mar Castle, after which the Athole Highlanders at once returned to camp.

Friday, August 30.—The Atholemen marched from Invercauld at 10 A.M. by the north side of the Dee. On reaching Baineach Lodge they halted an hour and three-quarters for luncheon, provided by Lord Fife. Here the Duchess, who had driven from Invercauld, resumed her pony, and Forest Lodge was reached at 7.20 P.M.

Saturday, August 30.—The detachment marched at 6.45 A.M. and reached the Castle at nine, when the men were dismissed. The expedition was a most enjoyable one in every way, and the weather was all that could be desired.

During this year a dwelling-house for the resident hillman, with some offices and a venison larder, was built at Forest Lodge. At Feith Uainie the bothy was slated, floored, and lined with wood, and a stable and peat-house built. At the Castle the room over the ice-house was pulled down, and at Glen Fernate a carriage-road was made as far as Dail dubh (about three miles, costing over £700).

At Blair the plantation round the Castle loch was finished.

In Strathord the Fir Hill was inclosed and the blanks planted.

In 1873 the Duke bought the lease (fifty-three years to run) of 84 Eaton Place, London, for £12,000, and £2200 extra for the furniture.

His Grace also sold for £3400 to James Calder, merchant, Alloa, what remained of the old Murray estates in the Ochils, consisting of the farm, coal-pit, and quarry of Blairangone.

April 25, 1874.—Three officers and fifty non-commissioned officers and men of the detachment of the Athole Highlanders that marched to Mar in the previous year paraded (in plain clothes) at Blair Castle, when Lieutenant Williamson, in the absence of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and on behalf of the whole detachment, presented the Duchess with a pair of field-glasses as a souvenir of her Grace having accompanied them on their march. The detachment was afterwards entertained to dinner before leaving.

June 3.—The Duke's uncle, Lord James C. P. Murray (Major of the Athole Highlanders since 1839), died, aged 54, and was buried at Leamington.

This year his Grace was elected a director of the Highland Railway Company.

During 1874 a sum of £6500 became payable by that company in respect of the damage done to the Dunkeld Bridge traffic by the opening of the line, which further reduced the bridge debt.

In January 1875, the Duchess, whilst staying at Witley Court, Worcestershire, caught a severe cold, which on the journey back to Blair developed into acute inflammation of the lungs, and was only with difficulty subdued.

April 4.—Her Grace was confined at Blair of a stillborn daughter.

May 25.—The Duke was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for Perthshire.

The same month he paid a visit to the Isle of Man, staying at Castle Mona Hotel, formerly the residence of the 4th Duke, who had quitted the island for the last time fifty years previously.

In August his Grace visited Orkney and Shetland with Mr. Wynne of Peniarth (late Scots Fusilier Guards).

This year a general merchant's shop was built at Blair Athole.

A wooden bridge was erected over the Tarf near Feith Uainie bothy, and another over Feith Uainie.

A drive was commenced which was to lead from the Quarry Bridge through Glen Banvie, down Bruar side, and back along Baluain Hill.

At this time it was proposed to plant Tom nan Gruach in the West Hand of the Forest, an extent of 600 acres, requiring two and a half miles of fencing to inclose it. Another plan was eventually adopted, by which 1200 acres were available with the same amount of fencing, by running the fence direct from Banvie Quarry to the Bruar. This area, added to the 800 acres already planted on Baluain Hill, gave a total extent of 2000 acres of plantation in one stretch.

In the Middle District Slugan of Guay was replanted.

This season Fealar was cleared of sheep and let as a forest.

During 1875 the Duke purchased Sronphadraig from the trustees of the late John Hay of Letham Grange for £10,000, which land had been feued by Duke James to Stewart of Bonskeid in 1737.

June 3, 1876.—The Duchess Dowager's eldest brother, George Home-Drummond of Blair Drummond and Ardoch, died in London, aged 63, and those estates devolved on his brother, Charles H. D. Moray of Abercairny.

July 16.—The Duchess was confined at St. Andrews of a stillborn son.

This year twenty-four cannons (originally from the Isle of Man) were brought up to Blair from Stanley Hill, Dunkeld, and mounted on a battery at the top of the Castle Terrace.

The slope was replanted between Glaic Claidheamh park and the drive below Craig Bhlar, and the replanting of Leathad mor was also commenced.

The old peat-road from Cal Bruar was made into a carriage-

drive as far as the centre of the Falls of Bruar, where it joined the new Baluain Wood drive.

At this time further additions were made to the Castle from plans by Mr. Bryce, who unfortunately died just as the works were commenced. These comprised a ball-room at the upper end of the Castle, and two new rooms (for nurseries) over the lower end of the Long Passage wing, with other alterations in various parts—the cost being £6300.

A new wing was likewise added to Blair Hotel at a cost of over £1500.

Some additions were also made to Sronphadraig Lodge.

During 1876 Little Dunkeld school-house was bought by the Duke for £800 and converted into a dwelling-house (afterwards rented by Dr. Culbard).

September 5, 1877.—The new ball-room at the Castle was opened on the occasion of the Athole Gathering. At the dinner after the games, Major Oswald, in the name of the officers and men of the Athole Highlanders, presented the Duke with a full-length portrait of himself, painted by J. M. Barclay, A.R.S.A., which was hung in the new room.

November 4.—The Duchess was confined of a stillborn son at 84 Eaton Place, London.

During this year the old slaughter-house, coach-houses, &c., at the south end of the Castle (built by Duke James) were removed, and a new slaughter-house, with larders and offices, was built behind the stables, whilst to the latter new coach-houses, loose boxes, and rooms for the coachman were added.

The Stable Bridge was also reconstructed, and the back approach between it and the Castle re-made nearer to the bank of the Banvie.

A carriage-road was made from Dalnacardoch to the newly purchased lodge at Sronphadraig, five miles in length, and costing £750.

The west or Bruar side portion of the new plantation was begun at this date.

February 15, 1878.—The Duke was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Perthshire, in consequence of the death of Lord Kinnaird.

The Duchess spent June and July at Spa and St. Moritz for the benefit of her health, accompanied by the Duchess Dowager and Miss Murray MacGregor.

In July Dalnamein Lodge was destroyed by fire, the repair cost £1000, of which £700 was covered by insurance.

This year the conversion of the West Hand road into a carriage drive was commenced, and completed as far as the junction with the Moine bhan peat-road.

The planting of the south side of Glen Banvie was begun, whilst seventy-one acres were planted at Dalnacardoch and forty acres on the hill above Pitagowan.

Six miles of fence were erected along the south-east march of Fealar to keep the sheep out of that forest. The cost was £600, of which £240 was paid by the neighbouring proprietors.

The Dunkeld pontage continued to be levied till this year, when the Roads and Bridges Act (Scotland) came into operation, under the powers of which the bridge debt was cleared by the county at the capitalised value of the pontage at this time, which was found to be £12,000.

At this date began a serious agricultural depression throughout Great Britain, which has had the effect of greatly reducing the income of landed proprietors, many farmers have been ruined, and a vast amount of land has been thrown out of cultivation.

February 27, 1879.—His Grace embarked at Southampton in the Peninsular and Oriental s.s. *Nepaul* for Gibraltar, where he passed a week, during which he paid a visit to

Tangier in Morocco. He returned through Spain to Paris, and arrived back in London on March 16th.

August 15.—Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, her Grace's father, died at Moncreiffe after a short illness, aged 57.

August 18.—The Duchess gave birth to a son at Blair Castle, who was baptized James Thomas by the Rev. James Fraser of Blair Athole.

August 21.—As a mark of respect to Sir Thomas Moncreiffe's memory, a party of twenty-four non-commissioned officers and men of the Athole Highlanders, under the command of Lieutenant Small of Dirnanean, attended his funeral.

December 28.—A terrible gale of wind broke over Scotland, known as "the Tay Bridge gale," from that structure near Dundee having been blown down whilst a crowded train was crossing over it. Of the passengers, supposed to have been one hundred in number, every one perished. Immense destruction was caused to the woods all over the country. The return of trees uprooted or broken on the Athole estates was—

Blair District[1]	8,495
Bruar and Struan District	1,457
Middle District	4,236
Dowally District	50,142
Dunkeld District	9,498
Inver District	7,763
Strathord District	1,442
Total,	83,024

This year the replanting of Leathad Mor Wood at Blair was completed.

In consequence of the recent abolition of tolls in Scotland, seven toll-houses in various parts of the estate were purchased for £500.

[1] At Blair two of the original larch trees were blown down in Hercules Walk. They girthed at 3 feet, 11 feet 2 inches and 10 feet 10 inches.

In May 1880 the Duke went to Medemblik, in Holland, to make inquiries regarding the grave of his ancestor, Lord George Murray, who had died there in 1760. Baron de Dedem, Burgomaster of Hoorn, accompanied his Grace to Medemblik, where every assistance was rendered by Herr de Zwaan, Burgomaster of that town. The grave was easily identified by the number, which had been recorded. His Lordship had been buried in the centre of the chancel of the church; but about 1864 the church was reduced in size and the chancel pulled down, which left Lord George's grave a few feet outside the south gable wall; at the same time the gravestone was placed for safety within the church. The stone is of a light-blue colour, with the family arms carved on it. The hatchment (put up in 1764) still hangs inside the church, in good preservation. The house in which Lord George died formerly stood at the corner of a row of buildings in that part of the town known as the Island, but it had been taken down about 1860. The receipt for the purchase-money of the grave is amongst the municipal papers in the town-hall, the sum paid being thirty guilders (£2, 10s.). His Grace gave instructions that a flat stone (protected by a railing) should be placed on the grave, stating the circumstances.

This year the new carriage-road through the West Hand of the Forest was continued as far as Fuaran Bhadenoch, with a stone bridge over Allt-na-Moine-ban. A bothy and two-stall stable was also built at Allt Sheicheachan, where the road was to terminate.

A plantation of 108 acres was made at Dalnamein Lodge.

May 11, 1881.—The Duke set out from Blair for a tour in America. At Liverpool he was joined by Mr. Wynne of Peniarth and Mr. Marcus Blake,[1] and on the 12th sailed in the Allan s.s. *Moravian* for Quebec. From thence they proceeded

[1] Grandson of the late Lady Elizabeth Murray MacGregor.

to Montreal, and then by Albany to New York. The Duke and Mr. Blake crossed the continent by the Union Pacific route to San Francisco, stopping at Chicago and Salt Lake City *en route*. After an expedition to the Yosemite Valley, they returned by the Southern Pacific line to Montreal (his Grace making a détour to Winnipeg during the journey), and on July 16th again embarked in the *Moravian* at Rimouski, New Brunswick, for Liverpool, reaching London on the 25th.

This summer further alterations were made at Feith Uainie Bothy. The room hitherto occupied by the hillmen was reconstructed for her Grace's use, the stable converted into a hillmen's room, and a new stable and dog-kennel built.

A plantation of 192 acres was commenced in Croft Crombie, and the first mile of the old peat-road there was made into a carriage-drive.

The West Hand road was completed to Allt Sheicheachan, and a wooden bridge erected over Feith Thuirc, the total distance from the Castle being 5¾ miles.

At Old Bridge of Tilt, the wooden bridge, being considered unsafe, was renewed.

The Glen Fernate road was extended from Dail dubh to Fealar, a distance of ten miles, costing £1100.

This autumn two bad gales occurred, which did considerable damage on the estate, 13,215 trees being blown down on October 14th, and 16,327 on November 21st and 22nd. Two well-known trees were uprooted at Blair—a silver fir near the statue in Hercules Walk and the largest spruce near "Mount Strange" in Diana's Grove; each girthed 13 feet at 3 feet from the ground.

January 6, 1882.—Another serious gale took place, when 20,635 trees were blown down on the estate.

This month Lord Tullibardine went to Farnborough School,

where, in September following, he was joined by his brother Lord George.

This year the plantation at Croft Crombie was continued, and a further addition made to that at Forest Lodge.

His Grace purchased the lands of Spoutwells at Dunkeld for £1400 from Cargill's trustees.

January 12, 1883.—The Duke and his cousin Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond-Moray (late Scots Guards) left London on a tour round the world. At Brindisi they were joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Wynne-Finch (late Scots Guards), and sailed from thence on the 15th in the Peninsular and Oriental s.s. *Mongolia*, reaching Alexandria on the 18th. After a week in Cairo they visited the battlefield of Tel-el-Kebir, which action had taken place four months previously. On the 26th they sailed from Suez in the Peninsular and Oriental s.s. *Cathay*, and on February 6th landed in Bombay. Having spent a month in India, the Duke and friends left Calcutta on March 3rd in the French s.s. *Tibre*, called at Madras and Pondicherry, and landed at Colombo on the 10th. Whilst in Ceylon they made an expedition to Candy, and on the 14th sailed again for China in the French s.s. *Yang Tsi*. The ship touched at Singapore and Saigon, and arrived at Hong-Kong on the 26th. After visiting Canton they proceeded to Japan on April 1st in the Peninsular and Oriental s.s. *Khiva*, called at Nagasaki on the 6th, and landed at Kobe on the 8th. Here they were joined by Captain Neil Douglas (late Scots Guards), who had been about a year in that country. With him they went to Osaka and Kioto, and left Kobe on the 13th in the Japanese s.s. *Wakanoura Maru*, reaching Yokohama on the 15th. From there they made expeditions to Enoshima and Tokio. April 23rd the Duke and Colonel Moray sailed in the American s.s. *City of Tokio* on their homeward journey. May 7th the

ship called at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, to land 500 coolies, and on the 17th arrived at San Francisco. After spending a few days in the Yosemite Valley, they travelled eastward by the Denver and Rio Grande route, reached Montreal on June 2nd, and sailed from New York on the 5th in the Guion s.s. *Abyssinia*, landed at Liverpool on the 16th, and reached London the same day.

During the Duke's absence abroad another gale had taken place (on March 6th) by which 9087 trees were blown down on the estate, mostly in the Blair and Struan districts.

This year Croft Crombie plantation and the addition to that at Forest Lodge were finished.

The drive through Baluain Hill and Glen Banvie was at last completed, and a woodman's house was built at the centre of the Falls of Bruar.

Mr. Dalgleish, tenant of Glen Bruar shooting, also made a road three miles in length from the lodge up to the head of the glen.

At this date the Duke purchased the estate of Kindrochet from the Rev. Alexander Irvine-Robertson for £16,000.

During 1883 a law case took place between his Grace and Mr. Hemming, proprietor of Riechael and Glaschoire. These lands had been feued in 1737 by Duke James to Stewart of Fincastle, when a clause was inserted in the feu-charter "reserving all the deer that may be found at any time hereafter within the bounds of the said shealing." The Duke having heard that the Riechael people occasionally went after the deer, and interpreting this clause as giving himself the right of deer-shooting over the lands in question, had the previous year authorised his shooting tenant at Sronphadraig to kill deer on Glaschoire. This resulted in an action being brought against his Grace by Mr. Hemming, when Lord Fraser decided in the Outer House in his Grace's favour. On an appeal to the Inner

House, this decision was, however, reversed, on the curious ground that although the deer were reserved to the Duke, he was not empowered to kill them or take them away. The Duke rested satisfied with this, as the question was too trifling to be worth the expense of an appeal to the House of Lords.[1]

January 24, 1884.—The Duke and Duchess left London for a foreign tour. After visiting Venice they travelled through Italy, and on February 10th embarked at Brindisi on the Peninsular and Oriental s.s. *Bokhara*. On landing at Suez on the 15th, they found a division of the British army from Cairo embarking for the seat of war in the Soudan, and the *Bokhara* was immediately engaged to convey a battalion of the 60th Rifles to Trinkitat. The Duke and Duchess spent a fortnight in Cairo (during which time they paid a visit to General Earle,[2] commanding at Alexandria), and on March 5th left Ismailia in the Peninsular and Oriental s.s. *Venetia*, and changing at Port Said into the Peninsular and Oriental s.s. *Carthage*, sailed for England, and after calling at Malta and Gibraltar, landed at Plymouth on the 18th.

In June the Duke and Lady Dorothea visited the Scilly Islands.

During August an unusual occurrence happened in the Forest, seven deer having been found struck dead by lightning, lying together at the head of Coire nan Laogh on the Fealar ground.

This year the East Lodge at Blair was built and occupied by Donald McBeath, head-forester, the old house on the south side of the road, built by Duke James, and known as "Tibby's Lodge,"[3] being at the same time taken down.

[1] These lands were afterwards purchased by the Duke in 1892.

[2] Formerly Grenadier Guards. Killed at the battle of Kerbekan, 1885.

[3] So called after Tibby Cameron, lodge-keeper, who died about 1858.

A wooden bridge was constructed over the Tilt at Pol Chrochdaidh, two miles above Forest Lodge.

A bridge was also built over the Errochtie at Kindrochet, and a new approach formed from it to that lodge.

The Duke purchased the following properties in Dunkeld :— Proudfoot's for £1550, and the Independent Chapel for £200.

In the spring of 1885 Dalnamein Lodge and stables were again destroyed by fire, but by great exertions were rebuilt in time for the shooting season, the cost of the repairs being £1250, of which £1000 was covered by the insurance.

A plantation of 110 acres was commenced at Allt Chrombie near Clunes Lodge.

In July Lord Tullibardine left Farnborough School, and in September went to Eton College, where he boarded at Miss Evans's.

At this date considerable alterations and additions were made to the Long Passage wing of Blair Castle, from plans by Mr. Walker of Edinburgh, and a hydraulic luggage lift was placed in Cumming's Tower—the cost of the whole being £1800.

This year Badnambeast was purchased for £12,000 from Mr. Beech (late 2nd Life Guards), whose father had bought the lands from the Stewarts of Urrard for £13,000 in 1883. This shealing had been feued to Urrard by Duke James in 1737.

In the spring of 1886 the Duke and Lady Evelyn made a short tour in Skye.

From March to August the Duchess Dowager held the appointment of acting Mistress of the Robes to the Queen, conjointly with the Duchess of Bedford and the Dowager-Duchess of Roxburghe.

At Christmas Lord George left Farnborough School.

During 1886 Allt Chrombie plantation near Clunes was finished, as well as the filling in of the blanks in Tom Darach within the Castle grounds.

The alterations to the Long Passage wing of the Castle were completed at a further cost of £700.

Additions were also made to Kindrochet.

January 1887.—Lord George went to Eton, and joined his brother at Miss Evans's.

On the 26th the Duchess and Lady Dorothea left London for Algiers, on a visit to Lady Muir-Mackenzie of Delvine, her Grace's sister.

February 10.—The Duke sailed from Southampton for Madeira in the Union s.s. *Tartar*, accompanied by Mr. Wynne of Peniarth, and returned alone by the *Pretoria* on March 2nd.

April 11.—Her Grace returned from Algiers, and was followed by her daughter a fortnight later.

June 18.—A very heavy spate, supposed to have been caused by the bursting of a waterspout, occurred in Glen Merk, Glen Dearg, and Glen Bruar. The banks of the Merk and Dearg were fearfully destroyed, and much harm was done in Glen Bruar, where several small bridges were swept away.

June 21.—The celebration of the Queen's Jubilee took place, on which occasion the Duke and Duchess were present at the Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbey. At Blair a royal salute was fired at noon, and at night bonfires were lighted in the different districts of the estate.

In further celebration of the Jubilee, a treat was given at the Castle on August 10th to 600 school children from all parts of the property.

As the service colours of the Athole Highlanders (in use since 1845) were much worn, the Duke considered the Jubilee

year a fitting occasion on which to serve out a new pair, of the modern regulation pattern, which were carried on parade for the first time at the Athole Gathering on September 7th.

In October Lady Evelyn took a severe chill, which brought on quinsy and diphtheria, followed by paralysis of both legs for some time, which considerably affected her health.

This year a small plantation was formed at Dalnaspidal, and replanting was commenced at Kindrochet and in the Castle grounds at Lower Tom Dian.

Dalnacardoch and Sronphadraig were now cleared, the rents procurable for sheep-grazing having become so small. To accustom the deer to the ground, it was determined to kill none in the meantime.

At Kinnaird, for the accommodation of the shooting tenant, a carriage-road was made up to Loch Sgiach, a distance of about three miles.

The additions to Kindrochet were continued, and some were made at Bruar Lodge.

February 1, 1888.—Lady Dorothea left London to stay again with Lady Muir-Mackenzie in Algiers, and on April 4th the Duke set out for the same place, where he arrived on the 6th. On the 10th he and his daughter sailed from Algiers in the excursion steam-yacht *Victoria*, which happened to call there, and landed in Gibraltar on the 12th. Here they spent a week, guests of Sir Arthur Harding at Government House, and on the 19th left in the Peninsular and Oriental s.s. *Pekin*, and reached Plymouth on the 23rd.

August 6.—Lord Tullibardine was appointed a Lieutenant in the Athole Highlanders.

In September Lord James went to Farnborough School.

October 29.—The Duke and Duchess's silver wedding day. A large party of relatives and friends assembled at the Castle

for the occasion. This day their Graces received two deputations in the ball-room, one from the tenantry, who presented them with a centre-piece, being a silver model of a hart (22 inches high), standing on a pedestal of Glen Tilt marble, together with an illuminated address, with the names of over 700 donors in a silver-mounted album. The other deputation, from the estate officials and employees, presented a large silver vase, surmounted by the figure of an officer of the Athole Highlanders. They also gave an album containing an illuminated address and the names of the donors, 269 in number. The Duke afterwards entertained the deputations at luncheon. Amongst other numerous presents received by their Graces was a large silver "Menteath punch-bowl," the gift of the officers of the Athole Highlanders. Two other presents of special interest were received by the Duke on this occasion, one being a silver salver, engraved with the arms of the first Duke and his second Duchess, which had passed by inheritance through Lord John Murray into the hands of Mr. Bagshawe of Ford Hall, Derbyshire, who in exchange for a modern facsimile ceded it to the Duchess-Dowager as a present for her son. The other was an ivory spade, three feet in length, from Sir Kenneth Matheson, Bart., of Ardross (whose father had bought it at a sale), bearing the following inscription:—"Patricke Lyone Boweris, Captaine of y^e^ Garde of Honoure of hise Majestie James y^e^ VI. of Scotlande, who dide give unto Anne, y^e^ beloved daughtere of John Morreye of Tullibardine, in y^e^ yeare of our Lord MDCXIV. this Ivory Ohe, which dide come from y^e^ Kinge of Cande, a Lande verry far off."[1] At night the village of Blair was illuminated by the inhabitants.

October 30.—A ball was given at the Castle to the tenantry

[1] As Sir John Murray was created Lord Murray in 1604, and in 1606 Earl of Tullibardine, it is most probable that the letters of the date have been transposed, and that MDCXIV. should read MDXCIV., because Anne Murray married Patricke, 9th Lord Glamis, afterwards 1st Earl of Kinghorn, the contract being dated 1595. Ohe was evidently intended for hoe.

of the Dunkeld and Strathord estates, at which over 400 persons were present.

November 1.—Another ball took place, for the Blair and Middle District tenants, which was attended by nearly 500 persons.

November 3.—The Duke and Duchess each planted a tree in the Glebe park in commemoration of the occasion, and in the afternoon they entertained at dinner the crofters and work-people and their wives to the number of 258.

To mark the silver wedding year, a summer-house was built in the semicircular space in the east wall of Blair Castle garden, where one had previously stood in Duke James's time, which had afterwards been converted into a conservatory, and finally taken down. The new erection having been designed by Miss Murray MacGregor, was named "Goraich nic Griogair," or "MacGregor's Folly."

This year a good deal of fencing was put up to protect the West Hand of Atholl Forest, Glen Bruar, and Gaick from sheep, which had a most beneficial effect. Commencing from the north end of the Bruarside plantation, the old wall was repaired and wires put on the top nearly as far as the junction of Allt Sheicheachan, a distance of about three miles. From there Mr. Dalgleish, tenant of Glen Bruar (who had made arrangements with the grazing tenant of Calvine to clear the upper part of the Glen), erected a fence to the top of Sron nam Faicheachan, thence to Meall odhar a Chire, and thence west to the county march, some six miles in length. Whilst from there Mr. Hargraves, the Gaick tenant, fenced the march to Craig an Loch, about five miles additional.

At this time some further additions were made to Bruar Lodge.

The blanks in the Struan woods and in the Black Island were also filled up.

Last year a dispute had arisen between the Duke and Mr. McInroy of Lude regarding the Crom Alltan pass in Beinn a Ghlo. The Duke having challenged the keepers from Lude for trespassing there, Mr. McInroy alleged he had a right to use the pass. Wishing to avoid litigation, the Duke offered to allow him and his tenants the use of it during the first month of grouse-shooting, on the understanding that they would keep off it during the rest of the year. This was refused, Mr. McInroy now claiming not only his own right, but also a public right of way. His Grace was therefore obliged to take out an interdict in July. In consequence of this Mr. McInroy brought an action against him in December, when the Lord Ordinary found that there was no public right of way, but that Mr. McInroy had established a right from long usage unchallenged. The Duke at once gave notice of appeal.

In 1889, during his Easter holidays, Lord Tullibardine accompanied the Duchess-Dowager abroad, and spent three weeks in Dresden.

May 5.—The Duke left for the Riviera, and from thence went by Pisa to Venice, where he joined his sister-in-law, Lady Forbes, and her family, and after visiting the Italian lakes returned home on the 28th.

At Whitsunday part of the Athole Forest was let for three years with Forest Lodge to Mr. Sidney Loder, under the charge of James MacDonald—the West Hand and part of the Upper Tarf beat being reserved.

In July Lady Dorothea was taken ill in London with a serious attack of blood-poisoning in her throat.

During summer the Duke's agents had appealed against the latter part of the Lord Ordinary's decision in the Crom Alltan case. The case came before the Inner House in September, when the judgment was reversed (Lord Rutherfurd-Clark dissenting).

* May 2.- Lady Charlotte Granville, sister to the late Duke, died at Almouth, aged 72.

This season a march fence was erected between Sronphadraig and Badenoch to protect the newly cleared ground.

A very advantageous addition to the estates was now made by the purchase of Tulliemet for £29,000 from Mr. Dick. Most of this land had been bought by his grandfather from the 4th Duke early in the century.

The outlying property of Bohespic was at this date sold for £14,000 to Mr. Tennant, who had recently bought Dunalasdair.

March 4, 1890.—A serious railway accident occurred at Carlisle to a train in which the Duke was travelling to Scotland, owing to a collision with an engine which was backing into the station, the train brakes having failed to act from the intense frost. Four passengers were killed and about a dozen were seriously injured. Amongst the latter was his Grace's valet, Archibald Lamont, who sustained a fracture of the shoulder and general contusions.[1] The Duke fortunately escaped unhurt, though the front of his compartment was stove in, and the carriages between it and the engine were all telescoped.

It was hoped that the decision given in the Court of Session in the previous year would have settled the Crom Alltan dispute, but Mr. McInroy was not satisfied, and now gave notice of appeal to the House of Lords.

March 28.—The Duke and his cousin, Captain Drummond-Moray (late Scots Guards), sailed from Dartmouth in the s.s. *Norham Castle* for Madeira, and after touching at Lisbon reached Funchal on April 2. There they were joined by Mr. Wynne of Peniarth, and accompanied Sir Donald Currie in his steam-yacht *Iolanthe* on a cruise to the Canary Islands. On April 13 they left Las Palmas, Grand Canary, in the s.s. *Pembroke Castle*, touched at Funchal (where Mr. Wynne landed), and reached London on the 21st.

[1] He died three months later, partly from the effects of the accident.

In July Lord Tullibardine left Eton.

This year the Croft Crombie road was extended up the side of Allt Slanie, and a wooden carriage shelter erected at the termination of the road four miles from the Castle.

The fence put up on the Sronphadraig march in 1889 was continued along the county march till it joined the railway at Drumuachdair.

Large additions were made to Glen Fernate Lodge, at a cost of £750.

Further additions were also made to Kindrochet.

Previous to this period there was no manse at Dunkeld, the Duke having hitherto provided the minister with a free house. This year, in consequence of the incumbent having made a demand for an independent manse, the matter was taken up by the Presbytery, who brought it before the heritors (the Duke and the Highland Railway Company), the result being that the house and garden then occupied by the minister (formerly Cargill's property, bought by the 4th Duke in 1828), were acquired from his Grace, and constituted into a regular manse.

February 11, 1891.—Lord Tullibardine left London for Florence, and remained in Italy about three months.

February 14.—Lord Tullibardine and Lord George were both gazetted Second Lieutenants in the 3rd Battalion Royal Highlanders (Perthshire Militia).

In ~~April~~ July Lord George left Eton.

During this spring the Duke and Lady Evelyn made a tour through Skye and Harris.

In June the Crom Alltan case was heard in the House of Lords, when the Duke's counsel was not even required to reply, and on July 2 judgment was given, the Lords unanimously sustaining the decision of the Court of Session, and dismissing the petition and appeal, with costs.

August 6.—Lord George was appointed Lieutenant in the Athole Highlanders.

September 24.—The Duchess-Dowager's brother, Mr. Home-Drummond-Moray, died, aged 75. At his decease Blair Drummond went to his eldest son (who consequently dropped the name of Moray), and Abercairny was inherited by his younger son.

This year telephones were introduced at Blair Castle.

At Riemore a new approach was made from the Grew's[1] Hill road to the Lodge.

In Dunkeld "Wooley's property" was purchased by the Duke for £280.

At the New Year, 1892, Lady Dorothea left for Italy to join Lord and Lady Brassey, and sailed with them from Spezzia in their yacht *Sunbeam* for the West Indies.

January 12.—The Duke lost the services of John MacGregor, head-wood-forester for thirty years, who died at Ladywell of influenza and inflammation of the lungs. His wife had been ill for some time of the same complaint, and only survived him two days. The double funeral took place at Little Dunkeld on the 18th, the pipers of the Athole Highlanders attending, and the members of the Dunkeld Curling Club parading in uniform.

John MacGregor was son of the late Charles MacGregor, formerly in the service of the 4th Duke, James Lord Glenlyon, and the 6th Duke. John had served in the Athole Highlanders since 1842, in which corps he was a sergeant at the time of his death.

David Keir, ground-officer, Middle District, and late sub-forester at Blair, was appointed woods manager in succession to MacGregor.

[1] Corruption of "Crois" Hill.

January 29.—A heavy spate did an immense amount of damage on the Athole estates, both on the Tay and its tributaries.

Early in February Lord James was taken ill at Farnborough with double pneumonia after influenza. The Duchess left Blair for Farnborough, but a few days after her arrival was herself laid up with influenza at the Queen's Hotel. When convalescent Lord James was removed to Bournemouth.

March 19.—The Marquis and Lord George were promoted to be Lieutenants in the 3rd Battalion Royal Highlanders.

April 7.—Lady Dorothea arrived in London, having returned home with Lady Brassey by steamer from New York.

April 14.—The Duke and Mr. Steuart Fothringham of Grandtully (late Scots Guards) left London for Madrid, where they joined the Hon. Mr.[1] and Mrs. Lancelot Carnegie, and made a tour with them through Spain, crossed from Cadiz to Tangier, and from thence to Gibraltar.

May 6.—The Duke and Mr. Fothringham sailed for England in the Peninsular and Oriental s.s. *Peninsular*, landed at Plymouth on the 9th, and proceeded to London next day.

At Whitsunday the Duke resumed possession of that part of the Forest which had been let for the last three years.

This year, by permission of Lord Stormont, Colonel 3rd Battalion Royal Highlanders, four drummers belonging to that regiment were permanently added to the strength of the Athole Highlanders.

In September the Duchess-Dowager was gazetted joint Mistress of the Robes with the Duchess-Dowager of Roxburghe.

This month Lord Tullibardine went up for his army examination, and having obtained sufficient marks to qualify for the Household Cavalry, it was judged better that he should

[1] Third Secretary, British Embassy, Madrid.

enter that branch of the service rather than wait on the chance of passing for the Scots Guards at a future examination. Application was accordingly made to the Prince of Wales for a commission in the Blues, which was at once granted, and in November Lord Tullibardine was attached to that regiment at Hyde Park Barracks till he could be gazetted.

December 15.—The Marquis attained his majority. A large party of guests had been invited to Blair for this event. At noon the guns were fired, followed by toasts and speeches at the front door. Deputations of tenants and curlers were next received in the entrance hall, the former presenting an illuminated address and a silver casket, the latter a silver mounted broom and a pair of curling stones. The officers of the Athole Highlanders gave a regulation Royal Horse Guards sword, and Lord Tullibardine also received numerous other presents. The Castle party and the deputations, eighty in all, afterwards lunched together in the ball-room. In the evening displays of fireworks, provided by the tenantry, took place at Blair, Dunkeld, and Struan, whilst bonfires blazed on most of the principal hill-tops between the county march at Drumuachdair and Strathord. At night a dance took place in the Castle, but owing to the season of the year, entertainments on a greater scale had to be deferred. In the course of the ensuing week the Marquis attended balls given in his honour by the tenants in the four different districts of the estate.

December 28.—Lord Tullibardine was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards.

This year additions to the amount of £800 were made to Clunes Lodge.

His Grace bought Glaschoire for £14,250 from Mrs. Cheape, daughter of Mr. Hemming, the late proprietor. As the lodge on the property, Riechael, was small, unfit for

modern requirements, and inconveniently situated, it was decided to add the ground to Dalnamein shooting, and to enlarge that lodge, instead of attempting any building at Riechael.

By this purchase his Grace had succeeded in buying back all the lands feued by Duke James on the north side of the Garry.

January 27, 1893.—The Duchess, Ladies Dorothea and Helen, and Lord James left London for Mentone, and remained abroad till April 23rd.

In May Lord James entered Eton College, boarding at Miss Evans's.

In June Major Oswald of Dunnikier[1] died. He had almost completed fifty years' service in the Athole Highlanders, of which corps he became Major in 1874. Lord Dunmore succeeded him as Major, and Lord Tullibardine was appointed Adjutant in place of Sir Alexander Muir-Mackenzie, who vacated that post.

July 6.—On the occasion of the Duke and Duchess of York's wedding, Lord Tullibardine, who was acting as galloper to his Colonel, Lord Erroll, sustained a serious accident near St. James's Palace by his charger rearing and falling back on him. He was taken to Mr. T. Kingscote's rooms in the Palace, where he remained till the 10th, on which date he was removed in an ambulance to Eaton Place. It was at first feared that his spine might be badly injured, but providentially such was not the case, although his injuries obliged him to remain on his back for two months, and prevented his returning to duty till the end of October.

In August the Marquis's majority rejoicings (which had

[1] His mother was the eldest daughter of Lord Charles Aynsley; he was thus second cousin to the 6th Duke.

been postponed since last winter) took place at Blair. The festivities passed off with the greatest success, though somewhat marred by the fact that he, in whose honour they took place, could only take part in them in a wheeled chair.

August 24.—A school-treat was given at the Castle to the children over the whole estates, some 600 in number.

August 26.—A garden-party took place, to which the ladies and gentlemen of the country were invited. The band of the 3rd Battalion Royal Highlanders, as well as the pipers of the Atholl Highlanders, played on this occasion.

August 29.—A ball was given at the Castle to the tenantry of the Dunkeld and Strathord estates, 250 being present, and on the following day another took place for the Blair and Middle District tenants, 400 attending.

September 2.—The crofters and cottars from the whole estate, to the number of 400, were entertained to dinner at the Castle, and spent the remainder of the day in visiting the grounds.

In commemoration of his coming of age the Marquis planted three trees in the park immediately west of Diana's Grove.

On the occasion of his son's coming of age the Duke carried out an idea he had contemplated for some time, by reverting to the old spelling Atholl instead of Athole.

In October the death of Dr. William S. Irvine took place at Craigatin, Pitlochrie. He had attended the Atholl family for over fifty years, and was Surgeon-Major of the Atholl Highlanders, in which corps he had served since 1845.

The grounds at Blair Castle probably never looked better than in the autumn of 1893, as ever since his succession in 1864 the Duke had been unremitting in planting, fencing, and road-making, the result being that everything was in perfect order. On the night of November 17th a terrible hurricane (the like of which had never been previously experienced), accompanied by

a very heavy fall of snow, broke over many parts of Scotland, and committed dreadful havoc in Perthshire, and in the Atholl district in particular, and in that one night the grounds around the Castle were utterly ruined. The old woods were almost entirely blown down, park timber (mostly very old) smashed and uprooted all round, and thriving young plantations laid flat in every direction, whilst from the Tilt to Woodend every fence and wall was broken, and the roads and walks destroyed by upturned roots—in fact, it is no exaggeration to say that wherever the eye rested nothing was to be seen but appalling wreck and devastation. The wooden bridge over the Tilt near the Falls of Fender was destroyed by falling trees and carried away by the river, and that at Old Bridge of Tilt was also injured.

A large tree fell through the roof of the cowherd's house at the Mains, but fortunately no one was hurt. The Castle itself presented an extraordinary appearance, every window being completely blocked with snow, some of them blown in, all the chimney-cowls thrown off, and a considerable portion of the roof stripped of slates. The family was away from home at the time.

Many years must elapse before the Castle grounds can be got into decent order, and it will take the best part of a century before they can look as they did previous to this gale. In the Blair Woods district alone (not counting young plantations), between 30,000 and 35,000 trees were blown over or broken. The Struan district, which had been recently put in excellent order, walls repaired and blanks replanted, &c., was also quite destroyed. Over the remainder of the estates the damage done was immense, the Dunkeld policy grounds alone escaping.[1]

[1] Although three years have elapsed since this disastrous storm, it is still impossible to state the loss of trees on the Atholl estates. The woods manager calculates it roughly at 150,000 grown trees and 500,000 young trees. To make matters worse, in consequence of the downfall having been so general, it has been found impossible to get anything like a price for the fallen timber, and much still lies as it fell.

In December, owing to the wet weather, a rather serious landslip occurred in Glen Tilt opposite the marble quarry, where the bulwark below the drive gave way, and the greater part of the roadway slipped down into the river. In order to repair this, it was found necessary to construct a wooden bridge over the chasm left by the slip. A similar occurrence had taken place at the same spot during the 4th Duke's time.

December 23.—Lady Dorothea left London with the Duchess Dowager and Miss Murray MacGregor for San Remo, Italy.

December 30.—Lord Tullibardine was promoted to a lieutenancy in his regiment.

During 1893 a small plantation was formed on the upper side of Bruar Lodge. The proposed additions to Dalnamein Lodge were also carried out at an outlay of £1900.

On the expiry of the lease of Clachan sheep-farm this year, Mealnalettroch grazing (which had been many years in his Grace's own hands) was added to that farm, in place of the Cearcall of Lochgarry, which was cleared of sheep. This transaction provided Dalnaspidal shooting with 5500 acres of Forest ground.

February 7, 1894.—Another heavy spate on the Tay and tributaries (the highest since 1847) wrought much havoc. On this occasion the foot-bridge over the Tilt near Clach Ghlas (supposed to have been placed out of the reach of any flood) was carried off, owing to a part of the rock having been washed away.

This spring Lord George passed his examination for the army, and in March joined his sister at San Remo, both returning home together in April.

June 2.—Lord George was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders (42nd), quartered at Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope.

This month his Grace (accompanied by Lord George) paid another visit to the Isle of Man, staying, as before, at Castle Mona Hotel, where he found that since his first visit, in 1875, most of the remaining grounds round the hotel had been sold for building purposes, and that Castle Mona, which formerly attracted attention on entering Douglas Bay, was now completely dwarfed by the new buildings erected round it. Another sad change was that Gaelic appeared to have died out, although nineteen years previously it was the common language of the country people.

Before joining his regiment, Lord George complied with a request to visit Blair, for the purpose of receiving a presentation of a regimental sword, dirk, and sgian dubh, together with a telescope, from the inhabitants of the Upper Atholl district. On July 4th he sailed from Portsmouth in H.M. troopship *Tamar*, with a draft of upwards of 200 men for the 42nd, half going to Cape Town and half to Mauritius, the latter place being his own destination. The Duke and Lord Tullibardine accompanied him as far as Portsmouth.

In November a sad fatality occurred in the Atholl Forest to Robert Stewart (Rob Crom), a hillman, who had been sent to Fealar with Duncan Forbes, the factor's clerk. On the return journey, when near Pool Tarf, about 5 P.M., Rob fell ill, and whilst Forbes was attending to him their ponies ran away, and were met near Forest Lodge by one of the Fealar keepers, who was returning home. He and another hillman found the two men where the horses had left them, completely exhausted from exposure, the night being very wet and cold. After daybreak further assistance was obtained, the clerk being conveyed to Forest Lodge, and Rob Crom to Fealar. That night the latter appeared to be doing well, but next morning he was found dead in his room. He had served in the Forest for about thirty-six years.

This year, as a beginning of the restoration of the Castle grounds, Diana's Grove was cleared of fallen timber and replanted, and a new statue of Diana set up to replace the former one, which had been destroyed in the gale. A walk was also made from the terrace steps to join the back approach, the ground between the walk and the Long Passage wing being laid out with beds of shrubs.

Another small plantation was made at the south side of Bruar Lodge.

The Duke being now owner of all the land on the north side of Glengarry, was able to carry out a scheme which had been previously impracticable: this was to shift the upper portion of the fence erected by Mr. Dalgleish, and to run it from a little south of Sron nam Faicheachan straight west to Carn Mhuirich, about six miles, and from thence south-east for a mile and a half till it joined the fence which crosses the hill above Carn nan Seobhag. By this means the sheep were confined to the lower ground and all the high tops (which march with the Forests of Glen Feshie and Gaick) were cleared, giving a stretch of Forest ground $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ deep to Clunes and Dalnamein shootings. This fencing cost over £700, but it is confidently anticipated that this will be repaid by the increased value of these shootings.

February 5, 1895.—Lady Dorothea was married to Mr. Harold Ruggles-Brise, Lieutenant and Adjutant 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards. The ceremony took place in the ballroom at Blair Castle, the Rev. Albert Baillie (brother to Dochfour) officiating. The bridesmaids were Lady Helen Stewart-Murray, the Hon. Margaret Ciceley Drummond, Miss Maryel MacGregor, Miss Edith Lilian Murray, Miss Marjory Ruggles-Brise, and Miss Drummond-Forbes. The bridegroom and his best man, Lieutenant and Adjutant Heywood-Lonsdale, 1st

Battalion Grenadier Guards, and the officers of the Atholl Highlanders, wore uniform. The space along the centre of the ballroom was lined on either side by a guard of honour of the Atholl Highlanders of three sergeants and forty rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Home-Drummond (Captain, Atholl Highlanders). After signing the register, the bridal procession, headed by twelve pipers of the Atholl Highlanders, returned to the ballroom, marched down the centre and along the passages to the front hall, followed by the guard of honour. In the afternoon, Mr. and Lady Dorothea Ruggles-Brise drove to Dunkeld in the same carriage (lent by the Duchess-Dowager) which had been used by the Duke and Duchess at their own marriage in 1863.

Amongst Lady Dorothea's wedding presents were gifts from the tenants, employees, and servants, the Dunkeld Curling Club, and the officers of the Atholl Highlanders.

Pipe-Major Rose, Atholl Highlanders, composed the march named "Lady Dorothea Stewart-Murray's Wedding" in honour of this occasion. The day was bright and frosty, and the ground was covered with snow, the weather both before and after being unusually stormy, the cold being the greatest ever remembered by the oldest inhabitants. In the village of Blair Atholl the thermometer registered on February 7th, 10; 9th, 13; and 10th, 14 degrees below zero. An immense number of shrubs were killed by this intense frost all over the country.

After a short tour on the Continent, Mr. Brise and Lady Dorothea settled at the Guards' Depôt at Caterham, where he had been appointed Adjutant.

February 15.—His Grace and Mr. Steuart Fothringham left London on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Lancelot Carnegie at St. Petersburg. During their stay in Russia they made short trips into Finland and to Moscow, at which latter place the Duke, Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Fothringham, and Donald McDougall

(his Grace's valet) played a match against a rink of the Moscow Curling Club. The Duke and Mr. Fothringham returned home at the end of March.

At Blair this year a wooden foot-bridge was made over the Banvie opposite the end of the walk formed the previous year, and a summer-house was erected on the terrace at the corner of the ice-house clump, almost on the site of one pulled down by Duke James in 1757.

The back approach was replanted, and the fallen timber in Craig Urrard and the Whim Wood was cleared away.

January 1896.—Lord George moved with his battalion from Mauritius and Cape Town to Subathu in India, and soon afterwards was appointed extra aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, Lord Elgin.

At Whitsunday Sir Robert Moncreiffe cancelled the remainder of the ninety-nine years' lease (entered into between the 4th Duke and Sir David Moncreiffe in 1829) of some land at Friarton intended for a depôt for his Grace's timber.

This year in the Blair grounds the Front Approach clump, and those at the Mains and West Loch, were cleared and replanted, and the fallen trees on Tilt Side and in the Banvie Den were removed, the latter being a very arduous undertaking, and only accomplished with the aid of steam power. In consequence of an improvement in prices, considerable sales of blown timber were also effected in other parts of the estate.

In September the Tarf Bridge, near Feith Uainie Bothy, was washed away by a spate for the third time since it was first erected in 1875.

October 29.—Lord James was appointed Lieutenant in the Atholl Highlanders.

December 29.—Lord Tullibardine was installed Master of

St. John's Masonic Lodge, Dunkeld,[1] in succession to Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, Bart., of Delvine. The ceremony was performed in the Royal School by Lieut.-Colonel Home-Drummond, Past-Provincial Grand Master. After the installation, the Brethren marched in procession, headed by three pipers of the Atholl Highlanders, to the Athol[1] Arms Hotel, where, to the number of sixty, they were entertained at dinner by the newly appointed Master.

Having completed the Family Chronicles up to the present date, I feel, as I close these pages, that I am parting with an old friend and companion. I am well aware that from want of literary aptitude this work is far from what it should be, but I have at least been careful to verify all I have stated, to the best of my ability, and trust that if those friends who have often smiled at my spending so much time among "the musties" have patience to peruse these volumes, they will think that, after all, my time has not been altogether wasted.

ATHOLL, 1896.

[1] The earliest minutes of this Lodge are dated 1734. In 1741, John, 3rd Lord Nairne, was elected Master; and Duke James appears to have joined the Lodge the same year. On St. John's Day, 1743, Lord George Murray and James Farquharson, yr, of Invercauld (who afterwards became his son-in-law), were both initiated, little foreseeing that in less than two years they would fight on opposite sides. No meetings where held in 1745 and 1746; and in 1748, in consequence of the attainder of Lord Nairne for his share in the Jacobite rising, James, 2nd Duke of Atholl, became Master. He was followed in 1750 by his nephew, Mr. John Murray (afterwards 3rd Duke), who retained office till his death in 1774, when his brother, Captain George Murray, R.N., succeeded him as Master. The following year, John, 4th Duke, was elected Master, and continued so till his death in 1830. In 1841, George, 2nd Lord Glenlyon (afterwards 6th Duke), became Master, and remained so till his death in 1864. The 3rd, 4th, and 6th Dukes were Grand Masters of Scotland, and the two former were also Grand Masters of England.

ADDENDA

ADDENDA

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"Duchess Strange" to His Grace.

LONDON, *April 19th*, 1790.

Dear Son,—As I understand that much weight has been endeavoured to be laid on the correspondence that past in 1764 and 1765 between the Lords of the Treasury and my late Dear husband (your Father) and myself respecting the sale of the Isle of Mann, and particularly that the letter of the 27th of Febry. has been produced to endeavour to show that the price received for the Isle of Mann was named by ourselves and was in our opinion a liberal and adequate compensation for what we gave up, and that we had willingly acquiesced under that transaction ever since; in justice to my late dear Husband, in justice to myself, in justice to my family I think it right to authorize you to declare in my name that the transaction took place and was concluded under the idea that the Bill, commonly called the *Mischief Bill*, against which we were heard by Council and which went in our idea to strip us of all our valuable rights for no compensation whatever, would pass into a law, that the sum of £70,000 was not the price we ourselves put on that estate but was the sum which a mutual friend informed us would only be given, and that had it not been fully understood that a grant of £2000 sterling was to be added My Dear Husband and myself would not have signed the contract, tho' by some unaccountable mistake which has since taken place the grant has been paid in Irish instead of Sterling money—further that from our recent possession of the Isle of Mann we earnestly wish'd that an enquiry should have taken place at that time into the Nature and value of that Estate and thought it a deep misfortune that the interest of the public seemed to require so

precipitate a conclusion of a transaction where the sacrifice was so great on our parts.

As I must naturally be supposed to have the welfare and interest of my own family at heart, I think it extremely hard *nay cruel* that any person should make use of my name either as satisfied in any shape with the original transaction or disposed to object to an investigation and enquiry which must tend to a more minute knowledge of the Isle of Mann than we were possessed of at the time of the surrender, for owing to our so recent possession we were entirely ignorant of the Nature or Value of the Estate which for public purposes we were forced to give up, nor did the shortness of the time give us any opportunity for enquiry or deliberation. Lastly I shall only add that there were many things which your dear Father complained of either as seized by the crown Officers or lost by want of precision in the Bill which we meant to retain, and that during the whole period he survived the surrender of the Isle of Mann he as well as myself always considered the sale of it as *compulsory*.

If the contents of this letter which are true facts can be of any use to you I shall be very glad

and am Dear Son, your affectionate Mother,

C. ATHOLL & STRANGE.

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In December 1794 the Duke and Duchess and family proceeded to London. At this time the unpleasantness which existed between the Duke's family and that of the Duchess-Dowager was very apparent, which is shown by the following letters:—

Hon. Mrs. Murray to Admiral George Murray, R.N. (*extract*).

PARK STREET, *Jan* 2, 1795.

My dear Husband,— . . . The Duke and Duchess, Ladys Charlotte and all, arrived in town safe and well the 24. The general idea was, *I understood*, that her Grace was to be presented on the Birthday, but to my no small surprise on the Monday Lady Charlotte brought me a request from her that I would go to Court on the Thursday and *present* her. This could not be refused, tho' I thought and still think, she ought to

have had a peeress, but as she did not make any parade about it, supose I was to have the honor as y^r^ wife. This being settled, I was to make my dress in the two days and get ready. All which was done, but not so smart, as I told her, as intended, the time given being too short to have anything shewy made for the occasion; however, I got all new. The party was the Dutchess, Lady Charlotte sen^r^, and self. The young lady is to be presented by the Dutchess the first drawing-room. Poor Miss Cathcart's mourning not being out, the Dutchess was in Black, with no shew of Diamonds, and *we* had a very gracious reception; but there was a very awkward circumstance, Lady Charles Ainsley was presented that very day by the Dutchess Dowager of Atholl. The King was so quick at seeing it, that he asked me "how we had managed, as we must have past *somebody* quite close." I said, "Very well, Sir." Then says he, "What past, pray tell me." I assured him the Ladies *shook hands* and were *very civil.* "So you are all very good friends and likely to continue?" "I hope so, Sir, but there is nothing sure where there is such an uncertainty of temper." "Very true, very true." And so ended a long whisper which I was glad was over, as it was an awkward thing and subject. However, we saw no more of the party, and I in that short view could only observe Lady Charles was all white and silver and seemed very fine; but the *two* parties must make everybody supose we were not friendly ones, as it must apear extraordinary the Dow: should come after 20 years absence to present L^y^ Charles, and *I* should have the honor to present the Duke's wife.

Hon. Mrs. Murray to Admiral George Murray (*extract*).

PARK STREET, 28 *Jan.* 1795.

. . . The Birthday was very full. I was there morning and night with the Dutchess. Lady Charlotte was presented in the morn^g^ and danced at night. She was very well drest, and very generaly admir'd. L^d^ and Lady Charles Aynsley were there by themselves, and also at night. The Queen was disapointed, she told me, not to see L^y^ Charlotte taller, but thought she had a great deel of her mother. She asked me how L^d^ Charles called himself Aynsley, and, with a smile, if the Dowg^r^ Dutchess was there. Luckily I could say no, for realy her apearing to present Lady Charles with her pleited cap has proved so amusing to the Town that it is to be hoped she will not come forward again.

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Mr. George Farquhar to Mrs. G. Farquhar.

BLAIR CASTLE, 1 *October*, 1795.

I am beginning to count exactly how long the ensuing fortnight may be, for although amused, carressed, and treated with the utmost kindness, I long to be home again. I have had no news to entertain you with, the same scenes perpetually recurring, and I might as well tell you how many trees present themselves to the eye as name the company who succeed each other. The three last days are the only ones we have had to ourselves, and they appear like a calm interval after a tempest. We have employed them thus: Last Monday the Duchess and all the young Ladies set out to pay a visit to the Duke at Forest Lodge in the midst of the hills, Her Grace, Miss Woodford, and little Lady Elizabeth in the Phæton; Lady Emilie, Miss Knight, and myself in my Buggie; Lady Charlotte and Miss Ogg (the young ladies' Governess) on horseback, with a train of servants, formed a very cheerful cavalcade, and we took 2 hours to arrive. The Duke had prepared a most sumptious Dinner at five, and the evening passed with cards and dancing. Beds were a serious difficulty: so many people and only two bedrooms, and one of them necessarily occupied by the Duke and Duchess! However the six young ladies were packed into three beds in one room, and I, laid in a cote, had the dining room to myself. They romped, laughed, and roared till far in the morning, when after breakfast the Duke went after his deer, and Lady C: and Miss W: requested my escort in a walk they were to attempt through the mountains to see a beautiful lake called Loch Loch on the other side of Beniglo. They dressed themselves in riding Jackets, Muslin Petticoats, with each a cudgel in hand to lean upon, and out we set at a great pace. When about 3 miles on we met the Duke and his suite on their course, but they went on their way, and left us to pursue ours. In two hours we came to an empty hut or bothie,[1] and rested on the floor, there being no seats, a quarter of an hour. A large and deep river then barred our way, and after grave consultation whether to return or proceed, courage carried the day, and we forded the river,

[1] Dail Chruinneachaid.

no matter how, and arrived at the famous Loch in two hours more, that is, after four hours hard walk. There we sat down and eat a morsel of bread and ham from my pocket, and the day being fast declining prepared to journey homewards. A shower of heavy rain overtook us half way, and at 5 in the evening we approached the Lodge, wet and draggled, but not weary, although our walk, going and returning, amounted to twenty one[1] miles through rugged heather, moss and mountains without a path to direct us. A Hart pursued by a dog crossed our way, and I luckily shot him dead, which afforded us a triumph over His Grace, who had killed nothing. We remained his guests the next night also, and yesterday morning rode slowly home to dinner in the order we went, only Lady Charlotte in my chaise and the younger ones on horseback.

I am hopeful that the present week may terminate the Duke's sport, and that we may return to Dunkeld the next. I shall remain there for long enough to finish what business remains, and so hasten to Edinburgh.[2]

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In 1817 a quantity of Larch Trees were felled on the sides of the Banvie above Blair Castle for Ship Building purposes. The Duke noted on July 14th "The cutting of the Larch has improved the appearance of Blair by letting in a more extensive view of the back plantations, the row especially on the east side of the Den where a line of Larches grew which in the year 1746 (when the castle was garrisoned by 200 men under Sir Andrew Agnew) formed an amusement to the subaltern officers to bet upon cutting off the heads of the Larch in the cleanest manner by their sabres. Then 2 or 3 years old."

The same year His Grace noted:

"In 1779 I built a shooting Box in Glen Tilt[3] the floor and joists were of Larch, they are quite sound to this period, 1817. The flooring quite close. In one room the flooring was cut into narrow boards, the

[1] About twelve or thirteen!

[2] Communicated by Mr. Farquhar's great grandson, Colonel A. W. Graham, 1904.

[3] Forest Lodge.

other laid down of the greatest breadth the age of the larch (then under 40) would admit. The Lodge being only inhabited (the rooms at least where the larch was used) a few weeks in the year, and no part more than three months, and locked up the rest of the year, and on a ground floor, without fire, I consider a great trial of Durability."

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